"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; continued moderate temperature; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,397. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

END SEEMS NEAR IN RAILWAY CRISIS

Roads Expected to Accept Wilson Plan with Assurances of Higher Rates.

CONGRESS CALLED ON TO AID

Membership of Interstate Commerce Likely to be Increased by Two.

UNION CHAIRMEN IN REVOLT

Many of the 600 Want to Declare a Strike on the Plea that They Are Being Trifled With.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—There are the strongest indications tonight that President Wilson is near to success in his efforts to prevent a national railroad strike. He has tried sincerely to meet the conditions upon which the railroads have given him to understand that they would accept his settlement plan, already accepted by the railway brotherhoods.

Following the visit to the White House last night of a delegation of railroad Presidents, who outlined their hope for some assurance that they should have an increase in rates if the eight-hour day proved a serious burden on their treasuries, the President today called Senator Newlands and Congressman Adamson, Chairmen of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees, to the White House, and discussed with them how far the Administration might go in the way of assuring the railroads of means for recuperation if the eight-hour day proved to be too heavy to bear.

Tonight the same delegation of railroad Executives, President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, President Hale Holden of the Burlington, and Judge R. S. Lovett, head of the Union Pacific, went to the White House and were told by President Wilson that he had under consideration what they had suggested.

The railroads have asked for a reasonable guarantee of a chance to raise rates if a raise is justified and an investigation of the application of the eight-hour day. The President has promised to use all his influence to get the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant a rate increase if it is warranted, and after the conference between Mr. Wilson and Senator Newlands and Congressman Adamson, the Senator said he would press his bill to add two members to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This was taken by the railroad men to mean that their applications for consideration of a rate increase and investigation of the working of the eight-hour day would receive prompt consideration.

The President told Senator Newlands he was confident that the settlement plan would go through and that the only thing that prevented immediate acceptance of it by the railroads was their desire to be protected against monetary loss.

The settlement probably will not be made for several days, but there is no reason to doubt that the President and the railroads are on opposite edges of common ground, since the railway Presidents have been convinced that Mr. Wilson meant just what he said when he declared that the workers should have the eight-hour day.

Brotherhood Men Revolt.

The four big railway brotherhoods today faced a serious revolt of Chairmen, who declared they were tired of delay and demanded that all negotiations be broken off and a national railroad strike called at once

The 640 Chairmen met at the Bijou Theatre at 10 o'clock this morning. A few minutes later, A. B. Garretson, the conservative leader of the labor forces, left the hall. Immediately the meeting was thrown into an uproar by a motion made by Thomas Donovan of Boston, a Chairman, that if the railroads did not accept at once the President's terms, which the brotherhoods have ratified, that all further negotiations be broken off.

"What's the use of wasting any more time here?" he asked.

At once a hundred men were on their feet demanding to be heard on various angles of Donovan's proposal. Finally, through parliamentary procedure, the three heads of the brotherhoods on the rostrum postponed consideration of the motion of Donovan until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

After the meeting the leaders said that while the revolt had assumed serious aspects they believed they would be able to hold the men in line for a few days more. The leaders are in favor of remaining quiescent until President Wilson releases them, but many of the Chairmen take the stand that the railroads are trying to tire them out and at the same time get public sentiment over to their side. They are against further delay, but the leaders believe the conservatives are in the majority, although they fear that each day's delay will increase the danger of serious trouble.

"While the situation looks interesting," said Mr. Garretson tonight, "I think the men can be held in line. It is just as it always is when men have a big stake on the table; they are impatient."

The trouble-makers among the Chairmen believe that a strike should be called they could compel the railroads to grant more than the workers will get through President Wilson's peace plan.

A Plea for Patience.

There was much discussion among the railroad Executives of the threatened revolt of the union Chairmen, and after a meeting of the railroad Presidents and managers tonight Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, spokesman for the Presidents, issued this statement:

"The railway Executives who have met here at the request of President Wilson are proceeding as rapidly as practicable with their work. It must be understood, nowever, that the problem with which these men are wrestling is

Continued on Page 3.

Half a Pound of Meat Weekly for Germans After October 2

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The Government has issued a decree providing for the introduction of meat cards for the whole Empire on Oct. 2. Families butchering for their own consumption are subject to the card system. They will be required to procure permission from local authorities before butchering animals for household consumption.

The maximum amount of meat provided for under the new card system will be 250 grams (slightly more than half a pound) weekly.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Tageblatt says that the favorable crop forecasts are being borne out fully and that excellent yields of all cereals are being obtained throughout Germany. Fodder also is plentiful. The potato crop, however, probably is inferior to that of last year owing to the excessive rains. Sugar production has increased.

SAYS WILSON SEEKS A FALSE 8-HOUR DAY

Kruttschnitt, Speaking for the Railroads, Attacks the White House Plan.

CALLS IT A WAGE QUESTION

Asserts Men's Desire for Overtime Would Cause Inefficiency and Public Would Suffer.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company, made an attack upon President Wilson's plan of settlement tonight. He declared that the White House plan would not establish the eight-hour day, but that the trainmen would work the same number of hours at greatly increased pay. He intimated that the President should find some other plan to effect the eight-hour day. Mr. Krutschnitt issued the following statement of his views, which reflected those of a majority of the railroad Presidents:

"The public does not understand some of the most important points involved in the present controversy over railway wages. True, we are standing for arbitration in the interest of industrial peace, and this is the most vital issue. But this ought not to be allowed to obscure the no less important fact that the railways are also holding out against a proposition which is not at all what it purports to be, and the adoption of which would be extremely unjust to railway security owners, to 80 per cent. of railway employes, and especially to the American public.

"It is not true that the railways are holding out against an eight-hour day in train service. What they would say if asked to grant a genuine eight-hour day in train service nobody can now say, but, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, the train employes have not demanded a day requiring eight hours' work; therefore acceptance by us of President Wilson's proposition would not establish an eight-hour day. The result would be that trainmen would work just as many hours as they now do, but with much higher cost to the railroads.

Mr. Krutschnitt's Reasoning.

"There are several reasons why the adoption of the men's plan, as indorsed by President Wilson, would not establish an eight-hour day.

"1. The men do not ask that wages be based exclusively on hours, but both on miles and hours. They demand that eight hours or less, 100 miles or less, shall be paid for as a day, as against the existing ten hours or less, 100 miles or less.

"2. Nothing under this suprious plan would prevent any number of employes from working more than eight hours. Their trains have specified runs, and the number of hours employes are on duty depends now, and would depend hereafter, on the time required to make their runs. The sole difference between existing and proposed arrangements would be that overtime would begin two hours earlier, with a corresponding increase in operating expenses.

"3. Nothing in the proposed arrangement requires the men to work as much as eight hours for a day's wage. In other words, the railways would have to pay a day's wage in a large proportion of cases in which they would not get eight hours work.

"All who ran 100 miles or more in less than eight hours would get a day's pay or more for less than eight hours' work. Thousands of trainmen now work less than eight hours a day. Practically all passenger trainmen make their runs in less than eight hours, the average being only about six hours. Many men in freight service regularly, and many others frequently, make their runs in less than eight hours. Under the proposed arrangement all these men would continue to work less than eight hours for a day's wage. The companies would pay genuine money for a counterfeit day, known to be such when tendered.

"Genuine Pay; Counterfeit Day."

"4. In brief, the plan of the men contemplates that all men who now work more than eight hours a day shall receive a day's pay for the first eight and overtime for all additional hours, but that none of those who now work less than eight hours should be required to give the companies any additional service. It is easy to foresee the result. It would be that, without any change in actual working hours, there would be established in railway train service a plan which would result in a day's wage being paid for much less than an average of eight hours' work. No train employe would work more than eight hours for a day's wage, while thousands would work less. Genuine pay for counterfeit day.

"5. In the existing, as well as under the plan proposed, if any excess mileage were made the extra miles would have

Continued on Page 3.

FRANCE GETS NEW $25,000,000 CREDIT

Brown Bros. & Co. Conduct the Negotiations for the Big Trade Advance.

SECURED BY COLLATERAL

Makes That Nation's War Debt in United States Nearly Half a Billion.

WORLD'S GOLD FLOWS HERE

We Now Have Within $50,000,000 of Total in Britain, France, Russia and Germany.

Brown Bros. & Co. announced yesterday the completion of negotiations for the extension of a second commercial credit to France. The new credit is for $25,000,000 and was arranged with ten French banks, under the auspices of the Banque de France, to facilitate the export to France of an equivalent amount of American merchandise.

The new credit runs for one year and is to be availed of by ninety-day sight drafts. It is secured by collateral, consisting of French Government bonds, which are held in New York, and payment in gold at New York at maturity is guaranteed by the Banque de France. A number of other firms and banks participate with Brown Bros. & Co. in the advance.

It was just a year ago that France arranged a similar commercial credit here for $20,000,000. This has not been exhausted, it was said yesterday, and the advances made under it are being repaid as fast as they fall due.

The purpose of the credits is to enable American exporters to be paid in dollars in the United States, eliminating the risks of exchange, and so encouraging exports. It will enable French buyers of American merchandise and other commodities, who have found it difficult to obtain exchange with which to settle their accounts in the United States, to make payments through their own banks.

With this credit France's borrowings in the United States since the outbreak of war total nearly half a billion dollars. Besides her half interest of $250,000,000 in the Anglo-French loan and the $100,000,000 recently borrowed on collateral, France got $10,000,000 on one-year 5 per cent. Treasury notes and $30,000,000 on 5 per cent. Treasury bonds.

Both of these loans have been repaid. She arranged the commercial credit on Aug. 24, 1915, which is now being renewed, and obtained $30,000,000 on a collateral loan made through the Rothschilds on Pennsylvania Railroad and St. Paul bonds. Two acceptance credits, totaling $30,000,000, were also arranged here. These loans amount to $495,000,000.

MILLIONS ADDED BY WAR TO OUR GOLD HOARD

The U. S. Has Within $50,000,000 of the Total Supply of England, France, Russia, and Germany.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank, commenting in its monthly circular on the shifting of financial strength from Europe to the United States, says that while two years ago the four great central banks of Europe—the Bank of England, Bank of France, Bank of Germany, and Bank of Russia—held $680,000,000 more gold than was possessed in this country, today the gold supply of the United States is within $50,000,000 of the combined holdings of the four central reservoirs of Europe.

"The change that has come about is little short of wonderful," the circular adds, "and by reason of that change, the United States, among the industrial nations, is the most favorably situated, with the greatest accumulation of gold. Thirty per cent. of the whole world's monetary stock of the metal is held within the borders of the United States, instead of 22 per cent., as was reckoned in 1914. Such is the situation today, notwithstanding that during the interval of the war three of the great banks mentioned have used every means in their power to build up their reserves, and have drawn to themselves virtually all but the deliberately hoarded gold in the countries they serve. In contrast with this the banks of the United States have not only refrained from seeking gold, but have actually considered means of stemming its flow into the country. Yet this is the way the supply of the United States has increased:

Aug. 1, 1914	$1,887,000,000
Aug. 1, 1915	2,000,000,000
Aug. 20, 1916	2,550,000,000

"In so short a space of time as two years we have added to our gold supply the sum of more than $660,000,000. The central banks of the four great nations at war have meanwhile taken in sufficient gold only to offset outgo, and to increase their combined supply by a net amount of $30,000,000. This is the manner in which the aggregate gold holdings of the Bank of England, Bank of France, Bank of Germany and Bank of Russia have changed:

Aug. 1, 1914	$2,570,000,000
Aug. 1, 1915	2,580,000,000
Aug. 20, 1916	2,600,000,000

"Nothing can illustrate more effectively than these two tables the altered positions of the United States and Europe, in a financial sense, from two years ago. And when it is considered that besides the great quantity of gold sent from abroad, there has been returned upward of $2,000,000,000 American securities formerly owned in Europe, and that credit has been extended from this country on foreign Government loans to an additional amount of $1,500,000,000, it is made fairly evident in what manner the war has brought a shifting of financial strength from the Old World to the New World."

By contrast with these achievements the circular recalls that on the outbreak of the war it was freely predicted that Europe would throw her American securities on the New York market in a volume too great to be absorbed and that our gold would be drained away and our currency system dislocated.

The Deutschland Safe at Home; Arrived Off the Weser Yesterday

All on Board the German Merchant Submarine Are Well, Says Wireless Report From Berlin—She Went Out From the Virginia Capes on Aug. 2.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — The merchant submarine Deutschland arrived at the mouth of the Weser today, according to the Overseas News Agency.

The agency says that the Deutschland arrived in the afternoon and anchored before the mouth of the river. All on board were well.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Alfred Lohmann, who deserves credit for the inception of the Deutschland enterprise, is reported in an interview with a Tageblatt representative as having expressed his dislike of the noise with which the Deutschland was received at Baltimore as contrasting with the short and concise reports of the deeds of the German naval U-boats.

"Of course," he said, "it was the sporting element involved that appealed to the American taste, but I cannot complain. The Americans have treated our mercantile U-boat excellently. They have feasted the Deutschland's crew in a manner which must be described as more than ordinarily cordial. But I should not draw any political deductions from that. The Deutschland has nothing to do with politics, being merely a German merchant ship, which has broken the British blockade, thereby proving that we cannot be shut off from the whole world by any efforts of the enemy. She accomplished the main purpose of her creation, which was to show that in mercantile matters Germany cannot be left out of calculation, even in such a terrible war.

"It was a business necessity that we should communicate with America directly. The Deutschland was built for that reason. The idea was not great but the risk was heavy. After having thought the matter over thoroughly I was confident of success.

"The technical difficulties were never thought insurmountable. When I communicated with the Krupps I was surprised to find that in their technical department they were already, independently of me, evolving a similar project. It was thanks to the prompt execution of our plans by the Krupp's Kiel works that we succeeded.

"The Deutschland's Captain and crew deserve the highest recognition for their services. They are the men whose energy, skill, and audacity are the nation's pride. My only part in this affair is merely that of a merchant, who not only on account of his patriotic feelings but also for logical reasons could not but have unshakable confidence in Germany."

These figures as to the Deutschland's dimensions were made known today: Length, 65 meters; beam, 8.9 meters; waterline, 4.50 meters; dead weight, 2,000 tons; carrying capacity, 800 tons.

The Deutschland left Baltimore on her return journey to Germany Aug. 1, and passed out from the Virginia Capes the following day. She carried a valuable cargo of rubber and metal.

Odd Moves of German Ships in Boston

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Willehad of the North German Lloyd Line emerged from drydock today, took aboard several hundred tons of coal, a large quantity of ice and stores, and added sailors from other vessels to her crew. The ship then moved back to her pier.

Officials of the steamer and of the line who were questioned regarding a report that the Willehad was going to New London in connection with the expected arrival there of the merchant submarine Bremen said they had no knowledge of such plans. All the German steamers, they said, would be placed in drydock for cleaning soon.

Application has been made also for permission to allow two steamships approximating the size of the North German Lloyd's vessels here to pass through the Cape Cod Canal. Permission was given in the case of one of the vessels, corresponding in size to the Willehad, but passage for the other was refused because of its greater dimensions.

MRS. H. P. DAVISON STARTS AERO FLEET

Wife of Banker Organizes It That Her Son May Do His Part in Preparedness.

WATCHES OVER BOY FLIERS

Trubee Davison and His Friends Have Now Been Training for Two Months at Davison Summer Home.

Mrs. Henry P. Davison, wife of H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., has been maintaining a very active aviation camp for the last two months at her Summer home, Peacock Point, at Locust Valley, L. I. Mrs. Davison told a TIMES reporter yesterday why she had taken up this task.

"To show mothers that flying is sane, safe, wise and constructive work for their sons to take up in connection with preparedness for our national defense," was Mrs. Davison's answer to a direct question on the subject.

As evidence of her belief, Trubee Davison, her son, has been flying his own hydroaeroplane for some weeks and a corps of college men has been in training at Peacock Point for the last two months.

The members are Robert A. Lovett, son of Robert S. Lovett, whose country home is Woodfold, at Locust Point; John Vorys, son of Judge Vorys, of Columbus, Ohio; John Farwell, 3d, of Chicago; Albert Ditman, son of A. J. Ditman, of Englewood, N. J.; Wesley Laud Brown of Englewood; Artemus L. Gates, of Iowa; Erl Gould, son of the late Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, City Chamberlain during 1902-'04, and Allen Ames, C. D. Wynam, and A. D. Sturtevant. W. F. Sullivan, who is a Lieutenant of the Royal Flying Corps, and who recently returned to this country, and H. P. Davison, Jr., now serving with the American Ambulance Corps in France, will join the squad in September.

It is expected these men will form the first New York unit of Aerial Coast Patrol, as soon as Congress authorizes the formation of that system of coast defense

Mrs. Davison is responsible for the formation of the flying squad. Before giving her consent she had to overcome a conviction that flying was the most dangerous avocation on earth; further than that, Mr. Davison, who held a similar belief, had to be converted before the training school could be established. Her desire to support the preparedness movement was primarily responsible, said Mrs. Davison, for her finally giving her consent for her son to take up aviation.

"When my son, Trubee, came back from Yale, for his vacation," she said, "all arrangements had been made for him to join his brothers in France as a member of the American Ambulance Corps. He was to have sailed in a few days.

"Then the Mexican situation developed and both he and I agreed that his first duty was to stay here and do his part for his own country. He first decided to join the Yale Battery, but he is only 20 years old and it was necessary for his father to sign his enlistment papers. Mr. Davison was away salmon fishing, and by the time he could be reached it was too late and the battery plan had to be given up.

"Knowing the need of aviators along the border, my son then decided to learn to fly and spoke to me about it. I was absolutely opposed to his doing so, because I felt that flying was but one step removed from death. But he was insistent and I got in touch with John Hays Hammond, Jr., and asked his advice. He said that Trubee ought to take up flying, and told me how safe it was when properly done. He referred us to Admiral Peary, who was then in Washington, and my son and Robert Lovett went to see him. The outcome of these interviews was that I was converted and willing to aid as much as possible in preparing my son to serve his country as an aviator.

"Then Mr. Davison returned and the project was submitted to him. He was

Continued on Page 5.

TO HAVE TWO NIGHTS OF OPEN-AIR OPERA

Metropolitan Stars Will Give "Die Walkuere" and Italian Works in the Stadium.

FOR CIVIC CONCERT FUND

Double Performances Planned for About Sept. 15 at Prices Ranging from 25 Cents to $2.50.

New York City will be introduced for the first time to outdoor opera given by members of the Metropolitan Opera Company within two or three weeks, as arrangements are now being made to present "Die Walküre" and the double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," in two performances at the City College Stadium about Sept. 15. Formal consent for the use of the stadium has not yet been obtained from the Trustees, but it is believed confidently that the performances will occur as planned.

The performances are to be given in aid of the fund under which the Civic Orchestral Society's concerts have been operated since July 11 twice a week. The concerts will be brought to an end after the one of next Tuesday evening, at which Mme. Melanie Kurt will be the soloist, as far as the present season is concerned. Although this will mean the announced season of ten weeks is not to be carried out entirely, it has been said by men prominent among the financial backers of the concerts that they had established their success and would be continued next season. In fact, it is to help them continue that the operatic benefit performances have been arranged.

"Die Walküre" will be sung first. Artur Bodanzky will conduct and direct the staging. Melanie Kurt will sing Brunnhilde and Margarete Matzenauer will sing Fricka, while Maude Fay will be heard in the rôle of Sieglinde, in which she appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House last Winter. Johannes Sembach will be the Siegmund, and Messrs. Ruysdael and Braun will be heard in their rôles of Hunding and Wotan, respectively. Others to appear will be Mmes. Mason, Curtis, Mulford, and Robson. The staging and scenic arrangements will be those used in the Yale Bowl and other outdoor performances by the Metropolitan artists last Spring.

Pasquale Amato will leave his Summer home at Lake Placid to come here for the baritone rôles in the two Italian operas. Luca Botta, the tenor, and Edith Mason, soprano, will be others who will have leading rôles in these. The Metropolitan artists have given their services gratis for the two performances, and a feature will be that for the productions, which usually bring $6 at the opera house, the prices at the stadium will range from 25 cents to $2.50. This is said to be the first outdoor opera on a large scale New York has had.

The performances will be under the management of the Metropolitan Musical Bureau, an organization which conducts the activities of the Metropolitan Opera Company outside the walls of the opera house.

By closing next Tuesday evening, the Madison Square concerts will end in their eighth week instead of their tenth, as originally planned, but the management feels that with a spell of hot weather apparently destined to continue for the next two weeks, and the effects of the epidemic which they believe has hurt the concerts appreciably, it will be better for the future of the concerts if the deficit is not made too heavy this year. It has been said on the best authority that each concert has meant a loss of about $1,500. The concerts of tomorrow night, with Mme. Margarete Matzenauer as soloist, and of next Tuesday, with Mme. Melanie Kurt, are expected to pay their expenses at least, and with the two benefit opera performances at the stadium it is hoped the entire deficit will be cut down to such a figure that the concerts may be resumed next Summer with no hesitation.

BULGARS WIPE OUT 2 GREEK GARRISONS; HEROIC DEFENSE SETS GREECE AFLAME; VOLUNTEERS FLOCK TO RESIST INVASION

Venizelists Are Organizing the Saloniki Greeks to Aid Seres Commander to Oppose Bulgar Invaders

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Leaders of the Liberal, or Venizelist, Party at Saloniki are organizing volunteers to aid the Greek commander at Seres in resisting the Bulgarians, according to a Reuter Saloniki dispatch.

The dispatch adds that the commander at Seres has issued a proclamation calling to the colors the demobilized troops in his district. The proclamation states that he will shortly resist the advance of the Bulgarians. According to the latest report, the soldiers of King Ferdinand are approaching Seres, but have not yet entered the town.

Reinach Forecasts Great Stroke by the Allies on Vardar River

Rumania is the Crux of the Great Situation, Says French Publicist —He Believes She Will Join the Conflict and Help to Crush Bulgaria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Joseph Reinach, military critic of Le Figaro has prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES the following review and estimate of the allied operations now under way from Saloniki:

"There can be no better proof of the complete unity of the Entente Allies than the composition of the Saloniki army, which is now beginning the long-awaited offensive. Hostile critics have asserted that the variety of its contingents may be a source of weakness, but the facts are exactly the contrary.

"Each of the five nations has sent picked troops and the combined force represents the flower of the allied armies. General Sarrail showed genius as a commander when in charge of the French right at the Battle of the Marne and his subordinate, General Cordonnier, is one of our best soldiers, while I regard Prince Alexander of Serbia as possessing military talent of the highest order. The reorganization of his army was a great and bloodless victory for the Allies and the spirit with which they are inspired bodes ill for the treacherous Bulgarians.

"Don't think I underestimate the latter as fighters. Both they and their Turkish allies have already proved their quality. But it must be remembered that political considerations compel them to maintain large forces on their northern frontier and it is doubtful whether even with Turkish aid—in view of the almost complete withdrawal of Austro-German troops—they are strong enough to take the offensive in earnest against the allied army.

Based on Political Consideration.

"I think their offensive is based rather on political than on strategic considerations. They hope to influence Greece, where the Germanophile party would be enormously strengthened by an allied retreat, however limited, and at the same time cause a postponement of the elections by the occupation of the Macedonian districts, thus preventing the return of Venizelos.

"The nature of the offensive itself precludes the idea of a genuine attack on Saloniki. It follows the stereotyped German plan demonstrated against Russia in 1915 of a converging attack on the wings. Such tactics are more suited to wide plains than to broken, hilly country, and require a considerable numerical superiority, which the Bulgars do not possess, though they may be trying to give that impression. Sarrail's rapid counterstroke along the Vardar Valley must already have shown them the danger of their wings being cut off if they advanced too far while the centre was forced to recoil. Besides, the conditions on the wings themselves support the theory that only a demonstration is intended.

"On the extreme allied left toward Florina the Serbians, abandoning their outlying positions, are now firmly established on Lake Ostrovo. If the latter movement can be maintained along the River Cerna it will take the advancing Bulgars on the flank and cut them off from their main body, so that we can dismiss the probability of the Bulgarian movement being driven home in this quarter.

"On the allied right things are rather different. Here the apathy, not to use a harsher word, of the Greeks, has permitted the Bulgars to seize the strong positions of Negotine and Rupel—the latter called the Verdun of Greece—defending the Struma Valley, which is not only the easiest road to Sofia but also the road to Constantinople. In a few weeks the Autumn rains will make the Struma Valley impassible and the Bulgars, by the occupation of the remaining strongholds for which Greece paid so bloodily, are simply trying to insure what now is their weakest point, without in the least wishing to try conclusions with the Saloniki fortifications. At the same time they know that the hosts of panic-stricken fugitives cannot fail to be a source of confusion and embarrassment to the Allies.

Position of the Allies.

"Having analyzed the Bulgarian action I will now discuss the position of the Allies. Sarrail had a choice of three chief lines of attack—along the valleys of the Cerna on the left, the Vardar in the centre, and the Struma on the right. I am divulging no military secret in admitting that the forces at his disposal are probably insufficient for a general assault along all three. At first sight the Struma might seem preferable for the reasons I have given, but the former Greek positions defending it are very strong and communications along the Vardar will undoubtedly be easier for the Allies along the direct railroad to their base.

"Secondly, one must not forget that his task is to liberate Serbia, as well as punish Bulgaria, and finally it is a military axiom that an army beaten in its centre must withdraw its wings, so that the choice of the middle route seems the most logical and the best. There he can exercise a strong general pressure until the time when circumstances permit of a real attack en masse.

"Here I come to the crux of the whole Balkan situation, namely, Rumania. If Rumania intervenes, or even allows the Russians to traverse her territory, the Bulgars will be between hammer and anvil and cannot escape their well-merited punishment. It is my opinion that Rumania will join the Entente Allies.

"The example of Greece has not been lost on Rumanian statesmen, who are among the shrewdest in Europe. Russian success and the allied offensive in France have shown the falsity of German boasts, and they judge events at their true value. I am not acquainted with Premier Bratiano personally, but have studied him carefully and know it is his ambition to restore to the mother country the four million of Rumanians under the Austrian yoke. The recent Austrian defeats and the wastage of the German effectives have removed the fatal risks which threatened Rumania before. Now she has little to fear and everything to gain.

"King Ferdinand is a Hohenzollern by race, but neither German nor Germanophile in heart. He is as good a Rumanian as the late Danish King George was a good Greek, and he will never stand in the way of Rumania's aspirations, now about to be realized."

GERMANY IS BUILDING 780-FOOT ZEPPELINS

Each Can Carry Five Tons of Bombs and Cruise 3,000 Miles —Two Already Completed.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 1:49 A. M.—In a speech delivered at Bury St. Edmunds last night, Baron Montagu told of new monster super-Zeppelins which Germany is building. He said:

"The principal features of the craft are a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet, a length of 780 feet, a beam of eighty feet, and a maximum speed of eighty miles an hour, a cruising speed of thirty-five miles an hour and a radius of action of 3,000 miles. The engines, six or seven of them, have a total of 15,000 horse power.

"The airships can carry a load of bombs of five tons, and are able to ascend 17,000 feet. They are armed with machine guns at bow and stern and on top of the envelope. They carry a crew of thirty-five men.

"These particulars show how largely the Germans are relying on Zeppelins as a means for harassing us. Two of these new craft have already been completed and four will be available in October."

WHEN YOU FEEL DEPRESSED.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Tones and strengthens body and brain. A delicious strength builder. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

12,000 MORE ARMENIANS SLAIN BY THE TURKS

Defile Through Taurus Mountains Scene of New Atrocity Reported to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24.—The Times this morning prints the following from a correspondent:

"The news has just arrived mainly from German and Turkish sources of a massacre of Armenians which took place by the great Bozanti Tunnel through the Taurus Mountains. Some 12,000 Armenian workers, including women and children, had collected in that vicinity where they thought they were comparatively safe from molestation.

"Toward the end of June some forty of the more active and intelligent of the men were massacred with the utmost brutality. Their bodies were dismembered and mutilated. Then the women were separated from the men and driven in one direction, and the men taken in another. Reports that must bear credence point to the destruction of the whole sad fragment.

"Turkish officials agreed that 'Something had occurred in that vicinity,' and when pressed further said that the 12,000 Armenians gathered there, thinking they were to be sent alone because they were working for the Germans, were suddenly ordered to 'move on their emigration.' This is a euphemistic term now employed by the Turkish newspapers in referring to the gradual destruction of Armenians.

"The Governor of Adana, who is a brother-in-law of Enver Pasha, is entrusted with this task."

TOWN OF SERES BOMBARDED

Greek Commander Says He Will Hold Out to the Last Man.

FOES FORTIFY STRUMA LINE

French and British Repel Attacks While Serbs on Left Wing Capture Trenches.

HUNGARY FEARS RUMANIA

Conviction Grows That Balkan Kingdom Is Preparing to Strike for the Entente Allies.

Reports Von Mackensen Leads Teuton Army Against Saloniki

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A wireless press dispatch from Berne says that the Vienna paper, Allgemeine Zeitung, in denying reports that von Mackensen is on the western front, states that he is the commander in chief of the combined Bulgarian-German-Turkish forces operating against the Allies at Saloniki.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—While the operations on the frontier, where the Bulgarians are strengthening their grip on the Strumna defenses and the Serbians on the left wing have captured a section of trenches, have caused excitement throughout Greece, the heroic struggle of the Greek troops against the Bulgar invaders at Phea Petra has stirred the national imagination as nothing else since the victories of the Balkan wars.

Colonel Christodoulos, commanding Seres region, reports that the Greek garrison at Phea Petra put up a splendid resistance and though not numerous fought with unexpected valor, disputing every inch of the ground.

The fate of the garrison at the end of the gallant struggle is not yet fully known, but Christodoulos believes the fight was kept up till the last man fell dead. He also reports the valiant resistance of the Starchista garrison, where only two wounded soldiers were left at the conclusion of the combat.

The Colonel made this statement yesterday, declaring that there still remain Greek soldiers worthy to be classed as companions of Leonidas's soldiers, men who know how to die in order to save the honor of Greece. Phea Petra, he says, will perhaps one day figure in history with the Thermopylae.

The latest news states that the Colonel's division is still fighting. Yesterday morning there were 400 men of the division in Seres ready to defend it. The town is being bombarded by the Bulgarians coming from the Mesta River.

Colonel Christodoulos has declared emphatically that he will not permit at any price the entry of the Bulgars into the town, and that if an attempt to enter it be made he will fight to the last.

It is also announced that 150 men defending the fortifications of Kilkitch resisted magnificently and suffered heavily from attacks of vastly superior Bulgarian forces. The exact details of the losses of the Greeks at Demirhissar are not known, and it is feared that they have been isolated after their glorious resistance.

Six hundred volunteers have come forward at Saloniki at the call of the Venezelist Committee for the defense of the soil of their country against the Bulgar invaders.

Bulgars Are Digging In.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Developments in the Balkans take first place in both news and editorial columns of the newspapers. The papers display keen interest not only in the landing of the Italian and Russian troops at Saloniki, but also in possible actions by the Greek and Rumanian Governments and in the new Russian offensive which is developing in Bukowina.

The Bulgarian troops which advanced in Northeastern Greece seizing positions in the Valley of the Struma River are entrenching on this line.

A successful operation by Serbian troops in the Morichovo sector, about sixty miles northwest of Saloniki, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens. The Serbians captured 150 yards of Bulgarian trenches near Kalmakcalam, the correspondent says.

Following is the official statement given out by the British War Office today:

On the Doiran front (in the centre) about two battalions of the enemy were seen yesterday in the neighborhood of Dautli. Their advance troops were driven in by us.

On the Struma front the enemy is entrenching on the line Yenikeui-Kukuluk-Elishan - Nevolyen-Chavdar Mah-Ormanli.

An attack on French troops holding Komarjan bridge was repulsed.

Serbian forces are now holding a line in the neighborhood of Lake Ostrovo and Fozar.

Hungary Alarmed Over Rumania.

The Hungarian newspapers are being flooded with the most pessimistic in-

formation concerning Rumania, and that country's possible action is absorbing the press and public, according to a Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post. The Hungarian public believes, says the dispatch, that the liberty they enjoy at the hands of the censor is designed to prepare the people for the worst.

The military expert of the Pesti-Naplo says: "The entry of Rumania into the war will not at first affect the military situation in the Balkans for the Rumanians will have to adhere to the united strategic plan of the Allies and will not be permitted to go straight for Transylvania. Dobrudja and Bulgaria will be their immediate aim. Five hundred thousand or six hundred thousand men of the Rumanian Army are not the chief factors for the consideration of the Central Powers, but rather the problems presented by the new territory which the Russians will be allowed to use freely in the invasion of Hungary."

Meanwhile the anxious hours of waiting are not being spent in idleness in Transylvania, whence every able-bodied man suspected of Rumanian sympathies is being shifted to other parts of the country. The Rumanian newspapers in Transylvania are under the strictest control, and Rumanian priests and churches are under military supervision. All along the Rumanian frontier the military forces have been reinforced, defenses strengthened, and every precaution taken against Rumanian intervention.

According to unofficial dispatches, the Russians are pushing ahead with the greatest energy in Bukowina close to the Rumanian frontier, and already have gained "a very brilliant success." The Daily News in an editorial sums up the Balkan situation as follows:

"The imminent general offensive against Bulgaria is of great importance. One of the first results of a successful offensive by General Sarrail would be a complete rupture of Germany's communications with the East and the isolation and capitulation of Turkey. This is a plain geographical fact.

"There are also other issues upon which it is wiser to reflect than to enlarge. These affect the fortunes of the two neutrals, Greece and Rumania, as well as the dozen belligerents.

"The situation in Greece where Greek troops already actually are engaged in hard fighting with their traditional enemies, the Bulgars, is rich in possibilities. As to the intentions of Rumania, we may be content to draw upon the German press which is authority for the statement that Rumania definitely has joined hands with the Entente and is preparing to give Russian troops passage through her territory. It is difficult to conceive what motive the Germans could have for circulating such a statement other than the belief that it is true."

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London.)—Further progress for the troops of the Central Powers in driving back Entente forces near the western end of the fighting line in Macedonia is announced today by the War Office, as is also the repulse of Serbian attempts to advance in the vicinity of Moglena. The statement follows:

The clearing of the highlands west of Ostrovo Lake, (east of Florina in northern Greece,) has made good progress.

Repeated Serbian attacks in the Moglena region have been repulsed.

PARLIAMENT RESTS, CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Adjournment Debate Optimistic of War's Outcome—Outlook Bright for Suffrage.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Both houses of Parliament adjourned today until Oct. 10, after adopting a bill extending the life of the present Parliament another seven months. Not since the outbreak of the war has Parliament adjourned upon a situation such as the present, and which was described by David Lloyd George, Minister of War, and other Ministers in debates during the last few days, as giving so little cause for anxiety or so hopeful an outlook for the future. The debates, which covered all aspects of the war, reflected a feeling of confidence, although expressing the realization that heavy tasks are still ahead, and that there is no prospect for hostilities coming to a speedy end.

It is the general belief that before Parliament reassembles a further important stage of the Entente defensive will have developed in the Near East, which may have the weightiest influence on the whole field of operations.

There was considerable discussion in recent days concerning food supplies here, although high prices are due to scarcity of supplies, the costliness of freightage, and, as Captain E. G. Prettyman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, explained in the House of Commons today, to the abnormal consumption of food by the millions of men in the field. Captain Prettyman said he estimated that the men in the field ate half as much again as they did in civilian life. While the question of food supplies is pressing heavily on the civilian population, the Government thus far has seen no reason to take any new or drastic steps in the direction of administrative control of either the price or consumption of food.

In the debates the Cabinet Ministers also expressed the greatest confidence in the constantly growing economic pressure which is being exercised against the Central Powers.

The difficult questions of suffrage and registration reform have been shelved temporarily, but as a precautionary measure the House of Lords inserted in the bill extending the life of Parliament an amendment, which the House of Commons accepted, providing that any new Parliament elected upon the existing register should endure only for two years. This is an emergency which is unlikely to arise, however, as a large majority of the country is opposed to holding elections during the war. It seems almost certain that the next Parliament will be elected upon a basis of adult suffrage, with women voting, although there are many opinions that the country ought to be consulted upon the important question of admitting women to suffrage by means of a general election.

STOLEN BREAD RAISES NOVEL LEGAL POINT

Hungry German Woman Jailed For Taking It, Not For Failure to Leave Coupons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—A local court has just decided the extraordinary question whether or not a person who stole bread was punishable for not leaving a corresponding number of bread coupons in its place. A woman who had been seen stealing two loaves of bread was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment for this offense. To revenge herself on the baker she denounced him to the authorities, complaining that the stolen bread was newly baked, the exhibition of such bread in stores being punishable by law. The court, however, then decided the bread in question had reached the matured state required for sale and dismissed the complaint against the baker.

Meanwhile the woman had appealed on the ground of the punishment being too severe, as she had stolen the bread only to prevent hunger, which, according to German legal usage, is punishable only in the mildest form. The woman's conduct, however, prompted the prosecuting officer to add another charge against her, that of having taken the bread without leaving the required coupons behind.

The court decided the law provided only for legitimate transactions, the theft of bread not coming within its scope, and that the woman could not be punished for neglecting to leave the coupons when she stole the bread.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yesterday I pointed out the predominating features of the allied campaign working from Saloniki and the general possible lines of advance, one of which they must follow. From this it may be assumed that, inasmuch as the Teutonic Allies have but a few avenues to guard, the defense of Bulgaria and Serbia from the invasion will be a comparatively simple matter. As a preliminary matter this may be a correct assumption. The Teutons as well as the Allies have had many months in which to effect a concentration of guns and shell. They have known for all these months that if the Allies did attack, they must attack along one or all of a very few lines. Consequently their preparations were for the defense of these lines, and the creation and location of ammunition and supply depots made accordingly.

But as the possible lines of advance of the Allies are restricted in number by geographical conditions, so are the lines of supply of the Teutons likewise limited. The Struma and the Vardar lines are practically the only lines of supplies of the entire Teuton force east of Monastir. A large volume of supplies has doubtless been accumulated at Monastir and is at present feeding the forces in that vicinity. This accounts in a measure for the successes which have been achieved against the Serbians in the neighborhood of the Florina station. The means of replenishing these supplies are, however, meagre.

The Allies, on the other hand, have very short and very excellent lines for immediate emergencies. The port of Saloniki is open to them. They control the seas. In spite of the activities of submarines in the Mediterranean, no serious obstacle exists to the maintenance of a continuous flow of supplies of all kinds from the main Entente positions to their forces in front of the Greek port.

Therefore, at the outset, the store of ammunition previously accumulated by the Teutons on the lines of advance of the Allies probably will, for the time being, prove sufficient to put a serious check on all attempts of the Allies to advance.

It does not appear that any sensational success will mark the beginning of the offensive on this, the last of the fronts. Only when the accumulation of the Teutons commences to dwindle will the superiority of the Allies commence to be made manifest. The means of supply of the Allies are, however, so vastly superior to those of the Teutons that this most important of military elements must make itself felt as time progresses. At present it is not correct to say that in the preliminary fighting one side or the other has the advantage. The Teutons have laid great stress on their attacks on the two flanks—toward Kavala and south of Monastir in the vicinity of the Florina station. These attacks, even though they have gained ground, are so far removed from any vital point that in a consideration of those things which affect the situation they may be disregarded.

The Teutons may be present in great numbers. No one knows just what their strength in this theatre is. They are not in as great strength as the Allies, however, as they have not the numbers to spare for this theatre. In addition, it is conceded that the defense does not need as many men as the offense, and for that reason the Teutons would simply be wasting men to place them where they were not needed. If it is conceded that the Allies have the numerical superiority, the fact that these flank attacks to which I have referred are really insignificant features of the campaign becomes apparent. Such attacks are successful on a large scale only when it is possible to overlap the flanks or to put them in a position where there is no good natural feature on which to rest them. For an inferior force to bend them back and in the operation to increase the length of line which must be held while decreasing the number of men who are present to hold it is not sound in relation to a general offensive. It merely opens the way for a heavy and probably successful attack in the centre, which, if successful, must mean the destruction of all the flanks have accomplished.

From the way the Allies' campaign is shaping up it seems that their main attack will come either along the Struma or the Vardar. Just which of the two will be selected is in doubt. The first move the Allies against the Doiran station has put them in the centre of these lines, from which they may move either way. Each offers advantages peculiar to itself, although the Vardar appears the more favorable. The Struma, between the railroad and the Strumnitza Valley, is flanked on both sides by towering mountains. It is entirely without railroad communications and for a distance of ten miles north of the present Allied front is very narrow. In fact, the first five miles might almost be called a gorge. The Vardar, on the other hand, is flanked by hills of an entirely different character. While rising to considerable heights the slopes are much less abrupt and more gentle. The valley itself is much wider and has the advantage of a railroad for its entire length. Since the Allies' success will depend, in a measure at least, upon their superior means of supplying their forces, it is logical to suppose that they would use the line where this superiority would prove most effective.

There is still another feature on this line that is absent from the line of the Struma, and that is the lines by which the Allies can extend their offense, or better, perhaps, broaden it as they advance. Leaving the Valley of the Vardar are several good highways penetrating both Bulgaria and Serbia. These would afford means by which the Teutons could be flanked out of their defensive positions as the Allies advanced so that the entire line could, in case of success, advance with practical uniformity.

It is worthy of note that the foreign press dwells much more at length on the political complications caused by the fact that all of the Entente powers are represented on the Saloniki front, than on the military operations which have so far taken place. Again, we read that Rumania is about to enter the war on the side of the Entente; even the German press expresses incertainty and some little unrest over the situation. Every one speaks but Rumania, and she still remains the sphinx of the Balkans, the riddle that all the powers are trying to solve.

As a matter of fact there does not seem to be any good reason why Rumania should enter the war at this time any more than existed before the action opened. The Allies have done nothing to indicate superior strength or an ability to break the lines of the Central Powers. Rather, such minor advantages as have accrued have fallen to the Bulgarians. Whatever Rumania's attitude is to be, but one thing is certain. Rumania will do nothing until she has been able to make up her mind as to who the winner of the war will be. To do otherwise would be to court national disaster.

It is not to the discredit of any of the Balkan States that this mercenary attitude should be the guiding motive. They have been from the beginning of Belgium and Serbia. They have seen the smaller States destroyed, almost absorbed by the larger, and unless those that are still neutral wish to share the same fate they must draw the sword only in favor of those powers who will later divide the spoils of victory.

GERMANS CAN'T SEE WHY WAR CONTINUES

Friedrich Naumann, in Die Hilfe, Says People Don't Know Now What They Are Fighting For.

ANALYZES POPULAR VIEW

Berlin Writer Reveals a Grumbling Spirit in Army and the Masses Blaming the Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24.—The London Times says that Friedrich Naumann publishes in the current number of his weekly paper, Die Hilfe, an extraordinary article on the weakening of German popular opinion about the war, and the need of counteracting the present tendency. Herr Naumann writes:

"Today there are people enough who no longer rightly know why we are still fighting. I was visited lately by a soldier who late in the war was taken up in the Landsturm. I know him well, and I know that by the very reason of his calling he understands the way of thinking of the simple people. He said to me: 'It must be explained to the people quite simply and intelligibly why they are still fighting, because they do not know.' I answered that two years was surely enough to make it clear to the thickest head. He, however, replied:

"'Two years ago all these people knew, but as they read the newspapers irregularly, have little knowledge of geography, and have no training in historical thought, even at the beginning they grasped only a general impression rather than detailed events. Meanwhile all that has for them returned to a state of flux and become obscure, and now they are mentally helpless in the face of the sacrifices of the long war. Hence it becomes possible for agitation of the Liebknecht type to find its way into the very army.'

Ignorant of War's Horrors.

"I then made further inquiries among men and women who by constant contact knew something of the way of thinking of small people, and this is what I heard: Two years are a long time for the memory, especially when the people are suffering, and our experiences have been so manifold during this time. At the beginning the people had no real idea what war was, but they were ready to conduct war. Meanwhile death in the field and privation at home have become greater than any power of the imagination had previously conceived. Hence, the impression easily arises that one has been pushed into something which one did not really desire. The necessity of what is happening is questioned, and the longing that this abnormal state of things may cease dims the eyes to the inevitable character of events. To this is then added the old and eternal mistrust of the small for the great, and it is said:

"'Those people at the top need the war and that is why we have to endure it.' What everybody knew at the beginning of August, 1914—that declarations of war were only a consequence of threats and mobilizations pouring in upon us—passes out of sight, and only the formal course of events remains. To this is then added the unscrupulous campaign of agitation and of calumny by Germans of Germans, as if we had been the disturbers of the peace.

"One has seen fly sheets which talk as if it dependent on our Government whether it should will peace tomorrow or not. The burden of trouble and want caused by the war is put upon the Government. Assuredly this hateful perversion is really believed only by a few, but some of it sticks as though the German Government were at the bottom just as guilty as the English Government or the Russian Government, and the dull feeling gets abroad that all the peoples have been condemned to many sufferings by the mistakes and sins of those who rule them.

A Matter of Arithmetic.

"And there is something still further; owing to the fact that we have been somewhat vigorous in hailing and celebrating our victories many people who are weak in arithmetic have lost all sense of the fact that there are still great Russian, English, French, and Italian forces in existence. When, therefore, after two years the very greatest efforts have still to be made, it is as though we had been cheated of our bargain.

"The people can no longer rightly believe that the present battles are inevitable battles of defense. They have a rather gloomy suspicion that a policy is being pursued, and here a positively disastrous effect is produced by certain documents in which great leagues and private persons express lust of conquest. Only general ideas of their contents reach the great mass of people, but to the best of my belief their existence is well known in every barracks, in every workshop and in every village inn. The consequence of this conquest of literature is the disappearance of simple faith in the defensive war."

Herr Naumann then advises that the people be taught that the present German occupation of enemy country is a great blessing for the Germans and also that it is absolutely necessary because the enemy occupies German colonies in Asiatic Turkey, Eastern Galicia, and also a bit of the Vosges. They should also be told that the war has to go on because the enemy still desires to attack and crush Germany, he says. He appeals to all educated people to help in this work of education and says: "Of what use to us is all the edifying talk about war aims if the foundations of public opinion do not meanwhile remain absolutely firm? They are still firm, but more attention must be paid to them than has been the case hitherto."

HUNGARIAN HEIGHTS WON BY RUSSIANS

Fighting Front Is Carried Now to the Very Border in Carpathian-Mountains.

BATTLE SOUTH OF BRODY

German Offensive Repulsed by the Army Threatening Lemberg—Berlin Claims Successes.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—The Germans resumed the offensive yesterday south of Brody, where the Russians are attempting to approach Lemberg from the northeast. The War Office statement today says the Germans were repulsed. The Russians captured two heights on the Hungarian front. The announcement follows:

In the region south of Krevo (southeast of Vilna) the enemy on Tuesday night launched a gas attack which was repelled with heavy losses.

More than 100 bombs were dropped by enemy aeroplanes on the railway station at Manevichi.

In the region of the Sereth, south of Brody, the enemy resumed the offensive at some points. His attacks were repulsed everywhere by our fire.

Near the source of the River Pruth, southwest of Ardjulez, we captured two heights north and south of the Koveria Mountain, on the Hungarian frontier.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by wireless to Sayville.)—Despite their determined attacks in many sections of the front in Volhynia, Galicia and the Carpathian regions the Russians have been unable to gain any ground from the Teutonic forces, according to the Austrian official statement of Aug. 22. The Russian losses in the fighting along the lower Stokhod, northeast of Kovel were particularly heavy, says the statement, which follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Near Zabie, (southwest of Kolomea,) on the Bystritza and in the district of Tartar Pass several Russian attacks were repulsed. Southwest of Zielona (in the Carpathians west of Delatyn) during successful engagements we captured 100 prisoners and two machine guns.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the sector of Terepeinike-Pieniski the enemy resumed his attacks against General von Boehm-Ermolli's army. Aside from a small trench, over which an engagement is still in progress, all the positions are firmly in our hands despite the Russian sacrifices.

On the railroad from Kovel to Sarny and near Smolary (on the Stokhod northeast of Kovel) the enemy lost advanced trenches and we captured two machine guns.

Near Rudka-Chervische (36 miles northeast of Kovel) the Russians again used their utmost efforts to gain ground on the west bank of the Stokhod. They were everywhere completely repulsed, their losses running into the thousands. In addition we captured two officers, 250 men, and four machine guns. In the fighting taken part in by the Bavarian cavalry the Emperor Francis Dragoons again proved themselves worthy of their famous traditions.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette on the Russian front says that in the fighting near Horodenka, in Eastern Galicia, from Aug. 14 to 17 the Russians lost 5,000 killed, while the total of German casualties was 80. "If the enemy continues to squander enormous quantities of ammunition, in addition to suffering very heavy losses, his final exhaustion is inevitable," the correspondent says.

GERMAN CALL IN VERSE FOR RUTHLESS SEA WAR

"Notschrei," ("The Cry of Distress,") a poem calling upon the German authorities to resume unrestricted U-boat warfare against merchantmen, as well as relentless Zeppelin raids over the lands of Germany's enemies, is being widely distributed in Germany, and is now finding its way into neutral countries. Three copies of the poem, sent from Hamburg and addressed to a German in New York, who was asked to mail copies to certain persons in South America, were received in New York yesterday.

The poem is anonymous. A translation into English verse reads as follows:

Where is the brave man just, without fear,
To cry the truth in the Kaiser's ear?
Truth that to princes so rarely may come,
For flattery closes while truth is dumb;
The truth that the murmuring people know
The one sole need, to o'erwhelm the foe,
The sly foe hiding behind the sea!
Out U-boats, to victory!

For the people loves the sailor's spirit,
And well it knows the soldier's merit;
The people is trustful, loyal and true,
Yet for all their faith a doubt strikes through.
Kaiser, my Kaiser, a marvel it were
Could the people's mutterings reach thine ear—

A mutter now—soon a clamorous shout
"Out, U-boats, out!"

Grand Admiral Tirpitz goes, he goes!
We question why. There is nobody knows.
Was he fallen sick, was he weary of power,
Did it seem too long to victory's hour?
It was none of these. There was one thing wanting.
A U-boat war energetic and daunting.
Till the English tremble, our cousinly foe,
Go, U-boats, go!

England laughs and the Neutrals jeer
"Tirpitz goes and victory's here!
In the clash of swords the Germans win,
But famine will make those warriors thin!
They've got no meat and their bread grows shorter,
Hunger's a better ally than slaughter!"
"Do ye hear, my friends, how they clamor and flout?"
Out, U-boats, out!

Kaiser, my Kaiser, a marvel 'twere,
Could the people's mutterings reach thine ear:
"Proud Prince of Peace for so many a year,
Does the word 'Barbarian' make thee fear?
Are thy cousins yonder, the treacherous breed,
More to thee than thy people's need?"
Hear thy people, as one they call,
Out, U-boats, and sink them all!
Kaiser, my Kaiser, a marvel 'twere,
Could thy people's mutterings reach thine ear!

"We have Zeppelins plenty to fill the sky
Over to England bid them fly,
Blast docks and arsenals, all beneath,
Blow their city to dust and death."
Thou gray old Count, to the Kaiser cry:
Fly, Zeppelins, fly!

Pity's a sin, for women fit,
When the people's blood must flow for it.
It is life or death. What is needed here
Is a heart that knows not mercy or fear.
Germany, famine is on thee! Now,
This weapon use or thy knee shall bow.
Thy fearfullest weapon, the dread of the foe,
Go, U-boats, go!

BRITISH ADVANCE ON THIEPVAL FRONT

Repulse Two Heavy Night Assaults and Take German Trenches at Dawn.

FRENCH LOSE SOME GROUND

Are Forced by Strong Attacks to Give Up Part of the New Line Captured on Monday.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Following the repulse last night of two heavy German assaults on the positions newly won on the Somme front south of Thiepval, the British troops today made another attack in the same region today and captured 200 yards of a German trench, according to the official report of the War Office issued tonight. German artillery at three points is said to have been silenced by the massed file of the British guns.

In the assaults delivered by the Germans last night the attacking force gained a footing in the British trenches, but were driven out again, the War Office says.

The Germans had more success to the southward. Attacking the French lines south of Estrées, on the Somme front, they gained a footing at some points in trenches which were captured by the French on Monday. Admission of the loss is made by the afternoon French War Office bulletin, which states that the Teuton assault was preceded by intense artillery fire all along the French front on the Somme.

The night bulletin of the British War Office reads:

South of Thiepval we gained a further 200 yards of a German trench, which has strengthened our line and improved our position.

The enemy's artillery, which had been showing much activity, was silenced in three different areas by the counterbattery work of our heavy guns, which appeared to be very effective.

When the weather cleared yesterday evening enemy aircraft, which had displayed unwonted enterprise, were engaged in large numbers with most satisfactory results. The fighting was continuous until dusk. At least four hostile machines were destroyed and many others were driven down, damaged and apparently out of control. Others were pursued to their aerodrome. We suffered no casualties.

Despite the continual fighting a reconnoissance was completed successfully and bombing raids were carried out against sundry points of importance.

The day bulletin of the British War Office reads:

The enemy made two determined counterattacks last night on our new trenches south of Thiepval. By the first attack he gained a temporary footing in our trenches, but was driven out immediately. The second attack was repulsed completely. The enemy's losses in these two attempts were heavy.

Last night there was rather more hostile artillery fire, especially in the regions of High Wood and Bazentin-le-Petit.

Opposite Lens we carried out a small raid successfully. On the other parts of the British front there was the usual trench warfare.

The official communication issued by the French War Office this evening says:

North and south of the Somme artillery fighting continued all day, being particularly severe in the sectors of Belloy and Estrées.

On the right bank of the Meuse an attack, brilliantly conducted by our troops against German positions between Fleury and Thiaumont work, repulsed in an appreciable advance for us. We also took 200 prisoners.

Adjutant Dorme brought down his sixth aeroplane, which fell in the neighborhood of Marchelepot, northwest of Chaulnes. Another enemy aeroplane was brought down near Roye."

The day report of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme the enemy during the night bombarded our first lines and our lines of communication to the north and south of Maurepas. Our artillery replied energetically. The enemy did not follow up his bombardment with infantry action.

South of the Somme, after intense artillery preparation, the Germans toward the end of the day made an attack south of Estrees and west of Soyecourt, on the trenches which we captured on Aug. 21. He gained a footing at some points. There was a fairly active artillery duel in the sectors of Belloy, Assevillers, and Lihons.

In the Vosges we repulsed by means of grenades a surprise attack against one of our trenches south of Hartmans-Weilerkopf.

The night was relatively calm on the remainder of the front.

On the Somme front Warrant Officer Dorme brought down his fifth German aeroplane, which fell in the direction of Moislains, northeast of Peronne. Four other enemy aeroplanes, fired on by machine guns from our aeroplanes, came down within their own lines, severely damaged.

Berlin Tells of Success.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The British have kept up their attacks on the Somme front between Thiepval and Pozières, but have been unable to make any gains, according to today's announcement by Army Headquarters. South of the Somme the French have been driven out of some portions of a trench which they had held since Monday, says the statement regarding operations on the western front, which reads:

Between Thiepval and Pozières British attacks were vainly repeated. North of Oyillers fighting continued at close quarters throughout the night. East of Foureaux Wood and near Maurepas enemy hand grenade attacks failed.

The enemy artillery on both sides continues to display great activity.

South of the Somme, near Estrées, small portions of a trench in which the French had maintained themselves since Monday have been cleared and three officers and 143 men fell into our hands.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we repulsed enemy hand grenade attacks in the Fleury sector. Minor infantry attacks in the hilly wooded region went in our favor.

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GERMANS ADMIT E-23 HIT WARSHIP

The Westfalen, Reported Lost in First Jutland Battle, Was Torpedoed Saturday.

CAN BE REPAIRED, IT IS SAID

London Calls German Statement of More British Losses In Fight a "Fantastic Story."

LONDON, Aug. 23. — The German battleship Westfalen was hit and slightly damaged on Saturday by a British torpedo, it was admitted in a semi-official telegram from Berlin today, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The Westfalen, however, it is stated, continued capable of maneouvring and will soon be repaired.

A second torpedo launched against the Westfalen missed the battleship, the message asserts.

The admission by the Germans that the Westfalen was damaged by a British torpedo has gratified the British public, as it is taken as a proof that the British were not left at such a disadvantage as appeared from first reports.

The first account of the clash debited Great Britain with the loss of the two light cruisers Falmouth and Nottingham, as against the destruction of one German submarine and the damaging of another. The fact that Germany withheld the news of some of her losses in her first official account of the Jutland battle is used by the newspapers as an argument to discount the statements of Berlin. The denial of the British Admiralty of the German claims is accepted without reservation.

As the account now stands, as figured on the British side, the loss of the Nottingham and Falmouth, whose crews, however, were nearly all saved, is put against the certain loss to the Germans of a big battleship damaged and, according the the belief of the commander of the attacking submarine, possibly sunk, one submarine sunk and another damaged.

London Calls Story "Fantastic."

The official Berlin statement reiterating the claim that a British battleship was struck by a torpedo in the recent North Sea fighting was met with an emphatic denial from the British Admiralty. The Secretary of the Admiralty issued the following statement:

"There is not a particle of truth in this fantastic story. No ship was struck except the Nottingham and the Falmouth, whose loss has already been officially announced."

A British official announcement yesterday told of a torpedo attack by the British submarine E-23 upon a German battleship of the Nassau class in the North Sea. The submarine commander reported that while the ship was being escorted back to port in a damaged condition he attacked again and struck her with a second torpedo and believed she was sunk.

The Westfalen is one of the Nassau class of battleships, displacing 18,602 tons. She was at first reported sunk in the Jutland naval engagement last May, but afterward was declared by the German Admiralty to be safe in a home port.

Reiteration Made by Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The claim that a British battleship was damaged by a German submarine in the recent fighting in the North Sea is repeated with considerable detail in an official statement issued today by the Admiralty. The statement says:

"Regarding the British denial of the German official report that a British battleship was damaged by one of our submarines, the following details are now published, based on submarine reports:

"On Aug. 19, in the course of the evening, a submarine met a portion of the British fleet, composed of battleships and battle cruisers, surrounded by a greater number of small cruisers and destroyers. The submarine succeeded in firing a shot at the battleship. The submarine when firing was half submerged, and three officers were standing on the conning tower.

"After the torpedo hit, a column of fire, which was about twenty meters wide and forty meters high, arose from the after funnel of the battleship, in which the funnel was recognizable in a white-hot condition. The column of fire was visible for about one minute. Simultaneously there was a strong outburst of steam from a boiler. After the fire disappeared only the body of the vessel, without funnels or masts, was visible, while the full silhouette of the neighboring vessels was distinguishable.

"The commander of the submarine had the impression that, apart from heavy damage to the boilers, the torpedo had caused a great conflagration of oil. These appearances were observed by all of the officers, so that the English battleship was at least heavily damaged by the attack of the German submarine."

PUNISH LIEBKNECHT FOR MAKING APPEAL

Berlin Court-Martial Raises His Prison Term from 30 to 49 Months.

FORFEITS HIS CIVIL RIGHTS

Socialist Leader's Admission He Aimed Blow at War Strength Was a Factor.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23, (via London, Thursday, Aug. 24.)—The result of Dr. Karl Liebknecht's recent appeal against his sentence for war treason has been the imposition of a new and severer sentence of four years and one month penal servitude, and expulsion from the army, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

The appeal of the Socialist leader was heard on Wednesday before a supreme court-martial, comprising a naval Captain, two lawyers, two Majors, a Captain, and a Lieutenant.

In addition to his prison sentence, Dr. Liebknecht is deprived of his civil rights for six years. In announcing the verdict the court declared that the sentence was imposed "for attempted war treason, severe disobedience, and resistance against the armed power of the State."

The original sentence imposed was thirty months' imprisonment and dismissal from the army.

Commenting on the outcome of the hearing the semi-official Wolff Bureau says: "The severe sentence appears justified, despite all the circumstances favorable to Liebknecht, if one considers that he violated his duties as a soldier and citizen in war time in the grossest manner, and to the detriment of his menaced Fatherland. Liebknecht himself admitted that by the distribution of pamphlets and by arranging public demonstrations he intended the weakening of the German war strength."

ADMIRAL PRINCE HENRY IS ANGRY AT BRITISH

"They Don't Come," He Says, As He Denounce Whole People for Their Selfishness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24.—The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Amsterdam, which says:

"The Kiel Neueste Nachrichten publishes an interview which the former Socialist, Anton Fendrich, had with the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, who is Grand Admiral and Inspector General of the Navy. The Prince uttered bitter attacks on England, saying:

"'Nobody knows what the navy has achieved and is achieving technically. It is simply magnificent. Everything is done on the quiet. We are always ready, but they don't come up.'

Herr Fendrich says the Prince's face was aflame as he uttered the wory "they." Then the Prince continued:

"'This people began a war against us out of pure commercial jealousy. I have lived and worked with them for years, have played tennis with them and sailed with them, but everything they do, even in sport and games, is done with the exclusive object of getting on top by every manner of trick. Pure pleasure in the game is unknown to them; they are only acquainted with sheer selfishness and brutal egotism. The only thing that will bring them to reason is frute force.'

"Although the paper does not say so, the interview clearly dates from before the battle of Jutland."

ALLEGED TALK BY PENFIELD.

Ambassador Quoted as Predicting Austria Will Lose No Territory.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent forwards a dispatch received from Vienna outlining an interview purporting to have been given to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse by Frederick Courtland Penfield, the American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary. The Ambassador is quoted as having said he was convinced that Austria-Hungary would survive the test of the war without loss of territory.

Mr. Penfield is declared to have added that the battles were being waged with such intensity that the combatants would be compelled before long to pause for breath, and that this interruption in the fighting would be employed by favorably inclined factors, which were growing stronger in all countries, to discover a means for bringing about peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Following custom, the State Department is expected to call on Ambassador Penfield for a statement as to whether the comments attributed to him in an interview in The Vienna Neue Freie Presse are authentic. Should Mr. Penfield admit that he was quoted correctly or with substantial correctness, the Department's action would probably take the form of an admonition not to indulge in such public comment in the future.

115

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SHELLED THE OWEGO MERELY TO STOP HER

Captain of the American Ship Said to Have Failed to See U-Boat's Signals.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23.—According to information here, the American steamer Owego, regarding a reported submarine attack on which the American Government has inquired of Germany, arrived at this port on Aug. 13 and reported encountering off the Isle of Wight a German submarine, which fired ten or twelve shots at her without warning. Some of the shells struck the water very close to her but inflicted no damage.

Captain Barlow of the Owego, according to the account given, was at first unable to discern the submarine because of a prevailing haze, but upon the undersea craft approaching, he sent a boat with the mate and the ship's papers, after examination of which documents the Germans allowed the Owego to proceed.

The submarine officers told the mate of the American vessel, the account says, that they fired because the Owego did not stop immediately in obedience to flags and signals which they displayed. The signals could not be deciphered from the Owego, it is added, owing to the dead calm and the haze.

The Owego unloaded at Rotterdam and sailed for America on Aug. 15.

RUSSIANS ROUT TURKS ON BLACK SEA COAST

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—An offensive undertaken by the Turks along the Armenian Black Sea coast has been stopped and the Turkish forces driven back with the aid of the Russian fleet, it was announced today by the War Office in the following statement:

The Turks, who resumed the offensive on the line of the towns of Ellen, Sikhohadi and Madem, situated on the coast, were driven back to their positions with the co-operation of our fleet.

West of Lake Van, (southern Turkish Armenia,) our offensive is successfully developing. Three officers and 174 Askaris were taken prisoner. In pursuing the retreating enemy our cavalry columns sabred a large number of Turks.

SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"'Electro', this note was written by Columbus to the Viceroy of Castile in the 15th century."

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TELLS OF DUMA PLAN TO FREE THE JEWS

Alexis Aladin Confirms Reports of Impending Action and Predicts Success.

WANTS AMERICA TO HELP

Thinks Sympathizers Should Send Spokesmen to Eliminate Old Bitterness and Mold Sentiment Anew.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Paul Milsukoff's announcement from Petrograd that a bill giving the Jews equal rights will be introduced in the Duma in November confirms reports which have been current in Jewish circles here for some time past. By a departmental order the residence of Jews outside the pale is already permitted, and recently there was a discussion of the Jewish question by a Cabinet council at imperial headquarters at which it was understood that the project of the introduction of a bill in the Duma legalizing the departmental order was favorably considered. A circular issued by Count Ignatieff, the Russian Minister of Education, abolishing the system of ballot for Jews desiring to enter the Russian secondary schools was regarded as an excellent omen for the further enfranchisement of the Jews.

Alexis Aladin, one of the best-known members of the Duma, who is now in London, said today that not only was the present report true, but that he considered it quite likely the bill would be passed.

"It is," said he, "a step of immense importance and one that must arrest the attention of the whole world. I am unable to reveal all I know, but am able to say I am confident the bill will be introduced in the Duma and passed. Two very prominent members of the Russian Government, Vice President Propopoff of the Duma and M. Gourko, recently visited London. Intimate talks I had showed me that both these men look with favor on speedy legislation giving the Jews equal advantages with all Russians.

"Their attitude is extremely significant of the change that has been taking place in the inner councils of Russian affairs since the beginning of the war. Here we have Propopoff, a nobleman and capitalist, swinging around to the idea that the time has arrived to put the Jew on an equal footing with his fellow-men in Russia. As Vice President of the Duma he is a man of influence, in fact one of the most promising statesmen Russia ever produced.

"In speaking with friends here he said that today one did not talk of the 'necessity' of giving the Jew equal rights, but of the 'desirability.' In other words he maintained that the day had come when Russia was beginning to recognize the importance of the Jew as a vital part of her national life. The reason, he argued, was that the Jew had shown himself of real value to Russia in her commercial life and was a factor to be reckoned with in the future if Russia was to use the best that was in her.

"With him stands Gourko, a forceful leader in the Council of the Empire and an Assistant Minister. These leaders are not afraid to compromise their future political success by putting the Jewish question on the basis of a complete settlement of equality of rights. That, to my mind, is sure indication of the trend of the Jewish problem in Russia.

"It is only natural for the Constitutional Democratic Party to take the initiative in this move, as it has always been sympathetic to the Jews. It is not the bill being put through so much that marks an important step, but that it has the backing of strong leaders in the upper and lower houses. It may take several months, perhaps years, or even more, to pass the bill, but I firmly believe it will come.

"Sympathizers with the Jews in America can do powerful work in aiding the move if they will send representatives to Russia. What is needed is to mould the sentiment among Jews generally among the leaders of the Russian Government that whatever bitterness may exist because of Russia's former injustices to Jews be forgotten in the great issue at stake.

"The Jews must be careful not to rake up old points of dissension, but must sink everything else in the one opportunity to gain complete independence as citizens of the Russian Empire. If a delegation of leading American Jews can find time to go to Russia to lend their influence it will help enormously. It is to the manifest interest of the American Jews to bestir themselves quickly in this move."

TO RECRUIT RUSSIAN EXILES.

Samuels Has Plan for Remission of Naturalization Fees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A middle way has been found toward solution of the problem of what to do with many thousands of Russian and Polish Jews who are living in this country, having escaped military service in the Czar's army and not come under the British conscription laws. In London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other big cities were huge colonies of these exiles, a large proportion of them of military age, who naturally came to be regarded with no favorable eye by their English neighbors, whose men folk were engaged in war work.

After some agitation the Government proposed to enact a law whereby Russian Jews of military age should be forced to enlist in the British Army under threat of being sent back to Russia, where they would be liable to heavy penalties as defaulters from military service. This project aroused a storm of disapproval, though ably defended by Sir Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, himself a Jew. The basic fact on which opposition rested was that England always has harbored political refugees, and a large number of the exiles in question came under that broad classification.

Minister Samuel, while not withdrawing his original proposal, has now hit on a compromise. Reason and persuasion, as The Manchester Guardian puts it, are to be substituted for threatening and force. A responsible committee of leading Russian Jews, Sir Herbert announces, has been formed which will conduct an active recruiting campaign in London and other centres among the foreign Jewish people, and definite inducements will be held out to them voluntarily to enlist.

Almost all of them are aliens, and the high naturalization fee of £5 plus law fees are as a rule quite beyond their resources. Sir Herbert offers that any of them who enlists before Sept. 30 shall have his fee remitted if after three months' service he desires to be naturalized. Thus if they are called upon to fight for Great Britain they at least may be able to feel that they can become its citizens.

Another part of the Samuel proposal ever more interesting than this is the idea of forming a special Jewish corps. As readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES are aware, this already has been done in a circumscribed way with the Zion corps, which was so successful an experiment as to justify extension of the scheme. Something of the same sort also has been done in France, where foreign Jews when dispersed among ordinary soldiery were found to be brilliant in attack, but undisciplined and difficult to manage in the ordinary routine of camp. When assembled in a single corps this difficulty, which is partly one of language, largely disappeared. The same is true of Yiddish colonies in England.

END SEEMS NEAR IN RAILWAY CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

the most important and gigantic ever presented to any body of men in the industrial history of the country.

"They cannot, therefore, consistently with their duty to their security holders, their employes, or the public, reach a final conclusion regarding what action they should take without much discussion, great study and profound thought, and such discussion, study and thought, when participated in by practically 100 men suddenly called together, requires time.

"If our deliberations seem to proceed slowly it is due to the facts I have mentioned. For us to act hastily would be a betrayal of the great responsibility we owe to all the parties concerned, and most of all, to the public."

The railroad Presidents have not yet given up hope that Mr. Wilson will ask the brotherhoods to accept less than the original plan of settlement, but the brotherhoods do not expect to be asked to do such a thing. Mr. Garretson was asked tonight if this was the situation, why he was holding the 640 Chairmen in Washington. This was his reply:

"If we sent them out, it would be said that we were making plans for a strike and thereby embarrassing the President. That is furthest from our thoughts. The men might as well stay here as in New York. That is the whole answer to your question."

Called by the President.

In the meanwhile there was great interest among the railroad executives over a conference today between President Wilson and Senator Newlands and Congressman Adamson, Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Interstate Commerce.

The President called Senator Newlands and Congressman Adamson to the White House to discuss just what assurances he might be able to give to the railroads that if their earnings were seriously reduced by the eight-hour day they would be remunerated.

President Wilson expressed confidence that a settlement of the crisis would be reached, and that there would be no strike. He said the one bar to immediate settlement was the insistence of the railroads upon some assurance of remuneration.

After he left the White House, Senator Newlands announced that he would push his bill providing for an increase of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members. The bill has passed the House. This, coupled with the fact that Congress passed a resolution today postponing from Oct. 15 to April 15, 1917, the application of Section 10 of the Clayton law, providing that all railroad purchases of supplies for more than $50,000 be by competitive bidding, was taken as a hopeful sign by the railroad men who are fighting for an assurance that if the eight-hour day is granted the railroads will get some remuneration.

The action with regard to the Clayton bill was said to have been taken at the request of the President. Railroad men say its application would work havoc with the present system of furnishing supplies by big railroads to their subsidiaries, and believe that the postponement of its application means that the President is willing to wait until the special Congressional committee to investigate Federal regulation of railroads can report. They also believe that the proposed increase in the size of the Interstate Commerce Commission means that the commission may, as they have repeatedly asked, take up a consideration of the relation of wages to rates.

Convinced 8-Hour Day Must Come.

As the conferences among the railway Presidents continued today it became more evident that the principal difficulty of the situation was to work out a plan of action acceptable to all the railroads. Many suggestions have come from the sixty or more Presidents here and have been laid before the managers. In every instance they have been rejected as impractical, and the executives take the position that no plan which the managers do not accept as sound can be taken to the White House as the basis for settlement.

It is well understood that most of the executives now are convinced that the eight-hour day in some form must be conceded and that they cannot expect President Wilson to recede from the position he has publicly taken. Their efforts were directed today toward a solution of the complicated questions of operation under an eight-hour day, and it was said tonight on authority that no practical plan had been developed.

There was some discussion today of the advisability of Government ownership legislation or the enactment of an eight-hour day law for railroads. Members of Congress who would comment on the subject expressed the opinion that Government ownership legislation could not be put through Congress at this time, but that an eight-hour law might be adopted after a long and bitter fight.

Senator Newlands and Representative Adamson are the heads of subcommittees which are arranging a program for the general investigation of railroad problems authorized by the recently adopted Newlands resolution. They will discuss their work with the full committee at a dinner to be given by Senator Newlands within a few days, and it may be that some of the questions involved in the present situation will be taken up at that time.

Fear Labor Antagonism.

While the proposed joint Congressional Railroad Committee is scheduled to consider only the problem of Federal regulation, the railroad men would be much pleased to have the President decide that it should also consider the question of wages. The railroads hesitate to make this request themselves through fear that the antagonism of organized labor, which opposed the idea, would endanger the Federal regulation plan. Organized labor is in favor of Federal regulation. But if the suggestion to include the problem of wages in the committee's work came from the President the railroads believe organized labor would not fight it so bitterly.

The railroad executives put a new and comprehensive estimate of the cost of his proposal to the railroads before President Wilson today. While they have not been able to budge the President toward a new proposal by him which would cost them less, the railroad chiefs are fighting hard to have the application of his present proposal guaranteed in a way that will not fall so heavily upon them as it might through liberal interpretation of its present broad terms.

For several days a strong faction of smaller roads that favor yielding to the President and who had threatened to withdraw from the general movement had been forming. By the generalship of the committee of eight this danger to the plan of the majority of the roads has been eliminated by an agreement effected today binding all of the railroads to united action, whatever that may be. The appearances of disagreement seen for the past half week are much fewer tonight, and all the railroad executives who will talk scout the idea of giving in to President Wilson. Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Fairfax Harrisson, President of the Southern, leaders of the faction that wants to settle, are not talking.

Not Opposed to 8-Hour Day.

In a word, the situation is this: The railroad Presidents are willing for the President to have his way about the eight-hour day, but are adamant against the application of the eight-hour day for the purpose of increasing wages.

"There would be no trouble about granting the train service employes an eight-hour day of eight hours," said E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, tonight. "A good many people have given support to the brotherhood leaders in the belief that they are fighting to establish the principle of the eight-hour day. Speaking for myself only, I do not hesitate to say that if the brotherhoods would indicate that they were willing to work eight hours for a day's pay this controversy could be settled in twenty minutes.

"What the brotherhood leaders have said to the public is not in tune with the demands they made upon the Managers' committee. They tried to give the public to understand that they were endeavoring to establish eight hours' pay for eight hours' work done in less than that time—seven, six, five, and as short a period as three hours—with time and a half for service performed after eight hours.

"The brass tack of the situation is this: Let the men declare for an eight-hour day of eight hours' work, and I will take off my hat and coat and put in my best licks for their cause."

May Favor All or None.

It has been intimated by some of the Presidents that if the White House forced upon them the eight-hour day for the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen they would undertake to install the eight-hour day for the 1,600,000 other railroad workers. This problem, or rather the problem of what pay should be given if the change were made, is one of the things the railroads want the larger Interstate Commerce Commission to consider in connection with the increase in rates hoped for. The railroads are considering this action because they believe that if the four brotherhoods win the roads will be swamped with demands from their other workers. They would like to avoid this trouble, but point out that if the eight-hour day were given to their 2,000,000 employes on the basis President Wilson asks it for 400,000, it would cost the railroads $200,000,000 a year. Because this would call for a great increase in rates, they want the whole matter taken under advisement by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

They are fighting for assurances along this line as well as assurances that if the railroads and the brotherhoods differ over what is an eight-hour day that the roads will not stand in the danger of another national strike. They believe that if they take the President's proposal as it stands, there will follow continuous and harassing industrial turmoil. They say that every labor organization, with the Wilson statement that the eight-hour day is sanctioned by society, would go on the warpath to get it.

Doubts President's Correctness.

Along this line of argument, Judge Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, and receiver for the Rock Island, gave out a statement tonight in which he said:

"The plain issue is, whether men operating the machinery of public utilities upon which depend, not only practically all of the business of a hundred million people, but their very lives and all the functions of Government, State and Nation, can enforce an arbitrary demand for increase of pay by threatening the general welfare of all the other people. If the railroad managers should seek to enforce a demand for a reduction of pay by threatening a general lockout the people as one would overwhelm them with righteous indignation.

"If the railroad managers yield the principle of arbitration will be overthrown, the issue will be merely postponed and not settled and will return in aggravated form justified by confidence based upon success.

"It is a greater question than one of compensation to employes or return upon capital. It is vital to the life of the American people and they alone have the power to settle it on a stable basis.

"The President has intervened. Some are saying that he has been the arbitrator and that in this way the principle has been maintained. This contention is manifestly false and is made to mislead the public thought. The President has not made and cannot make such claim. The employes distinctly refuse all arbitration of the demand for an eight-hour day. The railroad managers have never made him an arbitrator.

Where Will Limit Be Placed?

"He has publicly announced that the question of an eight-hour day was not arbitrable. If he is not clearly right he has dealt a severe blow to the principle of arbitration. He bases his conclusions entirely on a premise that society has determined that the eight-hour day must be adopted.

"This premise will be earnestly and honestly denied by a large part of the American people. Certainly society has not determined it by law. If so, the law would settle it and no such question could arise. Parts of society have determined it by law for special classes and special places. The fact that it has not been generally decreed by law shows that society has not determined the issue. The President has probably gone beyond the action of society. The most that can be said for his premise is that he assumes it upon his conception of what society wishes or may do. He may forecast correctly, but at best it is a prophecy. Upon this, backed by the prestige of his great office, he has declared that the main question in controversy is not arbitrable and has publicly gone to the country on the issue and has told the railroad managers that the responsibility for a strike upon this question will rest not upon him but upon them.

"No men were ever subjected to greater strain. They are not seeking to change the present status. They have not initiated any controversy. It is initiated by the best paid of the railroad operatives, who are in no way suffering. The time of a national election has been chosen. They are threatening to force their claim by general paralysis, and yet upon this state of facts and the premise that society has placed the question of an eight-hour day with a ten-hour compensation beyond arbitration these men are freed from responsibility for a strike on this issue, and the railroad managers are put really in the attitude of aggressors.

Soundness Must Be Tested.

"Now that the question of society and the eight-hour day is so conspicuously raised and by such high authority the people of this country, before this issue is decided on this premise, will want to know how far-reaching it is. Has society definitely confined it to certain favored classes, or is it based on a principle which, if accepted, will extend it over the entire field of labor?

"Will it apply to all employes of railroads and other public utilities? If so the cost must be considered. Shall it apply to all manufacturing operatives? If so, how will it affect our foreign competition, especially after this war is over? Does it apply to domestic servants and farmhands? If not, then upon what principle is the differentiation?

"The President's declaration challenges the immediate thought of the country. Its soundness must be tested. If true, the people should not shrink from the result. If not true, then it should not be accepted as a basis for determining this great controversy so pregnant with consequences."

Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the Railways, issued a statement tonight in which he said:

"There seems to be some question of the accuracy of the estimate made by the railways of what it would cost to grant his demands of the train employes, and I make this statement to clarify the public mind of this phase of the matter.

"There has been no change in our original estimate that to grant the demands would add $100,000,000 a year to operating expenses. On the contrary, subsequent investigations have confirmed the substantial accuracy of that estimate. The estimate of the managers was reached by a careful study of the actual running time of trains and the hours made during given periods of time. Confusion may have arisen from the fact that we have estimated that it would cost more than $50,000,000 a year to make the concession which President Wilson has proposed that we make. The difference between the estimates is due, of course, to the fact that the President has proposed that we immediately grant only a part of the demands and that consideration of the rest of them be postponed."

That the railroad executives do not regard an agreement as close at hand was indicated tonight by the circumstance that railroad representatives gave out matter for afternoon papers of tomorrow.

A Halt to Country's Progress.

An interesting comment on the contention of the brotherhoods that the railroads should grant the eight-hour day and more pay because their 1916 earnings are large was made today by Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern, who said there would be nearly a 50 per cent. crop shortage in the Northwest, according to reports. Mr. Hill said:

"We now have 5,000 idle cars on the line of the Great Northern, and there is certain to be a large falling off in earnings due to present crop conditions in the latter part of 1916 and early 1917. The effect that this will have upon the earnings of the railroads in the Northwest is evident. The truth of the matter is the railroads of the Northwest have not today either the funds or the credit with which to properly develop the resources of the great country through which they pass.

"Within six years in the State of Montana alone—almost during the life of the present Administration—33,000,000 acres, or an area as large as the State of Iowa, have been taken up by homesteaders and given over to cultivation. Six years ago we shipped no grain from this territory whatever; five years ago our records showed shipment of 2,500,000 bushels; last year we shipped from this territory 26,000,000 bushels.

"Including land purchased from cattle and sheep men, a total of 50,000,000 acres has been settled upon in the last six years. There are many millions more which should be developed if railroad facilities could be financed to serve them. This is a time when, instead of being burdened with useless and uncalled for expenses, such as are demanded by the brotherhoods, the railroads should receive every encouragement in order to meet the needs of the country.

"Such an extra burden of expense as is contemplated by this eight-hour demand would not only cut off all possibility of dividends and extensions, but throw a number of the Western railroads into receiverships and cripple their usefulness to the territory they serve. This is a hindrance to the development of the country which ought not to be even seriously considered as a possibility."

It is estimated that, in salaries and expenses, it is costing the railroads $50,000 a day to continue the negotiations in Washington.

It is costing the brotherhoods $7,500 a day. The 640 Chairmen get $10 a day each while on the strike job, and there are many other expenses.

SEND PROTESTS TO WILSON.

Thousands of Messages Go to White House and Rail Presidents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Thousands of telegrams and letters on the railroad strike crisis are being received daily at the White House and by the railroad representatives.

President R. Goodwyn Rhett of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States sent a letter to President Wilson, which was received at the White House today. Mr. Rhett favored an investigation of the situation before the President forced final action by the railroads. In his letter to the President he said:

We are not in a position to say whether the demands are equitable and just or not. Our position is that the facts ought to be investigated, and if the demands are just they ought to be granted immediately upon the ascertainment of the facts on their merits, and not because either party is so powerful that it can dictate its terms to the public. We feel that there is no hope whatever of a permanent settlement of this question short of the method proposed, and we again appeal to you to use your power and influence to that end at this time.

The railway Presidents continue to receive telegrams from merchants, manufacturers, bankers, farmers, and others from all over the United States, indorsing their position regarding arbitration.

John M. Glenn of Chicago, Secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, wired a copy of a telegram sent to members of the association, in part as follows:

A surrender on the part of the railroad Presidents to the demands of the President, would mean an increase in freight rates estimated at over one hundred million dollars annually in order to force the carriers to weaken. Please wire Mr. Hale Holden, Chairman of the conference of railroad Presidents, to stand for arbitration.

The Wisconsin Traffic Association, composed of thirty-nine corporations operating pulp and paper mills in Wisconsin and moving 100,000 carloads of freight annually, wired President Wilson that:

It is unalterably opposed to sacrificing the principle of arbitration, and respectfully insists that arbitration be employed in the present emergency, without regard to the danger of financial disaster to its members.

The National Surety Company of New York wired President Stevens of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, "As an investor in securities of your road, we heartily commend your course for arbitration."

The Central Supply Association of Chicago, with 350 manufacturers and wholesalers of plumbing and heating supplies as members, wired this message:

We heartily commend the position of the railway executives for arbitration.

Mrs. Lydia L. Boucher, 40 Morningside Avenue, New York, to Chairman Julius Kruttschnitt, Southern Pacific Railroad:

As the owner of a small amount of stock of the Southern Pacific, I suggest that the whole matter in dispute is a subject for arbitration.

Union Steel Casting Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

If the railroads recede, no employer will have any option except complete domination by labor leaders, who have neither investment nor responsibility. The country would better face this crisis now than later.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.:

Concession first and arbitration afterward is vicious in principle and a very bad precedent to establish. We indorse the attitude of the carriers.

The messages quoted are typical in their tone.

STICK MR. WILLIARD FOR THEIR NEW SUITS

Seven Railroad Presidents in Luck But Fail to Win Him to New Summer Styles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—When the Committee of Eight of the railroad Presidents went into session this morning at the Metropolitan Club with six members present, one of them called the attention of the others to the fact that their Palm Beach suits, which they had bought last week at the beginning of the hot spell, were getting dirty. It was suggested they buy new ones, and that this time Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, who sticks to blue flannel, get one also.

"All right," replied Mr. Willard, "let's match to see who pays for them."

The six men matched, and Mr. Willard was "stuck" for the price of the six suits. A moment later in came President Holden of the Burlington. Mr. Willard immediately proposed that he and Mr. Holden match for the price of the featherweight raiment. Mr. Willard lost. Entered Vice President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania. Again Mr. Willard proposed to match. Again Mr. Willard lost. Then the eight went to buy the suits. Seven were fitted, and it was Mr. Willard's turn.

"I guess I'll stick to this flannel suit, now," said he, and paid for the seven suits.

President Underwood, who bought a Palm Beach suit, silk shirt, and Panama hat yesterday and announced he was a candidate for the honor of the best-dressed man in Washington, called the newspaper men around him today. Said he:

"Look here, boys, you've got me in bad with the wife. When I came down here I didn't bring many clothes except those I wore. She read about my new clothes in this morning's paper, and called me on the telephone just now and asked what the idea was. Put on the soft pedal, will you, boys? Don't let her know I am now going to the ball game."

When he got back from the game Mr. Underwood was asked if he enjoyed it.

"No," he said, "I didn't give a darn who won. But I liked the air. It was nice and cool after the rain, and such a change from the hot air I have been getting around this bunch of railroad Presidents. But I had to sit in a 75-cent seat to keep this suit from getting wet."

The jolly Erie President was asked if he expected to stay in Washington long enough to have to buy another Palm Beach suit.

"No," he answered, adding quickly, "but I may be here long enough to have this one lined with fur. That's my dope on the situation."

"By the way," he went on, "I've found out how the President can settle this strike."

"How's that?" came the question.

"Tell all these blokes to go home and go to work," he said.

"Whom do you mean by 'blokes,' the railroad Presidents?"

"Oh, I mean the 640 Chairmen. We are only 'guys.'"

Mr. Underwood explained he did not believe many of the engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen would quit work if the strike were called.

"Let 'em call a strike," he said, "that's better than all this diplomacy. I've got enough diplomacy. What's the situation today, anyhow?"

SAYS WILSON SEEKS A FALSE 8-HOUR DAY

Continued from Page 1.

to be paid for at the same rate as the regular miles. But, if less than 100 miles were made in eight hours the companies would have to pay the employes their full day's wage, nevertheless. On the other hand, if more than eight hours were consumed in running 100 miles, the excess hours must be paid for at a rate 50 per cent. higher than the regular rate per hour. Therefore, the wage per hour under the counterfeit day would be one-eighth of the day's wage instead of one-tenth, as now, an increase in pay per hour of 25 per cent., and if, while receiving this higher wage per hour they did not run the full 100 miles in eight hours, the companies would be compelled after eight hours to pay as a penalty an increase of 50 per cent. in the hourly rate.

Men Would Seek Overtime.

"6. The question at once arises: If the wage per hour after eight hours were increased fifty per cent. would not the men covet and naturally seek to gain the higher rate by remaining more than eight hours on duty? Certainly. Being in charge of the train, with ample opportunity to delay its movement, the railways would have to pay the men a premium to encourage inefficiency. Therefore, the employes' alleged aim to shorten their working day would be defeated by a powerful incentive offered them to lengthen it by delaying trains; this is strong evidence of the dishonesty of the eight-hour day as proposed.

"7. The President's proposition that the railways grant the eight-hour day demanded by the employes and that their demand for time and a half for overtime, and other questions be submitted to arbitration, reminds us of the settlement proposed by a common friend to two men who quarreled about the ownership of a terrier, that the dog be turned over by the recognized owner to the claimant, who stubbornly refused arbitration, and the claimant's title to the tail be made the subject of future arbitration.

"The railways believe the eight-hour day as understood by the employes is extremely unfair to the carriers. They believe its adoption would unduly favor a class who are now the highest paid working men in America, and place an unreasonable burden on the railways, and an unreasonable burden of increased rates on the public, which ultimately would have to pay the bill.

"There can be no social or economic justification for fixing a basis of wages which would enable men in train service to earn a day's wage for an average of much less than eight hours' work. The railway employes know, the railway managers know, and the public ought to know, that the train employes are asking for an enormous increase in wages in return for a counterfeit eight-hour day. That the men are now deceiving the public is clearly shown by an article written by Mr. Val Fitzpatrick, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in The Railroad Trainmen of January, 1916, as follows:

"It may be seasonable to say that there is quite a difference between an eight-hour workday and an eight-hour basic workday.

"'The first contemplates that eight hours shall be the maximum working time, and as a rule where the eight-hour workday obtains through contract relations between employer and employes it is the constant endeavor to prevent working overtime except in cases of necessity. It appears that some of the men in the train service are of the opinion that this is the proposal of the organizations. However, this is not the case. The second, the eight-hour basic workday, contemplates that eight hours shall be the basis for a day's work, and any time in excess thereof shall be paid for as overtime; consequently under such a provision there is no limit to the hours worked. The latter system is the one proposed by the train service brotherhoods.'"

APPEAL TO STOCKHOLDERS.

National Surety Co. Asks Them to Wire Congressmen.

An appeal to holders of railroad stock and bonds to assist the companies in the controversy with the Four Transportation Brotherhoods is contained in advertisements published this morning by the National Surety Company, of 115 Broadway. Asserting that it has invested nearly $5,000,000 in stocks and bonds of the big carriers, the company asks that every person with a financial interest in the railroads send telegrams to Senators and Representatives demanding that the roads receive "proper protection by arbitration or otherwise" in the settlement of the dispute engaging the attention of President Wilson.

"It is time for investors in the United States to realize that they should organize and co-operate for their own protection," says the company in the advertisement. "We are not opposed to higher wages for the men—quite the contrary, we are in favor of proper wages—but in the end the railroads must have sufficient income with which to carry this additional burden."

BRITISH STEAMER FOUNDERS

The Quebra Goes Down After Striking Rocks Off the Irish Coast.

LONDON, Aug. 23. — The British steamer Quebra has foundered after striking rocks west of the Big Basket Island, off the coast of Kerry.

Thirty-four of the crew have been landed at Ventry. The Captain and two others are missing.

The Quebra, a vessel of 2,801 tons, was owned by the Mercantile Steamship Company of London. She sailed from New York for Liverpool on Aug. 18.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock
"The World's Best Table Water"

ADVERTISEMENT.

SCHINASI BROS.
NATURAL
The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

A Turk is as particular about his tobacco as a Chinese Mandarin about his tea.

A Turkish aristocrat knows tobacco as you know the time of day.

He is tobacco-wise—he knows what he wants and he gets it.

And the tobacco he gets is exactly the same as goes into Naturals—

Because Schinasi Brothers know how to get the best.

If it were possible to get better tobacco than Naturals are made of, Schinasi Brothers would get it first.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

Weber and Heilbroner
Announce
The Final Reduction Sale
of
Spring and Summer Suits

$25 and $20 Suits Reduced to $14.50
$30 " $25 " " " $17.50
$40 " $35 " " " $23.50

Many of these suits will be appropriate for Fall wear

A Small Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway — 42d and Fifth Avenue

THE highest score for tone quality was awarded to the Sonora at the Panama Pacific Exposition. It is unqualifiedly "The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World."

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

THE SONORA plays all makes of disc records. The tone is controlled at the sound source—the correct place. The notes are never blurred or distorted.

SOME features that help to make this instrument famous are the beautiful "bulge" lines of the cabinet, the convenient and simple envelope system, the correctly designed sound box and the scientifically constructed sound amplifier or horn.

THE motor used in the Sonora is made in Switzerland, the home of musical instrument manufacturers. Similarly priced machines considered, the Sonora runs almost twice as long as others without rewinding.

Ten Splendid Models
$45 $60 $75 $100 $150 $175 $190 $225 $350 $1000

There are many other exclusive features, all of which are described in illustrated catalog T-15. Call or write for it.

Sonora Phonograph Corporation
GEORGE E. BRIGHTSON, President
Executive Offices and Sales Rooms, 57 Reade Street
Demonstration Salons: 5th Avenue at 53d Street
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CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

CIGAR Par Excellence
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Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand
TRY ONE
10 & UP
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E. & J. TRIPLER & Co.
SHIRTS
$1.15 and $1.55
White Cheviot — Striped Madras
Tan Poplin
Formerly $1.50 to $2.50
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

TOLERANCE TRIBUTE AROUSES CATHOLIC

Brennan Protests When Colonel Callahan Praises Attitude of Those Outside His Faith.

CONVENTION ENDS TODAY

Federation Adopts a Resolution Providing for Diocesan Units—Next Meeting in Kansas City.

A mass of thanksgiving at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer for delegates of the German societies, to be held at 9 o'clock this morning, will end "Catholic Week." Kansas City has been selected for the meeting place next year. Thousands of the delegates will stay for a day or two of sightseeing after the arduous work of their conventions.

The business sessions of the American Federation of Catholic Societies and of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein ended yesterday, and a reception to all delegates by local committees at the Hotel Astor last night at which the Ukranian Orchestra played, marked the last formal social event of the week.

Both lay and ecclesiastical leaders of the church and its allied organizations voted the New York meeting the most successful as well as the best attended ever held. Members of the American hierarchy and officers of important lay bodies departed with the feeling that much good had been accomplished through the executive sessions, that the public generally had been better informed than ever before of the plans, purposes, and ideals of Roman Catholics, and that the City of New York had shown proper hospitality to the great gathering.

The federation's closing session started off with the promise of a controversy when Colonel Patrick Henry Callahan of Louisville, Ky., Chairman of the Knights of Columbus's Religious Prejudice Committee made a report which some of his hearers thought was too mild. This committee was appointed by the Knights of Columbus about eighteen months ago and received an appropriation of $50,000 to investigate and combat "A. P. A." propaganda.

"We have heard much this week about the Catholic one-sixth of the population of the United States," Mr. Callahan told the delegates in concluding his report. "I want to say a word for the five-sixths non-Catholic portion of the country which has been very tolerant of us and permitted us to build up our institutions until our status here is better than in many Catholic countries."

Vice President Joseph T. Brennan of Boston put in a protest at once:

"With all due respect to this prominent gentlemen, what he says is silly," he cried. "That talk about tolerance is soft soap. I can speak officially for Massachusetts only, but there the non-Catholic five-sixths is not fair to the Catholic one-sixth; there we spend $4,000,000 a year for the maintenance of institutions and the State pays nothing.

"And why tolerance? We are Americans with the right to be here and need no tolerance and accept none."

"If I said anything that reflected on the fairness of the gentleman who has just spoken or said anything that should be considered any criticism," Mr. Callahan replied, "I humbly beg his pardon, for nothing of that kind was in my mind. Yesterday we passed a resolution in the convention unanimously asking that the Catholic country of Mexico be provided with such religious toleration as we have in this country. This country is five-sixths non-Catholic. I don't want to withdraw a word I said regarding the liberality and fairmindedness of the non-Catholics in America."

This resolution of the Reorganization Committee substituting a diocesan for the present geographical plan of representation was adopted:

Be it resolved by the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, that its Committee on Organization be empowered to present to the Bishops of the country for their acceptance and their subsequent active cooperation an improved plan of organization of the American Federation of Catholic Societies so that without disturbing the status of national organization which were the foundation stones of federation, in addition diocesan federations be established as units.

And that the national executive board be empowered to so revise the present constitution as to conform to this change of organization changing the title from "The American Federation of Catholic Societies" to "The Catholic Federation of the United States," arranging for an equitable tax and representation, and making due allowance for conditions where no diocesan federation is feasible, yet not disturbing the society, county or State federations where such are desired, but without any direct relationship of the latter with the national federation except through the diocesan organization.

All officers of the federation except Vice President Joseph T. Brennan of Boston, whose place was filled by Dr. Peter Ganz of Louisville, Ky., were reelected. The officers are:

President—John Whalen of New York.
First Vice President—T. P. Flynn, Chicago.
Second Vice President—J. A. Coller, Shakopee, Minn.
Third Vice President—Joseph Frey, New York.
Fourth Vice President—J. J. Hynes, Buffalo.
Fifth Vice President—Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia.
Sixth Vice President—Peter Ganz, Louisville, Ky.
Secretary—Anthony Matre, Chicago.
Treasurer—G. E. Schuite, Detroit.
Marshal—Anthony Kuhn, Victoria, Kan.
Color Bearer—Chief Whirlwind Soldier, S. D.

ADVISORY BOARD.

Cardinal Gibbons.
Cardinal O'Connell.
Cardinal Farley.
Most Rev. S. G. Messmer, Milwaukee.
Most Rev. James Blenk, D. D., New Orleans.
Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, St. Louis.
Right Rev. J. A. McFaul, Trenton.
Right Rev. Regis Canevin, Pittsburgh.
Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs, Toledo.
Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Rockford, Ill.
Right Rev. J. P. Carroll, Helena, Mon.
Right Rev. E. J. Donohue, Wheeling, W.Va.
Right Rev. D. J. O'Donaghue, Louisville, Ky.
Right Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Richmond, Va.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Most Rev. S. G. Bessmer, Milwaukee.
Right Rev. J. A. McFaul, Trenton.
T. H. Cannon, Chairman, Chicago.
Nicholas Connor, Dubuque, Iowa.
F. W. Imunekus, Pittsburgh.
Daniel Duffy, Pottsville, Penn.
C. W. Wallace, Columbus, Ohio.
E. V. Cunningham, Boston.
C. L. Denechand, New Orleans.
F. W. Hechenkamp, Quincy, Ill.
G. W. Mansfield, Boston.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Rockford, Ill., Chairman Social Service.
Right Rev. Joseph Schrambs, Toledo, Chairman of Resolutions Committee.
J. A. Coller, Shakopee, Minn., Chairman of Law Committee.
Dr. Felix Gaudin, New Orleans, Chairman of Auditing Committee.
Edward Feeney, Brooklyn, Chairman of Committee on Public Morals.
F. W. Heckenkamp, Jr., Quincy, Ill., Committee Supervisor.
C. J. Daly, Boston, Chairman of Press Committee.
The Rev. John F. Noll, Huntington, Ind., Chairman of Ways and Means Committee.
Office of National Secretary, 175 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

On motion of Bishop McFaul of Trenton the executive board was empowered to appoint a committee of one bishop, two priests, and three laymen to devise plans for a national Catholic chatauqua.

GERMANS ATTACK WILSON.

Catholic Verein Wants Mails Protected and Munitions Stopped.

A resolution attacking President Wilson and his Administration was adopted last night at a meeting of the German Catholic Central Verein at the Park Avenue Hotel. The resolution reads:

"It was until now unheard of in the history of our country that the highest official of the Republic should think it appropriate to make in public and even official utterances, without bringing any proof whatever, against one part of the citizens of the country, the most monstrous accusations, and that thereby he nourished within our people distrust and race hatred which endangers our peaceful living together and is apt to harm the social and political development of our country in a dangerous degree.

"During the further continuation of this world war we expect that the Government in a more energetic manner than heretofore will safeguard the rights of our people against all belligerents and that among others it will find ways and means to make amends to the interference with the mails.

"We approve of every step tending to avert from the American economic development the danger of pernicious interference.

"Finally, we again express the expectation that the experiences of this war may lead to the creation of a law which for the future will prohibit the furnishing of weapons and war material to any belligerent nation."

The Verein sent to Secretary Lansing yesterday by telegraph a demand that the Government of the United States hold the de facto Government of Mexico to the strictest observance of its guarantee of religious liberty for Roman Catholics in Mexico.

The resolution was adopted just before the convention, meeting at the Park Avenue Hotel, had adjourned for the year and after Mgr. Francis Kelly, President of the Society for Catholic Church Extension, had painted a vivid picture of what he said were religious conditions south of the Rio Grande.

P. F. Kenkel of St. Louis presented the resolution, which was adopted with much applause. It read:

Our Government having recognized the Carranza regime in Mexico, thereby according the so-called "de facto" Government of the "First Chief" Carranza a place among the nations of the world.

And our Government, having at the time assured the citizens of the United States that the "de facto" Government of Mexico had finally pledged a guarantee of religious liberty to all Mexican citizens which we of course understood to be that religious liberty and freedom of conscience enjoyed in the United States, which pledge the "de facto" Government, however, has not carried out.

We now, as American citizens, call upon our Government to hold the "de facto" Government to the strict observance of this guarantee and accountable for the violation thereof.

We also demand the protection of all American citizens and their rights by the "de facto" Government of Mexico.

Monsignor Kelly said that the American people, from President Wilson down, believed that revolution was a good thing for Mexico. He arranged that country severely, but made no criticism of the Administration for its dealings with Carranza and others.

The convention selected St. Louis as its 1917 meeting place.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Joseph Frey, New York, President; Michael P. Girten, Chicago, First Vice President; William Burgess, New York, Second Vice President; August Springob, Milwaukee, Recording Secretary; John Q. Juenemann, St. Paul, Financial Secretary, and F. W. Immekus, Pittsburgh, Treasurer. Four members elected to the Executive Committee were the Rev. Albert Mayer, St. Louis; Karl F. Hilker, Fort Wayne; the Right Rev. Mgr. Max Murst, Wabaska, Minn., and the Very Rev. F. J. Brune, Alton, Iowa.

The delegates attended solemn high mass in the Church of the Assumption, in West Forty-ninth Street, before opening their final session.

WOMEN WIN RECOGNITION.

Put Through Fight for a Separate Organization in Catholic Federation.

Women won their fight yesterday to form a separate organization in the American Federation of Catholic Societies. When Father McGean told the several hundred women who held a meeting in Cathedral College Hall on Tuesday that they "belonged upstairs with the men and had no right to be meeting at all," the gathering became so turbulent that it was necessary to call in a man to restore order.

Bishop P. J. Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., asked the women interested in the idea of a separate body to confer with him privately. What the Bishop said to them or what they said to him didn't transpire. Meantime Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer of Milwaukee had conferred early in the morning with about thirty of the leaders in the movement for a separate body. He urged them not to try again during this year's convention, but to wait till next year. The women agreed to draft a plan and submit it to the Executive Board, but that was as far as their promise went.

When the Executive Committee met the plan was presented. To the surprise of its advocates it met with no opposition. The women were authorized promptly to form separate sections under the supervision of the Social Service Committee of the federation. Bishop Muldoon is Chairman of that committee and Father Peter Dietz of Milwaukee is Secretary.

Without a moment's delay the women organized, selecting as Chairman Mrs. Sarah A. Conboy of New York, Secretary-Treasurer of the Textile Workers' Union, and as Secretary, Miss Catherine Germerhausen of Hot Springs, N. C. It was arranged that a section of The Bulletin, the official publication of the federation, be turned over to the women. One of their first activities will be the organization of a lecture bureau, to be heard from during the coming Winter.

DESCRIBES KILLING OF IRISH PRISONERS

Attorney General, at Inquiry, Says Three Men Were Shot Without Trial or Warning.

INSANE OFFICER QUOTED

Captain Who Ordered Their Deaths During Dublin Uprising Thought It the "Best Thing to Do."

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—An inquiry into the shooting without trial of three men during the rebellion in Ireland last Spring was opened today in the Four Courts. The men shot were F. Sheehy Skeffington, Fred McIntyre, and Thomas Dickson. The men were put to death at the orders of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who was court-martialed and found guilty, but insane.

Sergeant Aldridge, who was present at the shooting, testified that the prisoners were neither blindfolded nor pinioned. They had no time to say their prayers and to his knowledge they did not know they were going to their death.

The Attorney General for Ireland who appeared, he explained, to "place the material facts, about which there is no controversy, before the commission," related incidents of the week of the revolution and of the arrest of Skeffington. After his arrest Skeffington, the Attorney General asserted, said he was not a Sinn Feiner, but was in sympathy with that organization. Later that night he was taken out of the guardroom by Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who handed him over to Lieutenant Wilson in the street, telling him that if any other soldiers were fired upon by the rebels Lieutenant Wilson would shoot him.

The next morning, continued the witness, Skeffington and his companions were taken from the guardroom by Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who said: "I am taking out these men to shoot them, as it seems to me it is the best thing to do."

The execution of the three men followed. The Attorney General added that the men were entitled to a fair trial, which they did not get, they being innocent persons who took no part in the rebellion.

Lieutenant Morris, placed on the witness stand, said he arrested Skeffington, who was followed by an excited crowd, as a precautionary measure.

Lieutenant Leslie Wilson, who was in charge of one of the barracks near Portobello Bridge, said that Skeffington, when he was brought out of the barracks on the night before the execution, had his hands tied behind his back, and that Captain Bowen-Colthurst fired several shots into the air. He testified also that a boy named Corde had been shot by Captain Bowen-Colthurst. The boy, who was suspected of "sneaking around the barracks," gave the Captain an insolent answer and then ran away. Captain Bowen-Colthurst raised his rifle, intending to hit the boy in the leg, the witness added, but the shot was inaccurate and the boy was struck in the abdomen.

EXPLAINS IRISH EDICT.

Britain Denies Intention to Hamper Irish-Americans.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The United States having made an inquiry in regard to the Order in Council issued last week restricting entrance to Ireland, the British Government has given assurance that the order is not directed against Irish-Americans, but is intended merely to exclude those persons who might disturb the peace.

The order empowers the Government to prohibit from entering Ireland any person not a British subject, or who, being a British subject, has come recently or may come hereafter to the United Kingdom from overseas. The situation was explained in the following official announcement:

"In response to an inquiry from the State Department, the British Government has sent assurance that the recent Order in Council regulating travel to Ireland is not intended to hamper the movement of naturalized American citizens who desire to visit their former homes. Each case will be decided on its merits. No class of Irish or foreigners is affected by the regulations, which will be used only to keep certain people out of Ireland who are suspected of being dangerous to the peace of the country."

LIEUT. BARLOW IS KILLED.

Son of Noted Golf Player Fell in Action in France on Aug. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Lieutenant Lovel Hardwick Barlow, son of Mrs. R. H. Barlow, a widely known golf player, was killed on Aug. 14 while fighting with the British Army in France, according to advices received here last night.

He left here over a year ago.

Offer Work to Guardsmen's Wives.

The Military Relief Committee of the Anti-Suffrage Association, which has been giving out plain sewing to be done at home by wives, mothers and daughters of National Guardsmen now on the border, announced yesterday that it had now on hand work enough to occupy three women all of next week. The work is plain and can be done on a sewing machine, and a mother with young children can earn from $1.50 to $2 a day at home. Members of Guardsmen's families requiring the assistance may call any morning this week at room 101, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street.

LOSES FIGHT TO GET M'LEAN'S LETTERS

Missives Which Son Charges May Disgrace Writers Given to Trust Company.

EXECUTOR'S RIGHT UPHELD

The Documents Will Be Safeguarded, the Court Decides—Young McLean to Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Certain private papers and letters of the late John R. McLean, the millionaire newspaper publisher, the possession of which was sought by his only son and heir, Edward B. McLean, were today ordered turned over to the American Security and Trust Company, executor of the estate, by Justice Stafford of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

John W. Bailey, former Senator from Texas, acting for young McLean, noted an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Frank J. Hogan, for the trust company, objected on the ground that as the order was not final there could be no appeal. Justice Stafford declined to fix a bond to stay the order of the court until the appeal could be determined by the upper court and an exception was noted by counsel for young McLean.

It is alleged that the papers and letters contain information that would subject to humiliation persons not concerned in young McLean's contest of his father's will. Among the documents are said to be disclosures that would cause the recall of a foreign Ambassador and might be embarrassing to two other Ambassadors. Letters from two prominent women proposing marriage to John R. McLean are also said to be among the documents which the late millionaire's son wishes to obtain.

The court action of today was taken in a petition for a restraining order, filed by young McLean against Francis T. Homer of Baltimore, who was temporarily in possession of the private papers of the late Mr. McLean. He sought to prevent Mr. Homer from delivering the letters to the trust company.

The trust company moved to dissolve the injunction on the ground that the papers and letters were property rightfully belonging to the executor.

Justice Stafford upheld this view, saying:

"I do not decide the merits of the case. It may be that Mr. McLean has rights to be safeguarded and I will not decide that he has not. The practical question is: Shall the papers now out of the jurisdiction of the court and in the hands of one who received them from the executor remain in possession of the temporary custodian?"

The Justice expressed the opinion that they should be returned to the executor and that the rights of all parties should then be safeguarded. The Justice said that he believed the trust company would preserve the letters intact.

The contents of the letters, which the late Mr. McLean is said to have given instructions to destroy, have been the subject of much speculation. It has been asserted that some of them were from public men and had historical interest. Young McLean maintained that the publication of the letters would bring disgrace and humiliation to their writers.

Ex-Senator Bailey, appearing for young McLean, arguing for possession of the letters, said the action was almost unique.

"We allege that these letters," Mr. Bailey said, "are such as to put to shame persons in no wise connected with the conduct of affairs of this estate or with the settlement of the will. Our opponents allege that some are from statesmen. Well, if they are, we are not concerned with that, for if statesmen write letters that should not be published, those are the ones that ought to be published. But the letters of these people are not from statesmen. Some are not even from voters, and to these people we feel we owe the protection which the late Mr. McLean desired for them."

Then Mr. Bailey turned to the only two cases which he said he could find were analogous to the McLean case. One case had to do with the letters of George Washington to his Secretary, which came into litigation after the Secretary's death. The other concerned the letters which the wife of Robert Breckenridge of Kentucky had transferred to a friend, which her husband claimed, after her death, in the three-fold capacity of executor, writer of some of them, and next to kin.

In these cases, Mr. Bailey asserted, letters were regarded as property, but as property only to be turned over to the executor for delivery to the next of kin, and they could not be regarded as an "asset" since their recipients or holders were not privileged to free use of their contents.

Frank J. Hogan, for the trust company, asserted that there had been no threat to publish the letters, and that none of the writers had appeared to protest against possible publication. Mr. Hogan said that the papers had been taken from Mr. McLean's safe by an officer of the trust company, in company with Edward B. McLean. He read from a portion of the will to show the capacity of Mr. Homer as adviser to the executor. Under this will, Mr. Hogan asserted, Mr. Homer was "adviser, councilor and attorney" for the executors.

Mr. Hogan read a letter from Attorneys Bailey and Lambert to Mr. Homer asking that the letters be turned over to Edward B. McLean. He dwelt upon the fact that this letter made no mention of the destruction of the letters.

The attorney then read a statement attributed to Edward B. McLean, saying that Mr. McLean would not allow publication of the letters even to win his lawsuit. He charged that this indicated that the letters might contain matters bearing on the will suit.

Mr. Hogan cited numerous cases, including the action in 1912 in Massachusetts, involving letters of the late Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy. He also cited a decision concerning a letter from George Washington to the Mayor of New York which later fell into private hands. It was decided that New York City was the owner of the letter.

Mr. Hogan contended that the decisions in the Eyre vs. Higbee case, in New York, concerning George Washington's letters to his Secretary, and the Grigsby vs. Breckenridge case, bore out the validity of the theory of dual ownership of letters, attacked by Mr. Bailey. He asserted that there was not a case in the books which recorded the issuance of an injunction preventing the publication of letters merely to prevent a hurt to personal feelings. In conclusion, he contended that if the letters were property, they were personal property, and, if personal property, then under the Federal law they must go to the executor.

Mr. Bailey animatedly disputed the theory that private letters constituted personal property and characterized them as a "peculiar and metaphysical" kind of property. He asserted that both Mr. Homer and Edward B. McLean had sworn that they had received instructions from John R. McLean before the latter's death to destroy all of his letters that did not having a bearing upon his estate. His instructions, Senator Bailey maintained, clearly demonstrated that Mr. McLean did not intend that the letters should go to the executor.

MEXICO CONFERENCE IN WEEK OF SEPT. 4

Lansing and Arredondo Decide Sessions Shall Be Held at Some Coast Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Lansing today conferred with the Mexican Ambassador-designate, Eliseo Arredondo, regarding the time and place of the meeting of the joint commission of Mexican and American representatives who are to consider plans for adjusting the existing differences between the two countries.

After the conference Secretary Lansing announced that the Commissioners would meet the week of Sept. 4 at some point on the New England Coast. Mr. Lansing said that the date had not been definitely fixed and that there had been no decision as to the place. In response to a question he said that the meeting place would not be in Maine. The extremely hot weather of the last week has been a factor in the decision to hold the sessions on the New England Coast.

Francisco Villa is still alive, but hiding in mountains, and without sufficient prestige remaining to muster up a following, according to a message received by the War Department today from General Pershing, as follows:

"Dublin, Mex., Aug. 22.—Later reports from south say Bertini in command at Jiminez. Garrisons along northwestern as previously reported. Gavira's visit to Madera investigated. mutinous conduct nonpayment of troops. * * *

"My latest report regarding Villa attack on Farral now reported incorrect. Villa had only a small following. He avoided Parral and places occupied by Carranza troops. He was making his way south into Durango. Probably now hiding in mountains. Until recently Villa has been hiding since being driven into the mountains of Southern Chihuahua by our troops last April.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 23.—Conflicting reports as to Villa were received here today by General Jacinto Trevino. One dispatch said that the bandit chieftain, traveling incognito, was in hiding with a few of his men in the hills near Nazca, Durango. Another said reports were current along the Chihuahua-Durango border that Villa was poisoned early in July by nurses, who had been attending him. Little credit was given to the latter report here, although General Trevino pointed out that if Villa was dead, his name probably was being used by his adherents to inspire terror among the citizens of the neighborhood.

SANITATION PRAISED BY DR. DARLINGTON

"Folks Back Home Need Have No Fear," He Says—Pershing's Camp Healthful.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 23.—Dr. Thomas Darlington of New York, representing the National Civic Federation, has furnished General Funston with a report on health conditions in the military camps on the border and in Mexico. He is here today from a month's tour.

"The sick rate is low," said Dr. Darlington. "I think that summarizes the situation. Although there is room for constructive work, in a medical way, I can truthfully say that the folks back home need have no fear but what adequate steps are being taken by military authorities to safeguard the health of guardsmen who are engaged in border service.

"I have inspected the base hospitals at San Antonio, El Paso, Nogales, and Douglas, and have seen the troops in the field. I spent four days at Colona Dublan, headquarters of General Pershing's forces. The camp is most interesting. I don't suppose there will ever be another one like it. To be sure, conditions are not ideal; the flies are pretty thick, but the point is, in Mexico, as along the border, Army officials have done their best for the comfort and health of the men."

Seeks Repeal of Conscription Laws.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Militarist Labor Conference held last night in the Rand School of Social Science, 140 East Nineteenth Street it was decided to present to the Legislature a monster petition asking for the repeal of the so-called State conscription laws. Members of the committee say that by the first of the year they expect that 2,000,000 signatures will have been obtained.

HOLD GREEK EDITOR FOR LIBEL ON CONSUL

Vassardakis Says Vlasto Tried to Discredit Him Before His King and Country.

SEEKS $750,000 DAMAGES

Atlantis Articles Attacked His Conduct at the San Francisco Fair, Greek Representative Asserts.

Solon I. Vlasto, editor of the Greek daily newspaper Atlantis, was arrested in the offices of that publication at 113 West Thirty-first Street last evening on a charge of having criminally libeled, by articles published in Atlantis, Cleanthe Vassardakis, Greek Consul General in San Francisco. The Consul General asks damages of $750,000. Demetrius J. Vlasto, Adamantios Polyzoides, and all the members, writers, and staff of The Atlantis are to follow Mr. Vlasto into the Criminal Courts to answer for statements they published, according to Mr. Vassardakis. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by Supreme Court Justice Delahanty. Mr. Vassardakis's lawyer is Schuyler M. Meyer of 27 Cedar Street.

Mr. Vassardakis, who was sent to this country two years ago as the official representative of the Greek Government, was in full charge of the preparations and final opening of the Greek pavilion at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which closed with a celebration in Mr. Vassardakis's honor, last December. Before his activities were transferred to the Pacific Coast Mr. Vassardakis had his headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria, from which arrangements for the pavilion at the exposition were made. In San Francisco he took an active part in suppressing evils in the Greek coffee houses in California. Everything which he did was misrepresented in The Atlantis, for the purpose of discrediting him before his King and country, Mr. Vassardakis asserts. Among the libels in The Atlantis, he asserts, was an allegation that he incited his people to bloodshed in California. Fifteen specific charges against Mr. Vlasto, each for $50,000, are made in the affivadit against him.

Mr. Vlasto, who was decorated with the Golden Cross by the King of Greece, in February, has figured in a number of libel suits, brought against him by Greeks in this country, due to statements made in Atlantis. In 1908 Vlasto was horsewhipped in the lobby of the Hotel Imperial by the wife of a Greek named Ekinomidy, who, the wife asserted, has been libelled in Atlantis.

In 1914, Vlasto again acquired notoriety when he was arrested in the Waldorf-Astoria in a libel action for $50,000, afterward being released under bail for $1,500. In this case, Vlasto was sued by Petros P. Tatanis, Secretary of the Pan-Hellenic Union, who charged that Atlantis published an article accusing Tatanis of writing to William J. Bryan, then Secretary of State, alleging that A. Schliemann, Minister to this country from Greece, was poorly informed on Balkan questions A purchase of coal through the Navy Department at Washington, the Atlantis was said to have declared, resulted in the loss of thousands of dollars to Greeks in this country.

Vlasto said last night that he had been released on bail of $2,500, about $1,500 of which was raised by his employes, and the rest through friends. He said that, so far as he knew, Atlantis had not made the statements which Mr. Vassardakis imputed to it, but admitted having criticised the appointment of Mr. Vassardakis as a representative of the Greek Government in this country. He asserted that papers in Athens and San Francisco had criticised the appointment, and that Atlantis had followed suit. Mr. Vlasto said that he regretted that his arrest had made it impossible for him to keep a dinner engagement.

EXPLAINS EDELSTEN SUIT.

Mrs. Clapp's Granddaughter Says Part of Estate Should Come to Her.

Miss Leonora Charlotte Edelsten, daughter of W. Nelson Edelsten, of 120 Broadway, who has asked to have the probate of the will of her grandmother, Mrs. Eliza F. W. Clapp, reopened in the Surrogates' Court, explained yesterday that the principal legatees under the will were Miss Florence M. Clapp, a daughter of the decedent; Russell A. Clapp and G. Everett Clapp, sons, and that had her grandmother died intestate she would have received approximately $100,000, a quarter share in the entire estate. Miss Edelsten is the sole heir of her mother, Mrs. Fanny Clapp Edelsten, a daughter of Mrs. Clapp. Her grandmother's will, which it was alleged was prepared by one of the sons, failed to provide for her adequately, she maintained.

While the total assets alleged in the petition of Miss Edelsten were said to be more than $400,000, the petition for the original probate of Mrs. Clapp's will mentioned only $200,000. Miss Edelsten, in her petition, asserted that half of the assets were being withheld by one of the sons, who was also executor.

DENIES PEACE OVERTURES.

Britain Has Received No Feelers, Cecil Asserts.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade and Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons today said that no peace overtures had been made to Great Britain.

Lord Robert's statement was made in response to a question by Sir James Henry Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, in regard to "peace rumors" and the situation in the Balkans.

"No overtures have been made for peace," said Lord Robert. "There is only one way in which overtures for peace could be made, and that is from an enemy to the Government of this country. If any such overtures were made the first thing we should do would be to consult with our allies, but no communication of the kind has been made."

As to the Balkans, Lord Robert said that the most important factor consisted of the operations from Saloniki. The Allies' relations with the new Greek Government, he said, were thoroughly satisfactory.

COMPARES NAVAL LOSSES.

German Admiralty Says French and British Lost 72 Vessels.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (via London, Aug. 23.)—The German Admiralty issued today a statement asserting that the losses of the British and French Navies in line of battleships and cruisers to Aug. 1 comprised seventy-two vessels with a total displacement of 496,050 tons.

The German losses in the same classes during the same period were twenty-five warships with a total of 62,607 tons. It was said that the list of British and French warships included only those losses which definitely had been established.

Philadelphians Aid Defense Fund.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Association for Defense Preparation of Friedenau has received 1,000,000 marks (about $250,000 at normal exchange,) from the Philadelphia branch of the organization.

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HUGHES FINDS RENO UNPOLITICALLY GAY

Divorce Colony and Townspeople Cordial but Little Interested in Campaign Speeches.

SAY NEVADA IS WILSON'S

Fact That President Kept Country Out of War Potent There—Hughes Makes Two Addresses.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 23. — While it is pretty generally conceded, except by a few of the Republican leaders, that Nevada will go Democratic, Reno and the surrounding country turned out in force today to welcome Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President. The people made it a sort of play day. Nobody seemed greatly interested in politics. Everybody wanted to see Mr. Hughes and his wife. In a big, openhanded way, the residents were anxious also to give the Hughes party a good time. But they did not get out anything like the crowd that greeted Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, when he came here as the Progressive candidate for President. Woodrow Wilson carried the State.

The city staged a big barbecue for the Hughes party and served tons of beef and beans. Ordinary people ran around with plates in their hands and scooped up whatever they could. There was a table for the visitors. Mr. Hughes entered into this spirit of fun until it came time for him to speak from the Court House steps at 3 o'clock. Then he put aside all thought that the affair, so far as the arrangements were concerned, was a sort of non-partisan event. He attacked the Administration without restraint and talked protective tariff, which, however, isn't the issue here that it was in California.

Faced a Strange Audience.

But the speech was not the big event of the day; it was the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes. Their presence put "pep" into the life of Reno, including the divorce colony. Mr. Hughes faced the strangest audience since he left New York. There were cowboys and cowgirls, Indians, men and women, from all parts of the country, and varied types of Nevada's native sons and daughters. It seemed to be a spot where East met West and where everybody took everybody else for granted at his face value.

The only thing that didn't seem to disturb anybody in Reno was the fact that 1916 is the year of a Presidential election. Everybody who was asked about it, except the politicians, said: "Yes, I suppose so, and probably Wilson will be elected." The next remark as a rule was something like this: "Do you think Mr. Hughes is puritanical? That's what we hear out this way, coupled with the fact that he is a nice, honest, straightforward man. You see, many of us come from New York, where he shut down on the race tracks, and perhaps that is the reason we get that impression."

That was about all the politics any one would talk, except the politicians. With politics out of the way the latest Reno story was as a rule related. It ran something like this:

"What is the most interesting occupation in Reno? You don't know? Well, it is going down to the Southern Pacific station to see the tied come in and the untied go out."

It was difficult work for Mr. Hughes to make his visit here a serious political undertaking under such circumstances, especially when one of the first invitations he received was to take an automobile ride in the afternoon with Governor Emmet Boyle and Mayor F. J. Byington, Democrats. Mr. Hughes accepted. Both Governor and Mayor are satisfied that President Wilson will carry the State. They talked about the beautiful scenery to Mr. Hughes.

Divorce Colony Out in Force.

Mr. Hughes and his party arrived here at 8:25 A. M. The members of the party were awakened by the town band at the station. The nominee was taken to the Riverside Hotel. He walked up the steps through an alley of would-be divorcees. There was no cheering, but some handclapping and many remarks to the effect that Mrs. Hughes appeared to be a very sweet woman. There was a good deal of jocular talk also about the nominee's facial adornment.

As the candidate walked through the lobby to his rooms he was confronted by a number of boys who were distributing circulars, across the top of which these words were printed in large type:

"Official overnight entries. Reno Fair and Racing Association, Reno, Nevada, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1916—Special matinee."

"Give one to Governor Hughes," a Reno man urged, but none of the boys had the nerve.

Mr. Hughes was permitted to rest in his rooms until noon. Then he began to shake hands. One of his first visitors was David, a Piute chief. David told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he was a Democrat. He informed Mr. Hughes that he was a Republican. Later he eulogized Colonel Roosevelt and the Progressives. David admitted he was broadminded.

Mr. Hughes at 12:30 o'clock addressed a party of women in the sun parlor. So far as attire goes none of the big New York hotels ever staged anything gayer. Mr. Hughes talked about his suffrage views, and the women cheered him. Women vote here, but not all of them. Some vote in Illinois, Washington, Oregon, and other States; some don't vote at all.

Luncheon and a ride through the city took up the time until the barbecue, which was served in the park opposite the Court House. In the address he delivered from the Court House steps Mr. Hughes, after making the statement that 95 per cent. of the work he had to do as Governor of New York had nothing to do with politics, said:

"When I use the word politics I do not mean political activity, which every citizen should have. I believe in that. I believe in organization. I am a strong organization man. I thoroughly believe that you cannot do anything without organization. I believe in efficiency in politics just as much as anywhere else. But I want efficiency in politics with reference to the great aims of politics, making the party the trusted, respected servant of the people, because the party, through its leaders, insists on giving the best possible administration of the Government. It is only that kind of a party that continues to hold the respect of the people and which can continue to win elections in this country."

The situation is generally close here, but the Democrats are very confident this year. They say that nobody in Reno or hereabouts wants war of the kind that is being waged in Europe. This issue, the fact that President Wilson kept the country out of war with any of the European powers, will play a big part in the campaign. That feeling is working strongly for the President here, as it is in other States visited. The Socialist vote here is heavy, the party polling more votes in 1912 than the Republicans. Many, it was said, would vote for Wilson on the war issue and because of his efforts to aid organized labor.

There is little trouble here between Republicans and Progressives, and that was a great relief to the Hughes party after its exciting experiences in California. Nevada is not excited enough, so far as Reno is concerned, at least, to work up bitter factional strife of the kind that is found in California. Things have adjusted themselves here, and the Progressive vote will be split between Hughes and Wilson.

Mr. Hughes made a second address here tonight and then left Reno, the city of divorces, for Salt Lake City, capital of Utah, erstwhile at least the land of many wiv s.

LABOR FEDERATION IN STATE CONVENTION

Gompers Tells Delegates That He Would Like to Meet Senator Sherman in Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, Aug. 23. — Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in an address today to the delegates at the State Federation Convention, which is being held here, made his second reply to the attack which Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois made upon him in the United States Senate. President Gompers called the attention of delegates to the fact that Senator Sherman had called him "poison ivy," a "skunk," and a "parasite."

He also discussed the statement of Senator Sherman relative to the collection of funds to aid the iron workers who confessed to certain dynamiting plots, saying that these funds were collected while the men maintained their innocence, and that when they pleaded guilty, they were abandoned.

Mr. Gompers also called attention to the statement made by the Senator to the effect that Gompers was lucky he was not indicted at the same time. Mr. Gompers said that he would have been had there been the slightest opportunity as several of the men implicated were promised a clean bill of health if they would involve him. He also desired, he said, to tell Senator Sherman that he, himself, was lucky not to be indicted in connection with certain bank irregularities.

He further stated that "answer me like a man" was the closing sentence of the Sherman speech, but Gompers said inasmuch as he was not a Senator he could not answer Senator Sherman there, but he had offered to meet him in debate anywhere in Illinois or in Washington.

Mr. Gompers also discussed the Government in many details, declaring that "Government at its best is only organized tyranny." He bitterly scored any movement to destroy freedom of assembly, free speech, and the press. In discussing the seaman's law he said that sailors are now free men instead of slaves, as heretofore.

After concluding his speech President Gompers received a rising vote of thanks from the delegates.

E. J. Baracle of Buffalo also addressed the convention, declaring that we should go slow in matters of legislation. He said there we have staring us in the face, old age pensions for employes and that we don't want an aristocracy on one side and labor dependency on the other.

James H. Maurer, President of the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania, took a rap at the State Constabulary, which he characterized as "the American Cossacks." He said that the labor leaders of his State would aid New York in her efforts to put any law becoming effective that would create a similar body in this State.

President James J. Holland of the State Federation today named convention committees, several New York delegates being on each committee named. Thomas J. Carroll, New York, heads the important Committee on Finance, and John O. Hilsdorf of New York the Committee on Constitution.

ROOSEVELT TO TOUR WEST.

Hert, After Conference with Eastern Leaders, Gives Out Information.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alvin T. Hert, manager of the Western Republican National Campaign Headquarters, today returned from New York, where he was in conference with Eastern leaders, with the information that Theodore Roosevelt will make a speaking tour of Illinois, Indiana, and other Central and Western States in behalf of the Republican national ticket. A schedule of dates for the State to be visited will, it is said, be arranged within a few weeks. Colonel Roosevelt, it is said, will come west late in September or early in October.

"In the East every sign points to an old-fashioned Republican victory this Fall," said Mr. Hert. "The party leaders are greatly encouraged by the reports received from all sections of the country."

Daniels Starts for Maine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Daniels started for Maine today to participate in the Democratic campaign. Mr. Daniels expects to make about sixteen speeches.

MAINE REPUBLICANS HOPE TO WIN BY 8,000

Base Their Claim of Victory in September on a State-Wide Canvass Just Completed.

SECTIONALISM AS AN ISSUE

Ex-Chairman Parkhurst Says the Dominance of Southerners in Congress Will Figure in Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 23.—The Republicans have completed their initial canvass of the State, and on the strength of what it discloses they say Maine will go Republican by not less than 8,000 in the September election of State and local officials, Senators, and Congressmen. No figures are quoted for the November election, when only Presidential Electors are voted for.

One usually well-informed and conservative Republican in talking with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES ventured the opinion that Hughes would poll twice the number of votes cast for Woodrow Wilson in November.

Frederick Parkhurst, former Republican State Chairman, who resigned his post at the head of the committee to become a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination at the Spring primaries, went over the entire situation from the Republican angle in an interview today. Mr. Parkhurst is looked upon in wide circles here as the best-informed man in the State on Maine politics.

"Of course," he said, "in considering the situation in Maine and the progress made in the campaign up to date, it must be remembered that the issues, in a nation-wide sense, have not as yet been made; that campaign material is not as yet available for circulation, that Maine, being the only early election State in the country, is obliged to overcome more quickly than any other State the inertia of the last four years and rebuild the machinery for campaign work. Maine is expected to furnish the opening enthusiasm for the entire country. You must take into consideration, too, that the campaign here was not opened until last Monday. Therefore, it is natural that although we are only three weeks from election, it has been impossible to advance the campaign as far as it would be advanced at a similar period prior to election in November States."

Mr. Parkhurst said that all the preliminary work has been completed, a thorough knowledge of conditions in different sections of the State had been gained both by the candidates and the State leade through a series of meetings with local committeemen, of which there are 3,500 in the State.

Voters Stirred Up.

"I will say one thing," Mr. Parkhurst added. "I do not know of any campaign where the interest in the election has been as intense as it is in Maine today. This may be due partly to the fact that we had a very lively Spring primary, at which there was wide discussion of political issues, so that knowledge regarding these was diffused to even the more remote hamlets in outlying districts of the State."

In the present contest the Democrats are frankly making their campaign for the re-election of United States Senator Charles F. Johnson on his personal popularity. The Republicans are condemning and trying to block this Democratic policy, but are pursuing a similar course in their canvass for Charles E. Milliken, their candidate for Governor. Mr. Parkhurst was asked to explain this apparent inconsistency.

"The Governor is the personal executive in this State in an unusual degree," said Mr. Parkhurst. "His personality has always weighed heavily in the balance in our elections and always will. On the other hand the candidates for the Senate and for the House of Representatives have always been weighed and measured by the principles they stand for more than by their personality."

"The personal popularity of Senator Johnson is widely discussed as a strong factor in his favor even by Republicans," was suggested.

"Yes," said Mr. Parkhurst. "Senator Johnson is very popular, and he deserves to be. He is my warm personal friend. He was elected a Senator, not by popular vote, but by a Legislature that was Democratic on a joint ballot. As such he stands to the average voter in this State as an exemplar of Democratic principles. The ardent Republican and protectionist sees in him solely an enemy of protection and a man absolutely under the sway of the secret Democratic caucus at Washington, controlled by Democratic leaders from Southern States whose interests, it has been demonstrated, are not the interests of Maine."

Mr. Milliken, the gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Parkhurst (whom he defeated) said, had made a tremendously strong race in the primaries and brought out at that time a vote only 8,000 short of the vote cast for the Republican candidate in the State election of 1914.

"He has brought into this campaign thousands of voters who, although Republican by inclination, have not been active for many years past," said Mr. Parkhurst. "His splendid personality is a great asset to the Republicans."

"The preliminary canvass," Mr. Parkhurst said, "has given evidence of a reawakened and stimulated Republicanism, anxious to voice its disapproval of the sectional character of the National Administration, with particular reference to the Underwood Tariff bill and the conduct of foreign affairs. Maine Republicans have always been intensely devoted to the protective tariff. In this sense Maine is rock-ribbed today. We have many Democratic protectionists, and by that I mean voters who join the Democrats in local elections on account of the issue of prohibitory law enforcement, but who believe in the protective tariff and will vote with the Republicans when that issue is involved in the choice of Senators and Congressmen. I expect to see Democrats of that type join hands with us for the election of the Republican Senatorial and Congressional candidates this year."

Says Progressives Are in Line.

"How about the Progressive vote—the Democrats claim a large share of it," Mr. Parkhurst was asked.

"It is only natural that the opposing parties should offer self-serving information as to the drift of the Progressive vote," was his reply. "The Progressive vote was a Roosevelt vote originally—that certainly was true in Maine. Roosevelt led them out of the Republican Party. Now he is leading them back. A dispassionate analysis of the Progressive situation shows that the large percentage of the vote was recruited from the Republican Party and is now returning. Nine out of ten of the Progressive leaders whose action lies within the realm of public knowledge are today working with the Republican Party in this State."

Mr. Parkhurst said he was looking forward to one of the largest votes ever cast in the State. He thought it would reach, possibly exceed, 150,000, as against an average of 140,000.

"Of that probably 80,000 will be cast by the Republicans," said Mr. Parkhurst.

BACON NAMES COMMITTEE.

Designates 100 Prominent Men to Aid in His Campaign.

Robert Bacon, candidate for the Republican nomination of United States Senator against William M. Calder, the organization candidate, appointed yesterday a Committee of One Hundred to assist him in his campaign. The list contains many persons prominent in the financial and business life of the city and State, among the appointees being: Lynn J. Arnold of Albany, Vincent Astor, George B. Agnew, Charles H. Betts of Lyons, Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga, Nicholas Biddle, William Barnes, Mayor James S. Calkins of Cohoes, Joseph H. Choate, Stephen C. Clark, A. T. Clearwater, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., of New York; C. A. Coffin of Glen Cove, President of the American Locomotive Works; Charles Stewart Davidson of New York, Milton Delano of Canastota; William Curtis Demorest, Charles M. Dow of Jamestown, Allen W. Evarts, law partner of Mr. Choate; George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester; J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, William D. Guthrie, Job E. Hedges, Ledyard P. Hale of Canton, Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton, Seth Low, Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., William G. Muschenheim of the Hotel Astor, Ogden Mills, William M. K. Olcott, Louis F. Payn of Chatham, Frank H. Platt, Horace Porter, Professor Michael Pupin of Columbia University, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Elihu Root, Jr., Isaac N. Seligman, Mortimer L. Schiff, George R. Sheldon, Willard D. Straight, M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College; Dr. Albert Shaw, Charles H. S. Sherill, Mayor Joseph W. Stevens of Albany, Finley J. Shepard, Henry L. Stimson, Henry W. Taft, Henry R. Towne, Frank A. Vanderlip, George W. Whitehead of Niagara Falls, Henry A. Wise Wood and C. H. Young of Central Valley.

McCORMICK IN CHICAGO.

Democratic Chairman Is Pleased with Reports from Western Leaders

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, came to Chicago today and conferred with Senator Walsh, manager of Western headquarters, and a number of the department and bureau chiefs. Later he met a number of National Committeemen and State Chairmen from whom he received information regarding the progress of the campaign. Chairman McCormick expressed himself as pleased with the report received from the Central and Western States.

"Mr. Hughes has undertaken an impossible task when he tries to harmonize the standpat Republican leaders with the Progressives," said Chairman McCormick. "It is like trying to mix oil and water. Imagine the difficulty encountered when one attempts to satisfy the Progressives on one hand and placate standpat leaders like Smoot, Crane, and Penrose. This is exactly what Hughes is up against. Nobody living can do it, and that is the weakness of the Republican position in this campaign. Meanwhile the Democrats are busy in Washington making a great record in constructive legislation."

Chairman McCormick said President Wilson will speak in Chicago and other cities in the Central and Western States before the close of the campaign, although no dates have yet been arranged.

WOMEN TO AID PRESIDENT.

Nation-Wide Auxiliary of Wilson Independent League Formed.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League with headquarters at 280 Madison Avenue is being organized in this city. Some 600 members have joined the organization which will have branches throughout the country.

The Chairman of the auxiliary will be Mrs. Honoré Willsie. Mrs. Felix Adler is much interested also in the work and Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, wife of the former Mayor of Jersey City, will take part in the movement. Still another member is Miss Constance Drexel, who was living in Switzerland when the war started and who spent four months working as a nurse in the north of France.

The women say they are interested in the re-election of President Wilson because he put through the eight-hour law for women workers in the District of Columbia and kept the country out of war. The organization will be one of women who stand for peace. Their work, they say, is above suffrage.

3D AVE. STRIKERS TO GET JOBS BACK

Company Follows the Lead of N. Y. Railways Company in Reinstating Men.

B. R. T. ACCUSED OF SPYING

Inspectors in Uniform Seen Near Union Headquarters at the Continental Hotel.

Mayor Mitchel's truce, which restored thirty-seven service employes of the New York Railways Company to good standing with that company, thereby averting a second traction war, yesterday caused the Third Avenue Railway Company to promise to re-employ twenty motormen and conductors dismissed by it in the surface street car strikes.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes asked for the reinstatement of these men under Mr. Mitchel's ruling, which was that strikers could not be dismissed merely because they participated in disturbances and had been convicted of misdemeanors in the courts. They will make similar applications to the Second Avenue Railroad Company, the New York and Queens County Railroad Company, and the Richmond Light and Railway Company, all of which were involved in the recent strikes and dismissed employes who had been convicted.

The promise to reinstate the twenty men was made by Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Company, at a conference with the representatives of the union at the general offices of the company, 129th Street and Third Avenue. The cordiality and good will displayed at the conference exceeded that shown at the meeting between General Manager Frank Hedley of the New York Railways Company and the labor leaders on last Tuesday.

"Mr. Maher met us like a man," said William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the street carmen's organization. "Twenty men will be reinstated by the company," said Louis Fridiger, counselor for the union. "Some of these men did not come under the ruling affecting men who had been dismissed following conviction in the courts, and the company could have forced weeks of delay by asking for arbitration. But Mr. Maher said if he had known the facts in the first place, they never would have been discharged. About thirty other cases are still to be disposed of by the company. They will be considered today."

The union leaders will also hold another meeting this afternoon with Mr. Hedley of the New York Railways Company to consider thirty-four dismissals which were left to arbitration by the Mayor, and which received only preliminary consideration last Tuesday.

Although the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes is not ready yet to resume its efforts to organize the service employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, inspectors in the employ of that company have been detailed to watch the labor leaders. Two of these inspectors, wearing their uniforms, stood all day yesterday on the sidewalk across the street from the entrance to the Continental Hotel, where the officials of the union have their offices for living, apparently for the purpose of seeing if any B. R. T. men called there.

The labor leaders frequently have protested publicly against this sort of espionage, and Mr. Fridiger took the badge numbers of the inspectors for future use.

"It makes no difference how much they watch," one of the labor leaders said last night. "We will organize the employes of the B. R. T. just as soon as we have finished the work already in hand."

The demands said to have been agreed on by the union employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were again held up yesterday, and may be submitted today, it was said.

Ex-Justice Elizur H. Hinsdale Dead.

Elizur B. Hinsdale, retired Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, railroad builder, and historian, and one of the important members of the early days of the present Republican Party, died yesterday at Penn Yan, N. Y., at the age of 84. Arriving in New York in 1864 from Buffalo as an experienced lawyer, Mr. Hinsdale became interested in railroad building on Long Island, practically developed the North Shore division of the Long Island Railroad, and aided in the final consolidation, next with the road acquired its present properties. In 1898 his "History of the Long Island Railroad" became the leading authority on the subject.

MRS. H. P. DAVISON STARTS AERO FLEET

Continued from Page 1.

as much against it as I had been, but said, 'While I am very much opposed, I have an open mind and will investigate.' He did so. I don't know what he did or to whom he talked, except that Mr. Woodhouse of the Aero Club was a member of one family consultation but at the end of three days, he gave his consent.

"Immediately after, the formation of the aviation squad began. My son communicated with his friends by long distance telephone and telegraph, and within a few days seven or eight of them had promised to come as soon as they could and join the school. Most of them are Yale men, and two others now training at Governors Island will soon join them.

"Then we found that there were no flying boats available, and for a time it looked as though it would be difficult to get started. However, the Wanamaker Flying School had located near here a few days before and had just received a new flying boat. Arrangements were made for its use, and David McCullough, instructor of the school, agreed to take charge of our squad.

"Serious work began immediately. Mr. McCullough is a very competent instructor, and does not believe in taking risks or doing 'stunts.' He started the boys at the bottom, doing the work of mechanics, before any attempt was made to teach them to fly. They rose at 5 o'clock in the morning and went to the hangars. Then they came back to breakfast, returning to their work again as soon as the meal was finished, and so it went the whole day. In the evening they would return to dinner, hot, tired, and dirty, and more enthusiastic than ever. At dinner there was only one topic, aviation."

REPORTS RIOTS IN HAMBURG

Hunger and Peace Demonstrations Had to be Quelled by Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Amsterdam says:

"For a week past the port of Hamburg has been in a state of revolution. One who has just 'escaped,' as he expressed it, tells an extraordinary story of the gradually rising exasperation of the population until early last week they broke out into open hunger riots and peace demonstrations.

"The authorities appear to have been taken by surprise, for the police were unable and perhaps unwilling to quell the disturbances. They were completely overpowered, and before the soldiers could arrive angry crowds had forced their way through several of the principal streets and smashed every shop and business house window. Only vigorous military measures were able to restore order.

"The utmost severity is shown to all who venture outdoors, except during strictly limited daylight hours."

SAY HUGHES IS CONSISTENT

Women Deny Discrimination Against Sex in Teachers' Salary Veto.

In answer to an attack on candidate Hughes made in the House of Representatives by Congressman James B. Aswell of Louisiana, who contrasted Mr. Hughes's present attitude toward woman suffrage with his attitude when he was Governor of New York and vetoed an equal pay bill for New York City school teachers, the Woman's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance pointed out yesterday that Governor Hughes's memorandum of veto clearly showed that he was not opposed to equal pay. He vetoed the bill, first, because it applied to New York City, and not to other cities of the State, where he contended the same principles should hold, and, second, because it discriminated in favor of school teachers against other groups of workers. In his veto message, the committee said, he declared that "the gross inequalities between the pay of male and female teachers clearly should not be continued."

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, in the third weekly bulletin of the Woman's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance, published yesterday, in a leading article charges President Wilson with being incompetent and vacillating. "The Democratic pledges of 1912 have been treated as scraps of paper," he says, "and abandoned before the higher political necessity of votes at any cost. Where Republican policies seemed hopeful they have been seized upon, altered for the worst, and proclaimed to the country as Democratic triumphs.

"The one great victory of the Administration has been over the Democratic Party and its principles. Thomas Jefferson would turn in his grave if he could read the legislation of the last four years, and Andrew Jackson would stand amazed before the present Mexican imbroglio."

MANAGER AND CRITIC FIGHT.

H. H. Frazee and Louis Sherwin at Odds in the Friars Club.

A quarrel between Louis Sherwin, dramatic critic of a New York evening newspaper, and H. H. Frazee, theatrical manager and producer, that began early Tuesday morning in the grillroom of the Friars Club, ended in a fist fight that formed the principal topic of conversation in the theatre district yesterday. The fight was witnessed by a number of well known actors who chanced to be in the club at the time. It is said the newspaper man came out of the combat with several cuts on his face.

A representative of Mr. Frazee denied that the altercation had been occasioned by a review of one of the manager's productions written by Sherwin. He said the two were indulging in personalities that finally led to blows. The morning light was breaking when the two finally left the club.

J. K. JEROME IN RED CROSS.

Often Rejected, He Finally Gets a Place as Ambulance Driver.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Jerome K. Jerome is soon going to France to drive a Red Cross ambulance.

The humorist, who is 57 years old, frequently has offered his services in different capacities since the war began, but without success. He is delighted at the chance now given him.

F. G. Affalo, another author, is going out on the same work.

Seligman a Brigadier General.

J. & W. Seligman have been advised by cable that Spencer Seligman, son of the late Leopold Seligman, a member of the international banking firm of Seligman Brothers of London, has been advanced to Brigadier General in the British Army.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY HAVE PURCHASES BILLED OCT. 1st

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

A Closing Out—of

Smart Summer Dresses Formerly to $75— at $18

A miscellaneous group—one or two of a kind in taffeta, voile, chiffon and Georgette crepe, etc.—a wonderful opportunity; *especially for those who choose early.*

Dance Frocks—*for week-end parties* Formerly to $125—to close at $25

Silk Wraps—Formerly to $85—at $25

Silk Suits—Formerly to $135—$28

Only a few very high class styles—for prompt closing.

Hats—Remaining Summer Styles Formerly to $25.....at $3 & $7

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$4,000 at 4½%	on three-story and basement brick stores and apartments, value.....	$6,750
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Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

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BUILDING COLLAPSE BURIES 17; KILLS 2.

Mason Charges Bricks Were Allowed to Soak Moisture from Mortar in Bronx Tenement.

TWO INQUIRIES STARTED

Vacations Said to Have Left Building Department Too Short-Handed Properly to Inspect New Work.

A yell of warning and then the sound of timbers cracking and breaking, startled persons in Marion Avenue, the Bronx, early yesterday morning and they glanced toward a five-story twin-type tenement under construction in Marion Avenue, between East 187th and 188th Streets, just as the façade at the southern corner bulged outward and toppled into the street. Relieved of their major supports, the second, third and fourth floors dropped in sucession. From the heap rose a haze of mortar dust and through it came the cries of workmen buried in the debris.

Sergeant Albert Smith and Policeman Frank K. Siern were among those who saw the building collapse. Smith ran to the nearest signal box and turned in emergency calls for ambulances and the reserves from three station houses, while Siern rang in a fire alarm. Then they ran to the building and began the work of rescue.

Two hours later it was found that two men had been killed and fifteen injured, one so badly he was expected last night to die.

The dead:

CLANCY, WILLIAM, 58, bricklayer, 302 East Seventy-ninth Street.

DE CHRISTOPHER, PASQUALE, 42, bricklayer, 437 East 119th Street.

The injured:

BALDAN, THOMAS, 35, laborer, 2,500 Arthur Avenue, possible fractured skull.

BASSO, FRED, 46, laborer, 324 East 112th Street, shaken up and abrasions.

BLAKE, MARTIN E., 40, bricklayer, 454 St. Nicholas Avenue, cuts on head.

FLEMMING, EDWARD, 29, bricklayer, 1,532 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, fractured left arm.

COFFESBELLE, HUGO, 32, bricklayer, 676 St. Ann's Avenue; cuts.

HEAPH, WILLIAM, assistant foreman, 42, 20 West Sixty-fifth Street; severe cuts and shock.

HENNY, CLARK, 34, 249 West 128th Street, laborer; lacerations.

McCARTHY, WILLIAM, 23, 643 Jefferson Avenue; lacerations.

McLOUGHLIN, FRANK, 42, 2,504 Bathgate Avenue; possible fracture of skull.

KOHLER, JOHN, 28, laborer, 623 Morris Avenue; fractured leg.

PICKONIE, WILLIAM, 25, bricklayer, 437 East 112th Street; lacerations.

ROCK, WILLIAM, 37, bricklayer, 676 St. Ann's Avenue; fractured leg and possible internal injuries.

STRESS, EDWARD, 23, plumber, 1,345 Prospect Place; fractured leg.

VELETCHI, GORALLA, 53, bricklayer, 215 East 113th Street; possible fractured skull.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 40, 5 feet in height, black hair streaked with gray; will proobably die.

Four ambulances from Fordham, two from Lincoln, and one from Lebanon Hospital carried the men to Fordham Hospital and firemen, under Battalion Chief Edward J. Barrett, started digging into the tons of wreckage for other men who, they thought, might have been entombed by the downpour of bricks. After two hours of hard and hurried work they reached the bottom and reported all out.

Almost before the dust had settled two inquiries to fix the blame were started, one by District Attorney Francis J. Martin, and the other by Coroner William J. Flynn, who has been a plumbing and building contractor for the last twenty-six years. The Coroner ordered every man connected with the construction work detained, and he held as material witnesses Jacob Polstein, 29 years old, of the contracting firm of Loewy & Polstein, which had charge of the work, and William Heaph, the assistant foreman. S. M. Chase, President of the S. M. C. Building Company, which was putting up the building, was also held as a witness. However, after he and the District Attorney had questioned the men and had exacted promises that they would appear at the hearing to be held today, Coroner Flynn permitted all to go on their own recognizances.

After he had ordered samples to be taken of all the materials used in the construction of the building, Coroner Flynn retained James F. Meehan, formerly an Inspector in the Building Department and a contractor in the Hunts Point section, to aid him in the investigation. Mr. Meehan made a preliminary examination and said:

"The collapse might be attributed to faulty construction. The concentrated weight of the walls of the upper stories, resting on a girder spanning the vestibule, was so badly balanced that it shifted the entire burden to a weak corner."

He would not discuss, in advance of the inquiry, a statement of a bricklayer that the bricks had not been wet before being set in place, and so had absorbed the moisture in the mortar before it "set," causing it to become ineffective. This charge was made by Martin E. Blake, one of the men hurt, who, speaking from fifteen years' experience as a bricklayer, declared he never had seen such "rotten" cement.

Among those to be called today at the inquiry will be Jacob C. Vreeland, Chief Building Inspector, who is acting as head of the Bronx department in the absence on vacation of the Superintendent, Robert J. Moorehead. Three members of Vreeland's staff, Joseph J. Dunnee, Charles P. Jehele, and an inspector, whose name was withheld, but who was said to have attested the construction as lately as Tuesday, will also testify. According to one official, these three inspectors have had to inspect all the construction now going forward in Bronx County, because of vacations among their fellows, and because of the press of work have been unable to get to some buildings oftener than twice a week.

The investigations will be held in the Bergen Building, Courtlandt Avenue and 149th Street.

LOW RATE TAXIS APPEAR.

Black and White Company Says It Will Charge Only 40 Cents a Mile.

Two taxicabs with white bodies and black tops attracted attention in the streets yesterday. They were the forerunners of a new twenty cent taxicab, promoters of which say they will have 200 cabs in the streets here by December. The charge is to be twenty cents for the first third of the first mile and ten cents for each third of a mile thereafter, a reduction from existing rates of ten cents a mile, with the added advantage that no extra charge will be made for additional passengers.

W. Bundy Cole, President of the Town Taxi Company of 220 East Sixty-fourth Street, is President of the new company, which is known as the Brown Taxicab Company, although permission has been obtained to change the name to the Black and White Taxicab Company, conforming with the decorative design of the cars.

More cars will be put in operation, said Mr. Cole yesterday, as soon as new meters recording the reduced rate can be obtained. The company has none yet, and the two cars operated yesterday could give a reduction in price only by permitting three or more persons to ride for the standard price charged by other taxicabs for two passengers.

SENATE PASSES ARMY BILL.

It Goes Back to the House with Revised Articles of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Army Appropriation bill with revised Articles of War as approved by the War Department, was passed today by the Senate and now goes back to the House where the amendment is expected to be accepted.

President Wilson vetoed the bill because the revision of the bill's previous passage gave exemptions to retired officers, which the War Department disapproved.

Hughes's Son Meets Roosevelt.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., met Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for the first time yesterday and had luncheon with him at Oyster Bay. Colonel Roosevelt had previously asked Hamilton Fish, Jr., the Progressive Assemblyman for Putnam County, to introduce Mr. Hughes at the first convenient opportunity, and so a luncheon engagement was made for yesterday. Mr. Hughes is 29 years old, a Brown graduate, and is practicing law. He spent June of this year at Plattsburg.

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Belber-Fitall Bags and Suit Cases

Fitted with the patented **FITALL** *adjustable holder for toilet articles*

Belber Suit Case fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

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¶ We are now showing Belber-Fitall bags in 20 different styles, and Belber-Fitall suit cases in 6 designs, made of hand-boarded cowhide, box calf, long grain seal, and mat seal.

¶ You can make the loops of the FITALL Adjustable Holder any width you wish, and it will accommodate any toilet articles you want to carry—those off your bureau or specially selected fittings, as preferred.

¶ Because the FITALL is readily adjustable, it will hold one article as securely as it will hold many.

PRICES:

Belber-FITALL Bags.....$8.50 to $22.50

Belber-FITALL Suit Cases....$8.50 to $22.50

The *quickest* way to re-call the operator is to move the receiver hook up and down SLOWLY.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

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A Number of Women's Tailor-made Suits

(superior qualities)

will be placed on sale to-day (Thursday) at the extraordinarily low prices of

$13.75 & $16.75

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

YANKS CREEP CLOSE TO SECOND PLACE, BEATING WHITE SOX AGAIN

FOURNIER'S BUNGLE GIVES YANKS GAME

Donovan's Cohorts Collect Four Runs in Eighth, Beating White Sox by 5 to 4.

PIPP'S BAT TO THE RESCUE

His Single Brings Winning Run Over the Plate—Mogridge and Fisher Pitch Sterling Ball.

Jacques Fournier—beeg Jack from the Northwest—he's ver' popular man with the Yankees today.

M. Fournier usually plays first base for the purity-hosed ball team of Charles Comiskey, the venerable Chicagoan, but at the Polo Grounds yesterday he did most of his playing for the Yankees. There was a prevalent suspicion along about the eighth inning of the last encounter between the White Sox and Yankees, that there was a nice, cozy berth in sixth place yawning for the return of the Donovanites, when Fournier came to their rescue and made an error, which was chiefly responsible for the Yankees tallying four times and retrieving by a score of 5 to 4 a game they had practically tossed away in the fifth inning.

Incidentally Mogridge and Fisher pitched great ball, the former allowing two hits in five innings, and the latter one in four. The White Sox were outbatted more than three to one.

Charley Mullen, who played the rôle of hero for the Yankees in their victories over the White Sox on Monday and Tuesday, was indirectly responsible for their third triumph over the Sox yesterday, for it was on his drive down the third base line with two out in the eighth inning that the life-saving blunder occurred. Buck Weaver hurled Mullen's roller across the field with unerring aim, but Fournier let the ball shoot through him to the grandstand, while Maisel and Oldring, who were roosting on second and third, respectively, counted.

Russell Makes an Ascension.

Bob Russell had been a total enigma to the Yankees for seven innings, and had no trouble whatever making Lee Magee and Hugh High pass away peacefully in the eighth. Then something exploded. It was Russell going to pieces.

Peckinpaugh barely beat out a slow roller down the first base line. Smiling Bill then withdrew Joe Gedeon from the game—his work had been wabbly—and gave Fritz Maisel his first chance to break into a game at the Polo Grounds since his shoulder was injured. Maisel took one of Russell's low bounding shoots on the big toe of his right foot, and limped to first. Louis Oldring filled the bases when he walked. Russell then uncorked one of his most approved wild pitches and Peck scored while the others each moved up a peg.

Clarence Rowland thereupon discovered what 5,000 fans knew right along, that Russell had blown, and gave him a vacation, requisitioning Faber from the centre field bench. Faber would have done very well had Fournier not perpetrated his foozle. The two runs which counted on that muff made the score 4 runs apiece.

Bill Donovan, heartless but wise, made Wallie Pipp, who was suffering the pangs of rheumatism, bat for Walters after Baumann had walked. Pipp knows a thing or two about baseball, and Pipp justified his judgment by poling a single over second and tallying Mullen with the winning counter.

Yankees' Gift to White Sox.

Unsavory baseball on the Yankees' part enabled the Sox to pass them in the fifth inning after they had gained a one-run lead in the fourth on singles by Gedeon, Oldring and Baumann, the latter's blow scoring Gedeon. Ominous clouds spread over the Polo Grounds after the fourth inning, and it was in a setting of gloom that the Sox started their scoring rampage in the next chapter. Three made their hits and three runs in this period, but how they made them is better left unsaid. Suffice it to say, they were neither earned nor deserved. The Yankees simply burlesqued the pastime, with Magee and Gedeon doing their share to make the comedy a success.

Hughey High—they call him high, though he looks but four feet five, and he probably five feet four—made one of the catches of the year for Russell in the third inning, when he leaped almost three feet to haul down with his gloved hand a ball that was travelling at express speed to the left field fence. It surely was a great catch. The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	0	1	5	1
High,lf	4	0	1	5	0
Pipp,rf-ss	4	1	2	2	2
Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Oldring,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Mullen,1b	4	1	0	8	0
B'mann,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Walters,c	3	0	0	2	2
Mogridge,p	1	0	0	0	1
aNunamaker	1	0	1	0	0
Fisher,p	0	0	0	0	2
bMaisel	0	1	0	0	0
Boone,2b	0	0	0	1	1
cPipp	1	0	1	0	0
dKavanagh	0	0	0	0	0
Alexander,c	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	5	10	27	14

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Weaver,3b	3	1	0	1	4
E.Collins,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	2	1
Purtell,1b	3	1	0	8	1
Lapp,c	3	0	0	6	2
aVonKolnitz	1	0	1	0	0
Schalk,c	1	1	0	3	1
Terry,ss	3	0	0	2	5
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	0
bMaisel	0	1	0	0	0
Faber,p	0	0	0	0	0
cMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	3	24	16

Total...33 5 10 27 14|Total....29 4 3 24 16

a-Batted for Mogridge in the fifth inning.
b-Batted for Gedeon in the eighth inning.
c-Batted for Walters in the eighth inning.
d-Ran for Pipp in the eighth inning.
e-Batted for Lapp in the fifth inning.
f-Batted for Terry in the ninth inning.

Errors—Magee, Gedeon, Walters, Mogridge, and Fournier.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—4

Stolen bases—Magee, Peckinpaugh, Baumann. Sacrifice hit—Fournier. Sacrifice flies—Russell, Jackson. Double play—Schalk and Terry. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Mogridge, 2; off Fisher, 3; off Russell, 1; off Faber, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 2 hits and 1 run in 5 innings; off Fisher, 1 hit and 1 run in 4 innings; off Russell, 9 hits and 2 runs in 7 2-3 innings; off Faber, 1 hit and no runs in 1-3 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Mogridge, (Felsch;) by Russell, (Maisel.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 1; by Fisher, 1; by Russell, 3; by Faber, 1. Wild pitch—Russell. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

TIGERS SWAMP ATHLETICS.

Cobb Goes from First to Third on Single, and Steals Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Detroit had an easy time winning today's game from Philadelphia by 10 to 3. Young led in the hitting, with three singles and a double. Cobb gave an exhibition of base running in going from first to third on a single to left field, getting to third by a splendid slide, and then stealing home while the third baseman was holding the ball. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	3	2	1	5	2
Bush,ss	4	2	1	2	3
Cobb,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Veach,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Burns,1b	5	1	3	9	1
Young,2b	5	1	4	0	1
Spencer,c	5	0	1	4	0
Cun'gham,p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	39	10	14	27	10

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	5	0	0	2	2
Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Schang,lf	3	1	1	3	0
Lajoie,2b	4	1	2	2	5
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	14	0
McElwee,3b	3	0	1	0	1
Pick,3b	1	0	0	0	1
Picinich,c	4	0	2	1	0
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Sheehan,p	2	0	0	0	5
aRowe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	8	27	15

a-Batted for Sheehan in the ninth inning.

Errors—Cunningham, Witt, McElwee, Sheehan.

Detroit	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	— 3

Two-base hits—Young, Cunningham, Schang, Lajoie, McInnis. Home run—Burns. Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hit—Sheehan. Sacrifice flies—Vitt, Crawford. Double play—Witt, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cunningham, 1; off Williams, 2; off Sheehan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cunningham, 8 hits and 3 runs in nine innings; off Williams, 1 hit and 3 runs in one-third inning; off Sheehan, 18 hits and 6 runs in eight and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Cunningham, 4; by Sheehan, 1. Wild pitch—Williams. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 4. (First game.)
Washington, 4; St. Louis, 2. (Called 7th inning; darkness.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 6.
Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1. (Sixteen innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	69	47	.595
Chicago	65	54	.546
New York	63	53	.543
Detroit	65	55	.542
St. Louis	64	55	.538
Cleveland	62	55	.530
Washington	56	60	.478
Philadelphia	24	88	.214

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	68	41	.624
Boston	62	42	.596
Philadelphia	64	46	.582
New York	53	56	.486
Pittsburgh	51	59	.464
Chicago	52	63	.452
St. Louis	52	64	.448
Cincinnati	43	74	.368

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

SENATORS IN EVEN BREAK.

Lose First Game on Blunders, but Win Second When Browns Err.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—St. Louis and Washington split a double-header today, the visitors winning the first game by 5 to 4 in ten innings and losing by 4 to 2 in the second, called after the seventh inning, on account of darkness. Foster's error gave St. Louis the winning run in the first game and misplays by Shotten and Lavan were responsible for Washington's margin in the second. Rain marred both games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Miller,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Borton,1b	4	0	0	8	2
Pratt,2b	3	1	0	6	4
Marsans,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Severeid,c	5	0	0	7	1
Austin,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Lavan,ss	5	1	2	3	0
Koob,p	1	1	0	0	3
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	4
Total	36	5	6	30	17

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	3	0	1	2	3
Foster,2b	2	1	0	2	2
Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Judge,1b	3	1	2	9	1
McBride,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Henry,c	3	0	0	4	0
aAinsmith,c	0	0	0	0	0
Gharrity,c	0	0	0	0	1
bWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	2	0	0	0	0
cJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	3	27	10

a-Ran for Henry in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Gharrity in the tenth inning.
c-Batted for Shaw in the tenth inning.

Errors—Marsans, Leonard, Foster, (2,) McBride.

St. Louis	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Lavan, Shanks, Miller. Stolen bases—Shotten, (2,) Shanks, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Shaw, (2.) Marsans. Sacrifice fly—Marsans. Double play—Shanks and Henry. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Washington, 11. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 3; off Koob, 3; off Davenport, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Koob, 7 hits and 3 runs in 4 2-3 innings; off Davenport, 5 hits and no runs in 5 1-3 innings; off Shaw, 3 hits and 1 run in 10 innings. Struck out—By Shaw, 5; by Koob, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	4	0	1	3	2
Foster,2b	2	0	0	2	2
Milan,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	3	0	0
Judge,1b	4	0	0	5	0
Williams,1b	1	1	1	2	0
McBride,ss	4	0	0	0	3
Henry,c	2	1	0	5	1
Johnson,p	3	1	2	0	1
Total	32	4	9	18	9

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Miller,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Borton,1b	3	0	0	6	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	2	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Severeid,c	3	0	1	4	2
Austin,3b	3	1	1	2	1
Lavan,ss	3	1	2	1	3
Plank,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	28	2	9	18	8

*Game called after seventh inning, darkness.

Errors—Henry, Shotten, Lavan, Pratt.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Shotten, Milan. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Double play—Lavan, Severeid, Austin to Severeid and Lavan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 3. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; off Plank, 2. Earned runs—Off Johnson, 1; off Plank, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Plank, (Henry, Foster.) Struck out—By Johnson, 4; by Plank, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

RED SOX TAKE THE LAST.

Four Pitchers Unable to Save Final Game of Series for Indians.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Boston won the final game of the home series with Cleveland today by 7 to 3. After holding the Red Sox hitless for three innings, Boehling was knocked from the box in the fourth, when three singles, a double, and a walk netted two runs.

Coveleskie and Gould were driven from the mound by an onslaught in the seventh, when four singles, a sacrifice, and two passes netted Boston four more runs. Leonard retired for a pinch hitter in the seventh. Ruth held Cleveland to one hit in his two innings in the box. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hopper,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Barry,2b	4	2	2	1	3
Lewis,lf	4	2	1	2	0
Hooper,lb	3	1	1	5	0
Hoblitzell,1b	2	0	1	3	0
Walker,cf	2	0	2	2	0
Gardner,3b	2	0	0	0	1
Scott,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Carrigan,c	2	0	0	5	1
Cady,c	1	0	0	2	1
Leonard,p	2	0	1	0	1
Ruth,p	1	1	0	0	0
aShorten	0	0	0	0	0
bThomas	1	0	1	0	0
cMcNally	0	1	0	0	0
dJanvrin	0	1	0	0	0
Total	31	7	11	27	10

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Turner,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	0	1
Wheat,lf	5	1	4	2	0
McCarty,1b	5	0	1	8	1
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	0
Myers,c	4	0	1	9	0
Dell,p	0	0	0	0	1
Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	0
Appleton,p	1	0	1	0	1
eO'Mara	1	1	0	0	0
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Miller	1	0	0	0	0
dGetz	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	3	13	24	9

a-Batted for Dell in the third inning.
b-Batted for Cheney in the fifth inning.
c-Batted for Appleton in the ninth inning.
d-Ran for Wheat in the ninth inning.

Errors—Wortman, Stengel, Cutshaw, Meyers, (2.)

Chicago	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	—7	
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	—6

Two-base hits—Stengel, (2.) Wheat, (2.) Miller, Hofman. Three-base hits—Hofman, Wortman. Elliott. Stolen bases—Myers, Getz, Saier, Plack, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Zeider, Zimmerman, Elliott. Double plays—McCarty, Mowrey, and Olson; Stengel and Meyers; Zimmerman, Zeider, and Saier. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 1; off Cheney, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dell, 5 hits, 3 runs in two innings; off Cheney, 2 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Appleton, 3 hits, 1 run in four innings; off Lavender, 10 hits, 5 runs in six and two-thirds innings; off Packard, 4 hits, 1 run in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Dell, 2; by Cheney, 2; by Appleton, 1; by Lavender, 3; by Packard, 1. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PIRATES WIN IN SIXTEENTH.

Capture Fourth Game of Series of Five with Phillies.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 23.—Pittsburgh took four out of the series of five games from Philadelphia by winning a sixteen-inning contest here today by a score of 2 to 1. The visitors made their run in the fifth inning on hits by Killifer and Dugey and Rixey's sacrifice. Pittsburgh tied the count in the ninth on a single by Carey, his steal to second and a wild pitch, and won out in the sixteenth inning on Hinchman's single, Johnston's sacrifice and McCarthy's single. The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Warner,3b	7	0	1	0	4
Carey,cf	5	1	2	6	0
Schulte,lf	7	0	0	3	0
H'chman,rf	7	1	1	3	0
J'hnston,1b	6	0	0	24	0
Baird,2b	6	0	2	5	6
McC'thy,ss	5	0	4	2	11
Schmidt,c	6	0	0	4	0
K'tlehner,p	2	0	1	0	5
aFischer	1	0	0	0	0
Evans,p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	55	2	11	48	27

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Dugey,2b	5	0	2	2	5
Stock,3b	7	0	0	0	6
Cravath,rf	6	0	0	5	0
Whitted,lf	7	0	2	2	0
Cooper,lf	1	0	0	2	0
Luderus,1b	6	0	0	20	2
Bancroft,ss	5	0	1	4	6
Killifer,c	3	1	0	7	0
bGood	1	0	0	0	0
Burns,c	0	0	0	0	0
Rixey,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	49	1	6	*47	24

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Kantlehner in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Killifer in fifteenth inning.

Errors—Warner, Schmidt, Paskert, Dugey.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Whitted, Carey. Stolen bases—Paskert, Dugey, Whitted, (2,) Bancroft, Carey, Baird, Schmidt. Sacrifice hits—Dugey, (2,) Rixey, Johnston. Double plays—Bancroft, Dugey, Luderus; Killifer, and Bancroft; Evans, Baird, and Johnston; Evans, McCarthy, and Johnston; Baird and Johnston. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburgh, 12. First base on balls—Off Rixey, 5; off Kantlehner, 2; off Evans, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 11 hits and 2 runs in sixteen innings; off Kantlehner, 4 hits and 1 run in eight innings; off Evans, 2 hits and 0 runs in eight innings. Struck out—By Rixey, 7; by Kantlehner, 1; by Evans, 1. Wild pitches—Rixey, 3. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Rigler.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	8	1
Montreal	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	—7	10	1

AT TORONTO.

Providence	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	—5	12	1
Toronto	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—8	10	2

AT ROCHESTER.

Richmond	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—4	10	2
Rochester	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3	8	3

Called, darkness.

AT BUFFALO.

Baltimore	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	—5	9	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	7	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	62	50	.554
Providence	61	50	.550
Baltimore	59	52	.527
Montreal	58	53	.514
Toronto	58	53	.514
Richmond	53	58	.486
Rochester	47	60	.439
Newark	46	65	.414

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1.30 P. M. New York Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

COAST ATHLETES NAMED.

A. A. U. Selects Twenty-four to Compete in National Championships

Twenty-four athletes from the Pacific Coast have been selected by the Amateur Athletic Union to come East to compete in the national senior track and field championships at Weequahic Park, Newark, on Sept. 9. The selections were made by T. Morris Dunne of Portland, Ore., and John Elliott of San Francisco, members of the National Championship Committee, who attended the Far Western championships at San Diego on Saturday. The recommendations of the Western officials were received yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the committee, who immediately gave his approval to them.

The athletes will be drawn from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Spokane, Portland, Ore.; Provo, Utah, and Boise City, Idaho, and their selections, with but two exceptions, are the result of their performances in the Far Western sports. The team is the finest ever sent from the district beyond the Rockies to any championship meet.

Fred Murray, former Captain of the Leland Stanford University track team, now a resident of the East, and Alma Richards, champion all around athlete of the United States, are among those named.

The personnel of the Far Western team and the best recent performances of the men follow:

Fred Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 120 and 220-yard hurdles and running broad jump; is the Olympic hurdle champion. He won the 120-yard hurdles tryout in 0:14 3-5, equaling the world's record, but on account of knocking a hurdle down the performance will not be allowed as a record.

Earl Thompson, Los Angeles A. C., 120 and 220-yard hurdles and running high jump, credited with running 120 yards over high hurdles in 0:14 4-5.

Fred Murray, Los Angeles A. C., 220-yard low hurdles. He has done 0:24 3-5 for that event.

Meredith House, Los Angeles A. C., 220-yard low hurdles and running broad jump. He has a record of 0:24.

Fred Watkins, Los Angeles A. C., pole vault. He has a record of 12 feet and 3 inches.

Roy Bagnard, Los Angeles A. C., javelin and all around. Best all around weight man on the Pacific Coast.

Frank Sloman, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 220 and 440-yard; present junior national quarter-mile champion and holder of intercholastic record of 0:48 1-5 for 440-yard straightaway.

Carl Goeppert, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 440-yard. Won Far Western tryout in quarter-mile.

C. A. Hoenish, Caledonian Club, San Francisco, 440 and 880-yard. One of the best quarter-milers on the Pacific Coast.

Edgar Stout, Olympic Club of San Francisco, one and five miles. Won Pacific Coast championship, defeating, among others, Ollie Millard.

J. K. Norton, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 220-yard hurdles. Won Far Western tryout in record time.

W. F. Sisson, Olympic Club, San Francisco, running broad jump. He has done 23 feet and 6¼ inches this year.

H. Liversedge, University of California, javelin and 16-pound shot. Holder of American javelin throwing record and winner of intercollegiate and conference championships in 16-pound shot.

Ollie Millard, Olympic Club, San Francisco, five-mile run. He is present junior national five-mile champion and finished second to Kolehmainen in the senior five-mile race last year.

Henry Williams, Spokane A. C. of Spokane, Wash., 100 and 200 yard runs. He won both sprint races in Far Western tryouts, doing 0:09 4-5 for 100 yards.

Chester Fee, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., javelin, pole vault, and all-around championship. He has a record of 185 feet with the javelin and 12 feet and 4 inches in the pole vault. Finished third in decathlon championship last year.

Sam Bellah, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., pole vault and javelin. He has a record of 13 feet and 1½ inches in the pole vault and is present national champion in that event. He was a member of the last American Olympic team.

Phil Hummel, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., 440-yard high hurdles.—He won Far Western tryout in this event.

P. Clyde, Seattle A. C., Seattle, Wash., one mile.—He has a record of 4:19 for this event.

Clinton Larsen, Brigham Young University of Utah, running high jump, present junior national champion.—He has done 6 feet and 3 inches this year.

Alma Richards, of Provo, Utah, who represents Cornell University in college competition, running high jump, 16-pound shot, discus, and all-around championship.—He is Olympic champion high jumper and national champion all-around athlete.

Robert L. Nourse of Boise City, Idaho, javelin throw.—He has been throwing the javelin more than 180 feet in practice this Summer.

A. Nippo, Los Angeles A. C., three-mile walk.—He won this event in the Far Western tryouts.

Fred Murray, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 120 and 220 yard hurdles.—He is present national and intercollegiate champion in these two events and has a record of 0:15 for the high hurdles and 0:23 3-5 for the low hurdles.

DR. ELMER STILL LEADS.

Maintains First Position in Second Day of Archery.

A stiff wind followed by a driving rainstorm descended on Hudson County Park in Jersey City yesterday afternoon just when the lovers of the bow and arrow were warming up to their afternoon's pastime and halted the competition in the second day of the thirty-eighth annual tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States. The competition had gone through the morning without a hitch, and the beginning of the first York round for men and the first national round for women were decided, but in the afternoon the scheduled completion of the first York round for the men and the handicap Columbia round for women had to be abandoned a short time after the participants in the tournament took their stations on the firing line.

As in the first day's competition, Dr. Robert P. Elmer, the Wayne, Penn., archer, who holds the championship at present, and Miss Cynthia M. Wesson of Cotuit, Mass., the women's champion, earned the premier honors in their respective branches of the competition. Dr. Elmer led in the beginning of the York round, which was decided at 100 yards, each competitor shooting 72 arrows, with a total of 52 hits for 204 points. This is the best performance at such a competition that Dr. Elmer has ever made, and his accuracy separated him from Homer Taylor of Greenfield, Mass., by the margin of fifteen hits. The latter's total number of points was 155, and this gained him second honors. A noteworthy fact in connection with the showing of Taylor is that he was a competitor in the first archery tournament staged in this country, thirty-eight years ago. He is 62.

The summary:

FIRST YORK ROUND FOR MEN, (BEGINNING.)

	Hits.	Pts.
Dr. Robert P. Elmer, Wayne, Penn.	52	204
Homer Taylor, Greenfield, Mass.	37	155
L. Hertig, Pittsburgh, Penn.	30	116
James S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Penn.	32	114
W. S. Doughitt, Pittsburgh, Penn.	22	108
C. P. Dallin, Boston, Mass.	30	104
George P. Bryant, Boston, Mass.	27	93
James Duff, Jersey City, N. J.	27	85
Dr. E. I. Cole, Owsining, N. Y.	11	39

Distance—100 yards. Number of arrows—72.

FIRST NATIONAL ROUND FOR WOMEN.

Miss C. M. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass.	61	227
Miss Norma Pierce, Boston, Mass.	58	228
Miss M. Dessau, Boston, Mass.	35	143
Miss M. Ives, Boston, Mass.	39	139
Mrs. J. Dunlap, Wayne, Penn.	43	137
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Penn.	28	108
Miss D. Cockett, Cotuit, Mass.	27	97
Miss Edna Wilson, Chicago, Ill.	19	75
Mrs. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass.	17	69

Distance—60 and 50 yards. Number of arrows—48 at 60 yards; 24 at 50 yards.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
Harrisburg, 6; Binghamton, 0.
Elmira, 4; Reading, 1.
Utica at Scranton. (Postponed; rain.)

Eastern League.

Hartford, 9; Lowell, 3.
Lawrence, 1; Portland, 0.
New London, 4; Bridgeport, 0.
Lynn, 7; Worcester, 3.
Springfield, 3; New Haven, 0.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 0; Birmingham, 0. (Called in eighth inning.)
Nashville, 2; Memph

PELL ELIMINATED BY ARMSTRONG

ARMSTRONG'S CHOP DRIVES BEAT PELL.

Philadelphian Puts Noted Backhander Out of Southampton Tennis Tourney.

EIGHT SURVIVE IN SINGLES

Williams, Washburn, Harte, Armstrong, Roberts, Parker, Hunter and Clothier Still in Running.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Progress in the invitation tennis tournament at the Meadow Club today was marked by the retirement of one of the first ten ranking men, Theodore Roosevelt Pell being defeated by Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia in a three-set encounter, the score of which was 5—7, 6—2, 6—2. This comes as near being an upset as anything the tournament has produced up to date, but even this reversal created little surprise. Armstrong has been playing a strong game, signalizing his appearance at Longwood by defeating Ichiya Kumagae and Clarence J. Griffin, while Pell has been unable this season to bring his game to the heights which it occupied last year when he was placed fifth in the national ranking.

In the other matches the favorites came through without having serious difficulty. Eight men are now left in the singles competition. The upper half of the draw shows the names of Richard Norris Williams, 2d, Watson M. Washburn, Richard Harte, and Joseph J. Armstrong. In the lower half there are Roland Roberts, Harry S. Parker, Francis T. Hunter, and William J. Clothier. With the exception of the Armstrong and Roberts victories all of the matches went in straight sets.

Williams effected his advance by defeating Frederick C. Baggs. The latter gave the former champion a hard battle which was won at 6—3, 7—5. Washburn had little difficulty in disposing of Joseph A. Richards at 6—0, 6—4, while Harte vanquished Reginald Cook by the score of 6—1, 6—1. Roberts earned a decision over George C. Caner at 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, and Harry S. Parker came through by defeating Frederick C. Inman 8—6, 6—4. The career of Count Otto Salm in the tournament was cut short by the superior play of Francis T. Hunter, who won by the score of 6—1, 6—1; and the former national champion, William J. Clothier, registered a defeat against R. S. Stoddart at 6—3, 6—2.

Pell Has No Illusions.

The contest between Pell and Armstrong was the feature of the singles play, and the prophetic opinion was quite commonly expressed that the famous backhand expert would have to give way before the Philadelphian. Pell had no false ideas concerning his opponent's ability, for at the Longwood tournament, just before the defeat of Griffin by Armstrong, Pell remarked that the latter was a stronger player than many were inclined to believe. The defeat of Griffin and Kumagae justified this prediction, and today Pell had a chance to realize through experience that he had not misjudged Armstrong's skill.

Armstrong played a cool, heady game with a notable display of court tactics which beat back Pell in the last two sets so that he was really not even a formidable rival for the Quaker City contender. Primarily it was a back court struggle, both players selecting the baseline as their abiding place for the greater part of the time.

There were occasional instances when each came to the net, Armstrong more frequently than his rival and on the whole with better success. His most dependable stroke, however, was a chop drive from the back court which was always sent deep into Pell's territory with a confusing bound for the New Yorker. There was so much under-spin that Pell had difficulty in gauging the angle of deflection and time and again he was caught unprepared by the stroke. During the greater part of the match the Philadelphian did the forcing, his tactics being aggressive without being overimpetuous.

First Set a Thriller.

There was a keen struggle in the first set, Pell waging a sharp game against the deliberate play of Armstrong. He succeeded in gaining the upper hand in a deuce encounter, but with this his effectiveness ended, while Armstrong, fresh and steady, was ready to continue the match at high speed.

Pell seemed to be tired as the match wore on in the second set, and on occasions did not make any endeavor to return some of the drives by Armstrong. The same condition, only more pronounced, prevailed in the third set. Sometimes there was a flashing stroke by Pell reminiscent of the skill which carried him through to victory in the Middle States singles championship, but the effort was not sustained. Armstrong never let up in his sharp driving game, and carried off the honors easily once the tide turned in his favor.

Richard Norris Williams, 2d, managed to score a victory over Frederick C. Baggs at 6—3, 7—5, but it was no easy contest for the former champion and the belief is gaining ground that Williams is decidedly off his game. The question whether he will be able to recover his form for the national championships next week is creating almost as much interest as the present status of McLoughlin's game. The difficulty is to determine just how much of Williams's loss of speed is directly attributable to his injured ankle, and how much to the fact that he does not wish to extend himself until he has entirely recovered from the weakness. In spite of the fact that he is the leading player left in the tournament, there are not many willing to wager that he will be able to carry off the Southampton honors. A real test seems to be in store for him in the match tomorrow when he will face Watson M. Washburn.

Roberts Yields One Set.

Although Roland Roberts was pressed to three sets by the Harvard player, George C. Caner, the Pacific Coast youth always gave the impression that he was sure of himself and had no fear as to the eventual outcome of the match. He played brilliantly at times and during Roberts's best moments Caner was hopelessly outclassed. The score was 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

The spectators had their first opportunity today of seeing the leading Coast stars in action. William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin had the championship court for their doubles match against S. Wainwright and A. M. Hyde, who were defeated at 6—3, 6—2. The national champions seemed to toy with the match at the outset and the contest went to 3—all before they put real life into their work. From that point they ran off three games for the set. In the second set they speeded up their game a bit more and had no difficulty in running out the set.

William J. Clothier and William A. Larned took two matches. In the second round they won by default, while their third round victory was at the expense of Hugh Wainwright and George Helm, who lost at 6—2, 10—8. In another third round match Fred C. Baggs and H. Mikami paired up against the Harvard team of William Rand 3d and G. C. Caner, and carried off the victory at 6—4, 6—2. The summaries:

MEADOW CLUB CUP SINGLES.—Fourth Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 6—3, 7—5; Watson M. Washburn defeated Joseph A. Richards, 6—0, 6—4; Richard Harte defeated Reginald A. Cook, 6—1, 6—1; Joseph J. Armstrong defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2; Roland Roberts defeated George C. Caner, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; Harry S. Parker defeated Frederick C. Inman, 8—6, 6—4; Francis T. Hunter defeated Count Otto Salm, 6—1, 6—1; William J. Clothier defeated R. S. Stoddart, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Stanley Wainwright and A. M. Hyde won from H. A. MacKinney and Douglas S. Watters by default. Second Round.—Lyle E. Mahan and Watson M. Washburn won from E. W. Peaslee and partner, by default; William Rand, 3d, and George C. Caner defeated A. H. Coffey and Irving Riker, 6—3, 6—4; F. C. Baggs and Hashiahiro Mikami defeated C. G. Shaw and A. H. Ely, Jr., 6—0, 6—1; William J. Clothier and William A. Larned won from S. Stafford McLean and partner, by default; H. Wainwright and George Helm won by default; W. Shepardson and Louis Preston defeated J. A. Richardson and William Fleitman, 6—3, 6—2; William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated S. Wainwright and A. M. Hyde, 6—3, 6—2; E. Van Ingen and H. G. Trevor, Jr., defeated J. H. Hunt and H. H. Stebbins, 6—3, 6—1; Theodore R. Pell and J. J. Armstrong defeated A. J. Biddle and W. Watson, 6—1, 6—0; Kenneth Hawks and Greyor Clover defeated William D. Cunningham and S. Doubleday, 6—2, 6—2; R. L. Oakley and Reginald A. Cook defeated A. Major and E. H. Hooker, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; Richard Harte and R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Lay Martin and Stafford McLean, 6—0, 6—0; Conrad E. Doyle and J. S. Pfaffman defeated R. Vanderventer and L. Vanderventer, 6—2, 6—2.

Third Round.—F. C. Baggs and H. Mikami defeated Wi lliam Rand, 3d, and G. C. Caner, 6—4, 6—2; William J. Clothier and William A. Larned defeated H. Wainwright and George Helm, 6—2, 10—8.

TIE IN QUALIFYING ROUND.

Purcell and McMillan Each Have 75 in City Title Golf Play.

Walter Purcell, the left-handed New York Golg Club player, and E. B. McMillan of the Scottish-American forces, led the field and tied for the low score medal with rounds of 75 in the qualifying round for the city championship and for the possession of the Herald Cup, which was played yesterday over the Van Cortlandt links under the auspices of the New York Golf Club. B. R. Abbott, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, sent sixty-six starters from the first tee, the largest number ever entered in the tournament and conditions for play were so favorable that no less than fifteen scores were below 80. The ground was hard, giving the balls a long roll, and the greens were well prepared for the tournament play.

Purcell experienced some bad luck near the end of his journey, or his score would have been several strokes lower. Going to the fifteenth green his short chip shot aimed at the pin struck a rock and rebounded almost to its starting place. He took three putts on more greens than he cared to, and in his whole round, he failed to run down a putt of more than a few feet. His card was as follows:

Out .....4 4 5 5 4 5 4 3 4—38
In .....4 3 5 3 5 5 4 4 4—37—75

McMillan went to the turn in 42 strokes and appeared to be distinctly and decisively out of the hunt for the medal. From the tenth tee to the eighteenth green, however, he played a brand of golf that rivaled the best efforts of Walter Hagen and Bob MacDonald over the same holes. He took no less than five 3s on the nine holes and made the inward journey in 33 strokes. His card was as follows:

Out .....5 4 4 6 4 5 4 3 7—42
In .....5 3 5 3 3 3 4 4 3—33—75

Both Purcell and McMillan survived the first round of match play in the afternoon, Purcell defeating Martin Schreiber 4 and 2, and McMillan disposing of A. B. Kight, 2 up in a close match. There were no upsets in the afternoon match play, and the losers were on the short end because the other men were better golfers. The summaries:

QUALIFYING ROUND.—Championship Thirty-two—Walter Purcell, New York G. C., 38, 37—75; E. E. McMillan, Scottish-American G. C., 42, 33—75; J. F. Kieran, Newspaper G. C., 37, 39—76; J. P. Bruyere, unattached, 40, 36—76; J. B. Carpenter, unattached, 37, 39—76; F. M. Gould, N. Y. N. G., 40, 37—77; J. F. Riddell, Crescent A. C., 39, 39—78; H. J. Walters, Jr., N. Y. G. C., 39, 39—78; A. M. Carpenter, N. Y. G. C., 41, 37—78; D. G. McConnell, N. Y. G. C., 44, 35—78; H. A. Linton, N. Y. G. C., 39, 39—78; C. A. Roberts, 38, 41—79; M. C. Kammer, unattached, 38, 41—79; G. M. Ivory, unattached, 38, 41—79; G. C. Harrison, N. Y. G. C., 40, 39—79; A. B. Kight, Scot.-Amer. G. C., 40, 40—80; Martin Schreiber, 43, 37—80; R. H. Brooke, N. Y. G. C., 40, 40—80; J. F. McDonald, N. Y. G. C., 43, 37—80; W. Z. Fraser, Scot.-Amer. G. C., 43, 38—81; W. E. Tracy, N. Y. G. C., 43, 38—81; H. B. Dunn, Scot.-Amer. G. C., 43, 38—81; F. K. Flaugh, Newspaper G. C., 39, 42—81; J. Kennedy, unattached, 39, 42—81; Edward Rhodenburg, unattached, 41, 40—81; F. C. Simpson, unattached, 38, 43—81; W. M. Gaylor, N. Y. G. C., 43, 39—82; A. W. Webster, unattached, 40, 42—82; Clarence Brieger, unattached, 42, 41—83; A. S. Richmond, unattached, 43, 40—83; Regan, unattached, 44, 39—83; H. B. Martin, Newspaper G. C., 41, 42—83.

Other Scores.—Ralph Seeler, unattached, 41, 43—84; William Gillian, unattached, 45, 40—85; L. P. Ferguson, N. Y. G. C., 44, 42—86; A. Stelnmetz, unattached, 43, 42—87; O. Davidson, N. Y. G. C., 45, 42—87; W. B. Harrison, Gotham, 46, 41—87; K. W. Haller, N. Y. G. C., 49, 38—87; A. J. Pugliese, N. Y. G. C., 45, 42—87; C. Pertsch, Schoolmen's G. C., 43, 44—87; E. C. Bell, Scott-American G. C., 45, 43—88; W. R. Francis, Scot.-American G. C., 47, 41—88; W. Chapman, Scot.-American G. C., 45, 43—88; F. H. Hoyt, N. Y. G. C., 45, 44—89; J. P. Radcliffe, unattached, 46, 44—90; T. J. Tobin, unattached, 42, 48—90; H. C. Bell, unattached, 46, 45—91; R. H. Keener, N. Y. G. C., 46, 45—91; S. P. Hanagan, unattached, 47, 45—92; J. A. E. Thorling, unattached, 48, 44—92; M. J. Foley, unattached, 48, 44—92; L. J. Hinman, N. Y. G. C., 46, 46—92; J. F. Galvin, Siasconsett, 52, 41—93; R. W. Heintze, N. Y. G. C., 53, 40—93; J. Grimler, N. Y. G. C., 46, 48—94; G. M. Lapreois, unattached, 48, 48—96.

FIRST ROUND, MATCH PLAY, Championship Division.—Purcell defeated Schreiber, 4 and 2; McConnell defeated Fraser, 2 and 1; Kennedy defeated Bruyere, 2 up; Brieger defeated Kammer, 4 and 3; Brooke defeated Kieran, 4 and 3; Linton defeated Webster, 2 and 1; Dunn defeated A. M. Carpenter, 4 and 3; Regan defeated Harrison, 4 and 3; McMillan defeated Kight, 2 up; Riddell defeated Simpson, 3 and 2; Gould defeated Flaugh, 2 and 1; Roberts defeated Richmond, 7 and 5; Rhodenburg defeated J. B. Carpenter, 3 and 1; Ivory defeated Gaylor, 1 up; Walters defeated Tracy, 6 and 5; Martin defeated McDonald, 1 up. (19 holes.)

MISS KAISER SETS MARK.

Breaks Links Record in Western Women's Title Play.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 23.—Miss Laurie Kaiser of the Flossmoor Club, Chicago, broke the women's record for the Kent Country Club course today in the second round of the women's Western golf tournament. She made the 18 holes in 89, 10 under par for women, and won her match with Miss Louise Fergus of Glenview, Chicago, 8 up and 6 to go.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Ravisloe, Chicago, present title holder, was matched against her sister, Mrs. Ernest I. Belfeld, of the same club, and won by 7 up and 6 to play.

Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., of Cincinnati eliminated Mrs. M. F. Anderson of Hinsdale, Chicago, by 3 and 1. In this match there were many conceded holes.

The closest match on the day's card was that in which Miss Vera Gardiner of Glen Oak, Chicago, defeated Miss Elizabeth Allen of Rock Island Arsenal, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-finals will be played tomorrow with Miss Rosenthal opposing Mrs. Letts, and Miss Gardiner meeting Miss Kaiser.

Rain Halts Newark Cycle Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Rain halted the modified six-day cycle race at the Newark Velodrome tonight. The race will continue tomorrow night. Fifteen teams started in the third night's race and sprints enlivened the first hour. Eddie Root was suspended indefinitely by Chairman Kelsey of the National Cycling Association for quitting the race last night.

MABEL TRASK WINS TROTTING FEATURE

But St. Frisco, Driven by Geers, Gives the Cox Mare a Hard Battle at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Mabel Trask and St. Frisco, in the Western Reserve 2:08 trot, furnished the thrills today at the North Randall Grand Circuit meeting. With the wind blowing a gale along the mile ring the mare piloted by Cox and the stallion, driven by the veteran Geers, raced neck and neck through the entire course in all three heats, Mabel Trask getting the first two heats and the race, and Geers's horse nosing out the winner in the third heat.

It was a great race and filled the spectators with enthusiasm. Mabel Trask was the favorite, but St. Frisco gave her a keen battle in the first two heats, the second heat being stepped in 2:04, remarkably fast time considering the high wind. St. Frisco managed to nose out Mabel Trask in the third heat and the two horses divided the major portion of the $3,000 purse.

Miss Perfection, the favorite in the 2:11 trot, after getting off to a bad start, and finishing sixth in the first heat, stepped off in the next two and won handily over Hazel Laing, who had won the first heat.

The summaries:

2:11 CLASS, TROTTING.
Purse, $1,200.

Miss Perfection, b. m., by General Watts, (McMahon)	6	1	1
Hazel Laing, ch. m., by John A. McKerron, (McDonough)	1	2	2
McClockey, br. g., by Theodosius, (McDonald)	2	3	5
Great Isle, b. h., by Peter the Great, (Murphy)	4	4	3
Harry Hamilton, br. h., by Al Stanley, (Whitehead)	3	5	4
Junior Watts, br. h., by General Watts, (Rea)	5	6	6
Grattan Boy, b. g., by Montana Grattan, (Daniels)	7	7	7

Time—2:11¼; 2:08¾; 2:10¾.

2:15 CLASS, PACING.
Purse $1,200.

Young Todd, b. h., by Director Todd, (Cox)	1	1	1
Spring Maid, ch. m., by The Abbe, (White)	2	3	2
Peter G., b. g., by Robert C., (Snow)	6	2	3
Contention Bl., b. m., by Copa de Oro, (Durfee)	3	4	6
Willis Woodland, b. h., by Woodland Boy, (Jersey)	4	5	4
Trojan, b. g., by Milton S., (Wilson)	5	6	5

Time—2:09½; 2:07¼; 2:10.

THE WESTERN RESERVE, 2:08 TROTTING
Purse, $3,000.

Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	1	1	2
St. Frisco, b. h., by San Francisco, (Geers)	2	2	1
Virginia Barnette, b. m., by Moko, (Durfee)	3	3	4
Laramie Lad, b. g., by Master Bo, (McDonald)	5	4	3
Sadie S., br. m., by Archdale, (Mahon)	4	6	5
The Eno, ch. h., by the Native, (Valentine)	6	5	6

Time—2:05, 2:04¾, 2:07¾.

2:07 CLASS PACING.
Purse, $1,200.

General Todd, b. h., by George Levitt Tood, (Rea)	1	1	1
White Sox, b. m., by Carlokin, (Durfee)	2	2	3
Camelia, br. m., by Cummer, (Cox)	7	3	2
Altawood, g. m., by Alanwood, (Murphy)	3	6	6
Hal Leaf, b. h., by Hal Dillard, (Hedrick)	4	4	7
Aconite, b. h., by Aquillen, (Bowdoin)	5	7	4
Bondalin, b. h., by The Bondsman, (Daniels)	6	5	5

Time—2:04½; 2:05¾; 2:06¾.

CLARK AND PETERS IN TIE.

Lead Large Field of Golfers in Ekwanok Bogie Handicap Play.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 23.—Ninety-six golfers competed at Ekwanok Country Club this morning in an eighteen-hole bogie handicap for the Arthur Taylor Memorial Cup and C. M. Clark of Philadelphia, with an allowance of eight strokes, was tied with N. W. Peters of Englewood, who was allowed nine strokes at two up. Max R. Marston of Baltusrol, the only contestant playing from scratch, broke even with bogie. The results in part follow:

C. M. Clark, Philadelphia C. C., 8, 2 up; N. W. Peters, Englewood, 9, 2 up; C. R. Lindenberg, Columbus, 8, 1 up; H. B. Knight, Merion, 14, 1 up; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 0, even; W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, 3, even; W. L. Carey, Baltusrol, 9, even; S. H. Browne, Baltusrol, 7, 1 down; F. R. Ekwanok, Scarsdale, 8, 1 down; W. W. White, Englewood, 9, 1 down; F. Hale, Brooklawn, 12, 1 down; J. H. Watson, Jr., Scarsdale, 18, 1 down; D. W. Balch, Cincinnati, 2, 2 down; George H. Crocker, 3, 2 down; P. S. McLoughlin, Scarsdale, 9, 2 down; M. W. Litleton, Garden City, 10, 2 down; M. R. Howe, Englewood, 10, 2 down. C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, 3, 3 down; W. G. McKnight, Baltusrol, 3, 3 down; C. A. Proctor, The Country Club, 8, 3 down.

Kerr Beats Laidlaw at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 23.—This was the second day of match play in the Shenecosset amateur golf championship. Hamilton K. Kerr played successfully through the day, beating Malcolm Laidlaw 5 and 4. H. S. Lake defeated Frank G. Jones, 6 and 5.

JUDGES NAMED FOR SHOW.

Leading Experts to Officiate for Suffolk County Kennel Club.

Premium lists just issued for the Suffolk County Kennel Club show, to be held at Riverhead, L. I., on Sept. 20 and 21, in connection with the Suffolk County Fair, show that the amount of money offered in special prizes is in excess of the original figure, $500, there being nearly $700 to be won outright. In Pekingese classes $00 is to be divided among the various classes. Bulldogs have $50, given as special prizes, as have Airedales, Boston terriers, fox terriers, Sealyhams, and other popular varieties.

The following is the list of judges:

Tyler Morse, East Hampton, L. I.—Bloodhounds, otterhounds, mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Irish wolfhounds, Scottish deerhounds, greyhounds, Eskimos, foxhounds, sporting spaniels, dachshunds, poodles, (curly,) Dalmatians, Samoyedes, Boxers, Lobemann pinschers, Shetland sheepdogs, French bulldogs, Salyham terriers, Schipperkes and toy poodles.

Hector Cresci, New York City.—Great Danes.

George S. Thomas, Hamilton, Mass.—Russian wolfhounds, beagles, whippets, Old English sheepdogs, chow chows, bulldogs, Airedale terriers, bull terriers, fox terriers, smooth and wire-haired Irish terriers, Scottish terriers, West Highland white terriers, Welsh terriers, Skye terriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers, Bedlington terriers, black and tan Manchester terriers, Pomeranians, Japanese spaniels, pugs, Yorkshire terriers, Maltese terriers, toy black and tan terriers, Brussels griffons, Chihuahuas, Italian greyhounds, miscellaneous, children's and radius classes, and unclassified specials.

George S. Mott, Babylon, L. I.—Pointers, English setters, Gordon setters, Irish setters, retrievers, wire-haired pointing griffons, Chesapeake Bay dogs.

Fred S. Leighton, Bronxville, N. Y.—Collies.

Lee F. F. Wanner, Hempstead, L. I.—Belgian and German sheepdogs.

Mrs. D. D. Dunn, New York City.—Boston terriers.

Miss Gertrude Lester, New York City.—English toy spaniels.

Mrs. C. A. Bishop, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.—Pekingese.

Burkett to Manage Lowell Club.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 23.—Jesse Burkett was today appointed manager of the Lowell Club of the Eastern League. He will remain in charge for the rest of the season, succeeding Catcher Kilhullen, who has been acting manager.

5 DIE, 19 OVERCOME AS HUMIDITY SOARS

City Swelters in Tropical Heat Relieved Temporarily by Showers.

COOLER WEATHER LIKELY

Thunder Squalls of the Late Afternoon Fail to Check the Oppressiveness.

The oppressive weather continued in New York City yesterday, with the exception of a short respite between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon due to thunder showers. Five deaths and nineteen prostrations were reported, all the fatalities occurring in Brooklyn.

High humidity, which more than counteracted a moderate temperature and a breeze that attained a velocity of forty-four miles an hour at one time, caused intense discomfort. The maximum of saturation of the atmosphere occurred at 9 o'clock last night when 83 degrees was reported. This was almost unprecedented.

The first thunder squall came at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and brought a heavy shower with it to some parts of the city. Considerable rain fell at Coney Island, but only a few drops reached the business districts of Manhattan. The breeze, which had been fitful during the morning and early afternoon, freshened to forty-four miles an hour at 4:30 o'clock. It then moderated, although mutterings of thunder continued after nightfall.

By 9 P. M. the weather had become almost as oppressive as it had been at 1 o'clock, when the temperature was 90 degrees, the maximum for the day.

The forecast for today and Friday is moderate temperatures, with moderate northwest winds.

Deaths.

ALLEN, Mrs. MARY, 38, of 4,401 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

BULKWEIS, TESTA, 6 months, of 122 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

DAY, PATRICK H., 38, of 636 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

HAMMELLSAND, Mrs. BESSIE, 55, of 104 Walton Street, Brooklyn.

SUSSMAN, HERMAN, 10 months, of 95 Seigel Street, Brooklyn.

Prostrations.

ARRARO, PHILLIPO, 40 years old, of 519 Second Avenue, laborer, stricken at 8 Perry Street; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

CANISTIC, ISAAC, 36 years old, of 1,580 Park Avenue, overcome at 191 Chrystie Street; taken home.

CLARK, FRANK, 42, of 224 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, stricken at Gates and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn; Swedish Hospital.

DUTTON, FRANK, 34, of 430 West Forty-third Street, taken ill in front of 600 West Fifty-seventh Street; Polyclinic Hospital.

FINCH, FANNIE, 50 years old, of 490 West Broadway, prostrated at 198 Canal Street. Taken home.

GROSS, JOHN, 30 years old, of 252 Second Street, Brooklyn, overcome at Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Taken home.

HANLEY, JAMES, 75 years old, of Cleveland, Ohio, peddler, overcome at Hudson Terminal, Hudson Street Hospital.

KERZINGER, CHRISTINA, 50 years old, of 162 West 106th Street, overcome in front of 943 Columbus Avenue. Taken home.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY, 38 years old, of 325 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, driver, overcome in front of 100 Fulton Street. Volunteer Hospital.

LAWLOR, PHILIP, 27 years old, no home, overcome in front of 34 Gramercy Park. Bellevue Hospital.

LATORIO, CARMINE, 19 years old, of 206 Thompson Street, laborer, prostrated at 18 East Twenty-first Street. Taken home.

LEE, CHARLES, 69 years old, of 32 Third Street, taken ill in front of 149 Greene Street. Taken home.

McKEAN, ALBERT, 62 years old, of 303 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, clerk, overcome on Pier 4, North River; taken home.

MUNGER, CHARLES, 21 years old, of 234 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, stricken in front of 218 Prospect Place, Brooklyn; taken home.

MULREY, EDWARD, 26, of 165 Van Dyke Street, Brooklyn, taken ill on the street in front of 671 Hicks Street; Long Island College Hospital.

ORKADO, NICHOLAS, 20 years old, of 90 First Avenue, taken ill at 191 Chrystie Street; taken home.

SHANLEY, HENRY, 58 years old, of 56 Madison Street, laborer, prostrated in front of 12 East Forty-ninth Street; taken home.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, overcome in front of 132 Madison Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

WALSH, FRANK, 55 years old, of 24 East 112th Street; removed to Volunteer Hospital from 220 Broadway.

While complete saturation of the air is possible only in theory, it is otherwise with human beings, and many persons in New York City approached dangerously close to that condition yesterday before the showers arrived. While the temperature was only 78 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning, or two degrees lower than the day before, the humidity was 81 per cent., or only 19 per cent. below the theoretical "absolute." Compared with 63 per cent. of humidity at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, yesterday's record was abnormal.

The greatest discomfort, however, was felt between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the thermometer stood stationary at 90 degrees, the maximum for the day, and the humidity was from 19 to 27 per cent. higher than on Tuesday during the same hours. It is a theory that as the temperature falls the humidity increases, but this condition failed to develop between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for, while the temperature remained at a standstill, the humidity jumped from 52 to 58 per cent.

This, coming after a second night of great heat, robbed walking of all its pleasures, except near the seashore, where a fairly good breeze kept the crowds cool most of the day. There were periods before 4 o'clock in the afternoon when cooling breezes coming from the lake region gave some relief, but these were sporadic, and did not do much toward lifting the general level of discomfort.

The unusual weather drove the crowds to the beaches, and the bathing places were thronged all day. The temperature and the humidity both took a slump at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the amount of vapor in the air decreasing twelve degrees in sixty minutes.

'HUSH' ITS OPENING PLAY.

Little Theatre to Offer Violet Pearn's Comedy on Oct. 2.

Winthrop Ames announced yesterday that he would reopen his Little Theatre Oct. 2 with a new comedy, entitled "Hush." It is from the pen of Violet Pearn and is described as "a humorous protest against false shame, a satirical slap at false prudery." Estelle Winwood, an English actress, who has never appeared in this country, and Cathleen Nesbitt will be seen in the two principal rôles.

During the season Mr. Ames plans to produce four plays in the Little Theatre. He will make the playhouse his producing plant and if the popularity of any of the plays warrants it the piece will be transferred to another stage. Granville Barker has written for Mr. Ames a farce called "The Morris Dance," based on Robert Louis Stevenson's and Lloyd Osbourne's novel, "The Wrong Box." There are twelve scenes in the play, which will necessitate the use of the revolving stage with which the theatre is equipped.

Another offering will be a comedy by William Hurlbut entitled "Saturday to Monday." Modern feminism as exemplified by suffragists and "antis" furnished the inspiration for this play. In more serious mood Mr. Ames has a Japanese tragedy by John Masefield, entitled "The Faithful." The poet will probably return to America to supervise the production of his drama and to continue his series of lectures begun last Spring.

Mr. Ames will revert to the plan he tried when the Little Theatre was first opened of giving special entertainments for children. These will take place Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons, and Saturday morning. On these afternoons marionette entertainments will be given similar to those that were popular on the Continent just before the war. The marionettes that will be used have never been seen here before, and are said to be quite wonderful. On the other afternoons of the week matinée performances of the regular bill will be given.

Arliss in "Paganini" at Criterion.

George Arliss, whose last appearance here was at Wallack's in "Disraeli" several years ago, will be presented in a play by Edward Knoblauch, entitled "Paganini," at the Criterion next month. The drama was given on tour last season in several of the larger cities. Margery Maude will play the leading woman's rôle and others in the cast will be Sara Biala, Mrs. Arliss, Lelia Repton, Charles Harbury, Edgar Kent, R. Leigh Jenny, Dudley Digges, John Rutherford and Fred Nicholls.

Heat Stops Three Matinees.

The intense heat of the early part of yesterday afternoon caused the managements of three theatres to dispense with the regular matinée performances. The matinées of "The Happy Ending" at the Shubert, Broadway and Buttermilk" at the Maxine Elliott and "The Silent Witness" at the Longacre, all were cancelled.

THE YANKEE TO BE RAISED.

Cruiser Hit Rock in Buzzard's Bay in 1909 and Sank.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 23.—The cruiser Yankee, which lies at the bottom of Buzzard's Bay, near Penikese Island, is to be removed by the War Department, Congressman Walsh announced here today. Specifications for the work were now being prepared, he said.

The Yankee, under command of Captain C. C. Marsh, was impaled on Spindale Rock in a heavy fog in 1909. Several attempts to raise the vessel by use of compressed air were unsuccessful although she once was floated and towed a considerable distance, only to sink again where she now lies.

"The Century Girl" is Revue's Title

"The Century Girl" is the title Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., have bestowed upon the revue with which they will begin their tenure of the Century Theatre. The piece is described as a musical entertainment in three acts, the book and lyrics written by "Everyman," the music by Victor Herbert and Irving Berlin. Josef Urban is designing the scenery and Raphael Kirchner the costumes. The opening date is Oct. 2.

MUSTARD RICHES DIVIDED.

Charles Gulden's Will Provides for Incorporating His Business.

In his will, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, Charles Gulden, who made a fortune in mustard, directed the executors to incorporate the business he conducted at 50-50 Elizabeth Street and turn over two-thirds of the capital stock to his son, Frank Gulden of Garden City. He directed also that his four daughters, Emma G. Snedecker, Margaret Titus, and Harriet and Florence Gulden, each recive one-twelfth of the capital stock in addition to cash bequests aggregating $100,000 each.

The will provides that the testator's limousine automobile shall be the property of Mrs. Mary Catherine Gulden, the widow, and that all expenses in connection with its use shall be borne for three years by the executors. Mrs. Gulden is also to receive $10,000 in cash and the income from a $25,000 trust fund. Leo Forstner, the chauffeur, receaves $250, and George Murphy and Louis Dreisden, employes, $500 each. Besides many small bequests the will directs that all employes of twenty years' service shall have $250 each. Emma Snedecker, a daughter, and Walter Livingston Titus, a son-in-law, are named as executors.

Josephine Cohan Niblo's Will Filed.

The will of Josephine Cohan Niblo, sister of George M. Cohan and wife of Fred Niblo, an actor, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mrs. Niblo owned "more than" $2,500, but no real estate. The will was signed on June 5, 1912, and provided that her property be held by her mother, Helen F. Cohan, in trust for the support of Frederick Niblo, Jr., her infant son. Mrs Niblo died at the Hotel Belleclaire on July 12.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1916.

NEARING A SETTLEMENT.

The men of the brotherhoods should not be impatient of the delay in reaching the adjustment of their difference with the railroads which Mr. WILSON is hopefully trying to secure. Impatience on their part would be unbecoming, since they have already secured the major part of their demands. The continuing negotiation relates to conditions which will make it possible for the railroads to accept Mr. WILSON's view.

The brotherhood men must know that it is easier to take than to give, particularly when what you have to give is not your own but must be had from somebody else. The settlement on the plan favored by the President would give the men the eight-hour day, which is what they asked for. It is reasonably evident that the railroads are preparing to yield, but they are trying to secure assurances upon two points, first, that fair and, as they hope, favorable consideration will be given to their plea that they must have additional revenues to meet the higher cost of the eight-hour day plan, and, second, that provision shall be made, necessarily by legislation, for the creation of an arbitral tribunal for the settlement of such disputes. That is necessary, it is well-nigh fundamental, for Mr. WILSON has said that such a situation must not arise again. It is believed in Washington that he is to have consultations with Senators and Members of Congress with a view to the preparation of a measure of that nature.

If, as Mr. WILSON believes, the public favors the eight-hour day, the public must certainly be willing to pay the extra cost. It will inevitably pay, either through the grant of higher rates or in an impairment of the service of the roads. Undoubtedly public opinion favors the adoption of some permanent tribunal for arbitrating labor disputes. The country, therefore, would support the Presidents of the railroads in their insistence upon that point, and it recognises the force of their contention that it would be neither reasonable nor safe to ask them to surrender the principle of arbitration. The negotiation is now in a stage which promises a successful ending, and the brotherhood men are under a very strong obligation to possess their souls in patience until the demands of the other side to the controversy have been candidly considered, and, so far as they are just and reasonable, granted. A settlement reached otherwise than through justice and reason would not be permanent.

REACTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Secretary MCADOO is still gathering information on the subject of rural credits, and will have quite a stock when he returns to Washington, unless he should cease his quest. At Concord on Thursday "what was described as "the sentiment of New Hampshire was "expressed by CLARENCE E. CARR of Anover, who said: 'All the money the "'New Hampshire farmer reasonably "'can ask for can be obtained in this "'State at as low a rate as the Federal "'Government should offer.'" Others testified that the rates on farm loans were lower in New Hampshire than in any other State, and that the savings banks were free lenders. The notion that lack of farm credits had anything to do with abandonment of farms was put to rest with the statement that there were no abandoned farms in the usual meaning of the word.

Naturally, the scene was shifted to another State than either Maine or New Hampshire, and it was thought that Massachusetts would be a stronger candidate for the New England Federal Farm Loan Bank. It is now impossible to credit the suggestion that the election date had anything to do with the beginning of Mr. MCADOO's campaign for Federal service to the farmers in New England. The idea would have been more rational if the campaign had been begun out West somewhere, it is hard to say exactly where, anywhere that the farmers who are good borrowers are not accommodated according to the worth of money. Only when and where the Federal farm banks propose to lend money below the market rate will they be truly appreciated. If that attractive hope shall be realized upon any considerable scale, it then will be time enough to ask at whose cost this boon is supplied, and what will be the result of the competition of public funds with private lenders.

DEMOCRATIC WEATHER.

I see the reindeer all a-row,
I see the happy Eskimo
Within his house of ice or snow;
O polar bear upon the floe,
With thee I would a-yachting go
Far from this boiling isle of woe.

The temperature day before yesterday and yesterday was not adapted to American standards of living or keeping alive. There can be no basis of permanent cool weather under a Democratic Administration. The climate is vacillating. Was there any complaint of the heat, was there any excess of calidity, was sunstroke ever heard of in the good old days when we slept in the shade of the Ark of Protection? The obliquity of the ecliptic and all other obliquities, the ineptitude of this fiery August and all ineptitudes, are due to the ineptitude and obliquity of this Administration. Republican weather is firm. Humidity is as unknown under Republican rule as unemployment was—well, in some other year than 1908. A vote for HUGHES is a vote for coolness. See what a grateful frost he has already plastered the country with.

SHIPPING BILL OBSTACLES.

Congress has practically adjourned, business being conducted under a gentlemen's agreement that nobody shall "put anything over." Each of the high contracting parties leaves a captain of the majority to watch other captains, not necessarily through any doubt respecting the honorable conduct of the party of the other part, but just to make sure. Accordingly, when the most important bill of the session, of course the Shipping bill, was brought before the House notice was given that a quorum would be required for its passage. That is the same thing as a declaration that the bill cannot be passed unless the Congressmen are summoned back to a capital deserted by pretty much everybody save Mr. WILSON and the other Presidents with whom he is in treaty.

Why should not the lack of a quorum do as well as any other excuse for ending the embarrassment over this measure? There is no chance that it can add a single vessel to the ocean service for two years, even if passed forthwith. It is only the freight situation which is urgent. The regulation of the merchant marine, according to the anti-trust notions of some Congressmen, who acquired their ideas in another investigation before the Shipping bill was thought of, might be postponed a few months without detriment to the Republic, and perhaps with advantage to the shipping trade through the maturing of rather fresh ideas upon the subject.

THREE GOOD APPOINTMENTS.

For American members of the International Joint Commission which is not only to seek a friendly and satisfactory adjustment of the controversies between the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico caused by bandit incursions on the frontier and by the presence of American troops in Mexico, but to deal with larger matters, Mr. WILSON has selected FRANKLIN K. LANE, GEORGE GRAY, JOHN R. MOTT. Two of these Commissioners will be recognized by the country as men of super-eminent ability and fitness for a task which requires so much tact, shrewdness, fairness, and openmindedness.

Mr. LANE is acknowledged generally to be one of the commanding figures of this Cabinet. He would be a commanding figure in any Cabinet. He is a lawyer whose learning, intellect, and judicial temperament marked him as worthy to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he would have been appointed if his presence in the Cabinet had not been regarded as necessary. He administers the great Department of the Interior, complex and multitudinous in its potentialities of failure, ably and successfully. His long service on the Interstate Commerce Commission has given him practice in the study of confusing details, of composing disputes, of listening patiently and deciding fairly. He has the intellectual keenness and force, the strength of character, the diplomatic and personal savoir faire which a High Commissioner needs. On the economic side, too, so important to Mexico, he is strong.

GEORGE GRAY, Senator and Judge, has served with unquestioned and uniform brilliancy of qualification on the greatest international tribunals, the Paris Peace Commission and the Joint High Commission of 1898, the International Permanent Court of Arbitration under the Hague Convention, the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration; and he was Chairman of the famous Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902. He is an old-fashioned Grover Cleveland Democrat, a profound lawyer and Judge; a man of crystalline intellect, experienced, wary, suave, just, an arbitrator by training and temperament.

JOHN R. MOTT, known about the world by his labors in many countries for the Y. M. C. A., is a highly educated and accomplished man, of cosmopolitan knowledge and sympathy, able to approach international questions from no parochial point of view, familiar with men of many races, of a large and tolerant mind. Mr. WILSON's confidence in him was shown by the offer to him of the difficult place of Minister to China. Mr. MOTT does not care for public office. He accepts an opportunity to bring peace to the border and heal, if healed it can be, that old Mexican sore.

A Commission which should satisfy Mr. CARRANZA'S Government of the earnest wish of the United States to settle the Mexican question, if it can be settled, fairly, honorably, amicably. Presumably the Mexican Commissioners will soon arrive, and the work of the Commission begin. The enlargement of the Commission's scope beyond the original subjects, of withdrawal of our soldiers and joint protection of the border, is of hopeful augury. If economic and social conditions in Mexico can be bettered by American counsel and aid, without political intention or intrusion, the Mexican problem will be on a way toward solution.

A RAILWAY EXAMPLE.

At the height of the railway controversy there occurs a horrible example which points so many morals that upon a hasty view it supports almost any contention. Upon a complete view, however, it is a case in point which needs to be handled with extreme caution by partisans of any view of the railway subject. The Boston & Maine is threatened with a receivership in the heyday of its prosperity, and with $8,000,000 cash in its treasury. The present profits are abnormal, and might be larger yet if the road's facilities had been increased with the funds diverted to meeting fixed charges. The earnings of the road measure service of the railway to the public.

The receivership is necessary because private owners of a public utility loaded it with obligations so extravagant that they cannot be earned even in the present unprecedented prosperity. Subsidiary properties were bought and leased to the larger company, which guaranteed rentals of 6, 8, 10 per cent. The market effect of such an operation is self-evident. A guarantee by a consolidated system is almost as good as gold. It is different when the consolidated system is torn apart, and the profits and losses are reckoned separately. The financial effect of a quarrel between Legislatures is worse than a quarrel between a road and its help. When Legislatures quarrel there is no help for outsiders, and the Legislatures have not a care in the world. They have no reason to worry, and not the least responsibility for the results which they order, or perhaps attempt to remedy.

That is the present situation with this unfortunate company. Four New England Legislatures divide evenly regarding the plan of reorganization by scaling down the fixed charges, and otherwise retaining the system as an entirety on the present plan. It may be as well. Obligations nearly fourfold the capital stock are a hopeless proportion of ownership to debt. A floating debt of which parts have been renewed eight times, and which now totals $13,500,000, must be got rid of by some capital operation, and as well now as any time. There is a relation to the mangling of the New Haven system, which divested itself of some of its burdensome properties in deference to law and now has the humiliation to see them become profitable.

The railways as a whole are serving the public as never before, but their reward is derisory. Within the last eight years the railways' tonnage has increased sixty-six billion ton miles. Passengers carried one mile increased four billions. This was only made possible by the betterment of facilities through the investment of $4,500,000,000. Yet the net receipts for 1915 were $21,000,000 smaller than in 1907. Are the laboring railways worthy their hire? Or because of the sins of predecessors shall they be lashed with scorpions in addition to private losses?

BULGARIA'S OWN DRIVE.

It begins to be evident that the fighting along the Balkan front was not the great drive of the Allies, whether it has now become such or not. The Bulgarians and whatever other troops are with them undertook to anticipate the drive by striking before it was fully ready. The drive had been so long looked for that when the announcement was made on Aug. 19, "the allied forces are in contact with "the Germans and Bulgarians along "the entire Saloniki front," it was taken for granted that this was the drive. That announcement, however, was delayed until the news dribbling out from German sources made it impossible to keep it any longer. Even then the fact that the Russians and Italians were in the Balkans was not hinted at, though they had arrived three weeks before. The Bulgarians seem to have forced the fighting and to have bent back the flanks of the Allies, though they are straightening out now.

All this was done to forestall the drive. The presence of the Russians and Italians was probably known to their enemies, and no doubt they expected more to arrive. The purpose of the Bulgarian attack, for such it plainly was, was like that of every other military operation undertaken in the Balkans—as much political as military. The long delay in beginning the drive was political, the combining of all the principal Allies in it was political, the Bulgarian attempt to hurry it up was political. There is no military reason why troops from each of five nations should join in the drive, but the chief political reason is evident, and we may suspect others. Whatever the agreement between the Allies for the division of Balkan territory, no one and no two of them must reoccupy Serbia or crush Bulgaria. The other political reasons, the ones we can as yet only guess at, lie behind the negotiations at Bucharest—and perhaps at Sofia. The long delay, the inactivity on the Balkan front while there was activity on all the others, was surely political and probably for purposes explained in Bucharest. The attempt to break up this inactivity and end this delay was to block the moves in the game, and hence we see the singular spectacle of the Teutons and Bulgars hurrying up an attack upon themselves by a forehanded dash at their foes.

AUSTRIA AND THE BALKANS.

The "Bulgarian Diplomat" who in Tuesday's TIMES set forth the claims of his country to Macedonia should be well acquainted with the subject; but, while his memory is clear in regard to those remote conditions which produced the Berlin Treaty of 1878, it rather deserts him when he comes to consider the conditions that brought on the two Balkan wars of 1912-13 and the Ambassadorial Congress as well as the Treaty of London, which deprived Serbia of her "little window on the sea," Montenegro of Skutari, and created the independent State of Albania. He should also remember that the majority of the population of Macedonia whom he designates as Bulgarians are not so because of race, language, or political aspirations, but because they are enrolled as members of the Bulgarian Church, which is quite a different thing.

Whether in the field of diplomacy or that of war, Austria, Austria alone, is responsible for the direful conditions in the Balkans since the first Balkan war. It is a well-established historical fact that Austria's policy in the Balkans, approved in Berlin, had been to strengthen the power of Turkey and to weaken that of the States, so as to prevent Russia from using them to get to the Dardanelles, and allow herself to snatch a Slav domain for the Dual Monarchy. Russia's had been the opposite—to unite the States into a Slavonic League so as to keep Austria where she was and to make possible a commercial if not a military route to Constantinople. The first Balkan war, in its military aspects, was, therefore, a victory for Russian diplomacy; in its political settlement it was a victory for Austria. So it has since remained.

The scheme for the partition of Turkish territory agreed to among the States when they entered the first Balkan war could not be entertained after it. The fortunes of war had taken Bulgaria into the Vilayet of Constantinople, Serbia and Greece into Macedonia and Albania, and Montenegro into Albania. Only Bulgaria, at the instigation of Austria at London, was permitted to enjoy the full fruits of her victory, and those, while larger than formerly aspired to, were in the east and not in the west of the peninsula. Austria would permit neither Montenegro nor Serbia in Albania. Italy protested in vain. So did Russia. Germany gave silent adhesion. France and England, fearing a general conflict, reluctantly consented. And Albania was established as an independent kingdom to be reigned over by the German, Prince WILLIAM of Wied.

But that did not suit Bulgaria. Not satisfied with a good portion of the Constantinople Vilayet, she still yearned for Macedonia—all that was left to Serbia and Greece by the great Powers. In June, 1913, inspired and supported by Austria, she attempted to take it by force, attempted to deprive her late allies of the last vestige of their conquest. Then Rumania intervened, and Bulgaria was obliged to desist. Incidentally, she lost part of her conquest in the east by the reoccupation of Adrianople by the Turks.

The Treaty of Bucharest, which settled all this, did not suit her, nor did it suit Austria. But where Bulgaria had failed Austria might try and succeed. To succeed she must try before passion had time to subside in Bulgaria and a new Balkan League be formed. Hence the ultimatum to Serbia, which brought the Balkan situation, not before the tribunals of the Powers, as London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Rome desired, but before their armies, as only Berlin had plotted for, conspired for, and had finally achieved.

And now the policy of Austria to absorb Slav territory in the Balkans and keep the Turk there as a defense against Russia has become unified with that larger policy of Germany to keep him there as a vassal of her own, as her doorkeeper to the undeveloped wealth of Asia Minor, of Mesopotamia, ready for German exploitation.

This is the larger view of the situation of which "A Bulgarian Diplomat" can hardly be in ignorance. The identity of the population of Macedonia hardly enters into it at all. To exploit this phase is the last resort of the perfidious Government at Sofia and its discredited "Czar."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Owners of Our Railroads.

In their bulletin about the stockholders of our railroads the four brotherhoods or unions of railroad employés show the effect of misinformation or prejudice. They virtually assert that the companies have been guilty of misrepresentation in saying that a great majority of the stockholders are persons of small means, who hold only a few shares. But this is true, and it is not true, as the brotherhoods would have us believe, that the stock is mainly owned by the railroads themselves. It is the average holding that indicates the character and extent of the distribution. For example, the average for the Pennsylvania's 98,768 stockholders is only 106 shares.

The brotherhoods could learn something from the New Haven Company's records. Of the 26,106 stockholders, nearly half, or 12,008, have individual holdings of from one to ten shares, and each one of 9,455 more owns less than fifty. Almost half of all the stockholders are women. Facts of the same kind might be cited from the records of other companies. The entire number of our railroad stockholders in 1915 was 626,122. There are some duplications, as the unions say, but allowance for them would not make the total less than 600,000, and in a great many cases the stockholder represents a family. But these figures only begin to show how widely the ownership interest is distributed. There are a great many individual holders of bonds, in addition to the owners of stock. Our insurance companies hold $1,500,000,000 of the bonds, and 30,000,000 policy holders are protected in part by these securities. They may be classed with 11,000,000 depositors in the savings banks, whose holdings of railroad bonds are about $600,000,000. It must be admitted that those directly interested in railroad securities very greatly outnumber the 400,000 members of the four unions.

Reports, official and trustworthy, which the unions should have examined before they issued that bulletin, prove conclusively that there must be considered the direct money interests of millions of citizens, as well as the interest of all our people in continuity of service throughout a railway system which includes two-fifths of the whole world's mileage.

Waste in the Cotton and Corn Fields.

Owing to the condition of the paper trade and the Department of Agriculture's experiments in the manufacture of paper from cottonstalks, cornstalks, and rice straw, there is some inquiry as to the quantity of such material that is not used. Estimates made by several other persons should be considered in connection with those which Dr. BRAND, who had charge of the department's work, published in his bulletin, that was printed on five kinds of what may be called agricultural paper.

Dr. BRAND said that the yield of cottonstalks was 1,000 pounds per acre. This would mean 18,000,000 tons for the entire cotton crop. Planters' estimates are larger. One asserts that each acre's yield is from 2,500 to 3,500 pounds of stalks and undeveloped bolls. If he is right, in this year's crop there are from 25,000,000 to 34,000,000 tons of possible raw material for paper. More than twice as much per acre, Dr. BRAND said, could be taken from our cornfields. If we say a little more than 2,000 pounds, here are at least 110,000,000 tons of cornstalks, and the paper made from them is better than that which comes from the stalks of cotton. But it should not be forgotten that a part of the crop of cornstalks is used as food for cattle. If 1,500,000 tons of rice straw be added, and allowance be made for broomcorn and flax, (from which Dr. BRAND made paper,) we see a total of about 150,000,000 tons of vegetable fibre, by far the greater part of which now goes to waste every year.

One would say, at first thought, that this material ought to be utilized, but present conditions do not permit it to be utilized profitably. Paper made from the stalks and straw is deficient in quality. Cost of production prevents manufacture of it to be sold in competition with the wrapping paper now used. It is unfortunate that so much material should be thrown away, but those who would like to save it are not willing to invest their money in manufacturing projects which they know would be unprofitable.

An Office to Which He Has Not Been Elected.

It is with pain that we note the increasing frequency of references to "Candidate HUGHES." There is this to be said for allusions to "Banker Jones" and "Grocer Smith," that, horrible as they are, they do not occur very often. When they do, those of us whose nerves are sensitive merely shudder and pass on to something else; it can be forgotten after all, and need not spoil the whole day. But Mr. HUGHES's name is bound to be seen so often in the next two months that if the habit grows the dreadful title will meet the eye a dozen times a day. More, it will encourage a revival of "Banker Jones" and "Butcher Robinson" and "Preacher Brown," titles once common enough, but now, with the advance of civilization, becoming rarities.

So it is well to head off the revival by reminding possible offenders again that "Banker" and "Grocer" are not offices to which Messrs. Jones and Smith have been elected or appointed; that Robinson has not won the post of Butcher after a hot campaign, nor Brown been appointed to the office of Preacher as the result of a civil service examination. Nor is Candidate an office designated in the Constitution or statutes. If the people who commit these felonies against diction only had the courage of their barbarity and pushed the thing to a logical extreme it would not be so painful; but somehow they shrink from speaking of their employés as Bookkeeper Johnson or Seamstress Gallagher, or Mrs. Dressmaker Green, or Stenographer Callahan; nor does one ever hear them say, "Office Boy Grimes, will you ask Salesman Harris to see me when he comes in?"

SEA-FOG.

The sea-fog glistens on the empty benches,
Under a lowering sky;
Far from the land I hear a vessel calling—
An eerie mournful cry.
Silent and black the oily sea is heaving
In deep swells to and fro,
With here and there a cruel sharp fang showing
Of the great rocks below.
Like a gray ghost above the sleeping waters,
The shrouding veil comes on;
Swiftly it touches shore with clammy fingers—
Village and boats are gone.
The world lies hushed, and in the leaden silence
That wraps me all around,
I hear the stunted sumac bushes dripping
Slow tears upon the ground.
O for the rough Northwind, and foam-topped breakers
Racing across the bay,
For sunlight, salt taste on the lips, and open fairing
Over the Great Highway!
Nearer and nearer still the Siren's warning
Comes wailing through the gloom,
While the sea-fog pours in, and smoothly levels
All in one giant tomb.

ETHEL WOLFF.

RAILROAD PHILOSOPHY.

A Veteran's Message to the Workers of Today.

New York, Aug. 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having acquired gray hairs in railroad service, I would offer in my autumn days these words to the railroad men in the United States:

We all know that many railroads have gone bankrupt while in the hands of men who sat in swivel chairs and expensive private cars and received exorbitant salaries. It is not necessary to mention names—they have had some publicity.

Why should some small person draw a large salary on a small road and run it on the rocks financially? What would he amount to on the Pennsylvania Railroad or the New York Central?

A solution might be accomplished by the New York Central, Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Pacific, and other systems buying in and consolidating all the railroads in the country under a Federal charter as the United States Railway, eliminating all incompetent, highly paid heads of small organizations, eliminating innumerable expenses in the matter of freight and passenger agencies, terminal expenses, and station duplications in small towns — throwing through traffic, freight and passenger, to most economical lines, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission absolute jurisdiction over rates, passenger and freight, and a board selected by stockholders and employes to determine on wages and salaries from highest to lowest of employes of the United States Railway. It might work if approached in the proper spirit. Such a consummation would have far-reaching results.

Why consider seriously the desire of any particular person?

A man is better able to develop his spiritual personality watching his coal burn in the firebox of a locomotive than he would be in a swivel chair at $100,000 a year.

An engineer mindful of his precious load of men, women, and children, or freight, has a far better chance to develop true nobility in conscientiously watching his rails, his signals, and the noble mechanism at his command (almost a living thing) than those who toil at the plow.

A brakeman, protected in all possible ways, finding music in the singing of the wheels of his train controlled by the last word of science, has a better opportunity to develop his ability for higher duties than he did when he had to race over icy running boards years ago, setting brakes.

Passenger men, supervising the comfort of travelers in these moving palaces, can by gentle courtesy find a recompense worth far more to them than any monetary consideration.

These are the things that are worth while! To ennoble and dignify the occupation and not make it all subservient to a monetary consideration! That is the grand opportunity!

JAMES H. FREEMAN.

Panama Rumors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a special dispatch to THE TIMES, published in this morning's issue, came the information that the State Department, owing to rumors that President-elect Valdes of Panama has made a concession granting the Japanese 60,000 acres of land near the Panama Canal, had therein found sufficient cause to defer recognition of the election of Mr. Valdes. In dealing with the rumors concerning the concession, it is sufficient to state that they are absurd and without foundation, and that they, like many rumors noncomplimentary to Mr. Valdes, are circulated by his political enemies, who are doing all in their power to get Mr. Valdes in bad favor in Washington.

Mr. Valdes, who is now in Havana, is one of the most progressive and most experienced and learned men in Panama; and, taking all these attributes into account, many Americans, as well as Panamanians, believe he will make the best President Panama has ever had. He is pro-American—more so than any other man one can name in Panaman politics. He has shown this in many ways, especially in articles he has written for newspapers. As he will be in New York in the course of a few days, this will offer a splendid opportunity for him to state his views through the press of this country.

JOHN T. GARRETSON.

New York, Aug. 22, 1916.

American Names in Manila.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to a dispatch in one of the afternoon papers, the City Fathers of Manila have voted to name the reconstructed Bridge of Spain after Representative William A. Jones of Virginia, author of the Philippines bill now in Congress. Isn't immediate action required? Is either "Jones's Jump" or "Bill's Bridge" quite as euphonious or dignified as the historic "Puente de Espagna"? There was once a city engineer in Manila, responsible to the City Fathers of the time, who was diligent in his attempts to destroy the beautiful seventeenth and eighteenth century bastions and outworks of the walled city and to replace them with side tracks for the trolley system that didn't need them. Just in time to prevent this vandal act a law was passed placing all architectural monuments of any historical value under the jurisdiction of the consulting architect to the commission. The situation—and American honor—was saved. "Harrison Park" may do as well as "Plaza Malate," although there has been no announcement of similar honors to the Governors General who represented the former non-partisan regime, but we surely may be spared this mistake.

New York, Aug. 22, 1916. D. D. L. McG.

"The Militia Mistake."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a civil war veteran to express his full concurrence with the view so clearly presented in your excellent editorial, "The Militia Mistake," in THE TIMES of Aug. 19. The new law not only throws upon the active business men a hardship of field service in time of peace—a duty properly of the unmarried youth of the nation—but it promises to chill that spirit of awakened and fervent patriotism of the twentieth century, of which Americans have been justly proud. The splendid spirit shown by the rank and file of the militia in this emergency merits our highest praise. The Federalization of the force to subserve personal and political aspirations has, however, necessitated unwarranted sacrifices on the part of many thousands of enlisted men, who find themselves debarred for seven years from any fixed tenure of residence or of business. The officers readily return to unfettered civil life through the resignation of their commissions. No wonder there are signs of dissatisfaction, which will eventuate in the modification of the law.

RETIRED REGULAR.

New York, Aug. 21, 1916.

Promises to Poland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Again we hear about autonomy for Poland. This time, however, it is not the Allies, but the Central Powers who are going to give it to poor, bleeding Poland. Fate was never so treacherous to any nation as it has been to that devastated and torn kingdom during the last two years. At first the Czar promised "liberty" to his "loyal Poles." The Polish people remained faithful to him; but did he keep his promise? No. When the Russians were driven out of Poland by the victorious armies of Hindenburg and Mackensen, the Russian Government once more began to talk about Polish independence. Then, of course, it was considered a joke, since Poland was no longer under the Czar's dominion. Now, when the Teutons are about to be driven out themselves, they are offering freedom to Poland. Will the Polish people allow themselves to be duped once more? I hardly believe so!

M. LIVERANT.

New York, Aug. 22, 1916.

IN THE WAY OF A "TEUTONIC ALLIANCE."

What the World Cannot Soon Forget of Germany's Part in the Causes and Conduct of the War.

By PROFESSOR RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

Woods Hole, Mass., Aug. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of us will have read with attention Professor Münsterberg's plea in THE NEW YORK TIMES—a plea somewhat "psychologically" concealed under the heading "a meditation"—and have studied its real intent, will feel like uttering a note of warning that other readers should not be led astray by the apparent innocence of its argumentation. It has already received a label, "The New German Propaganda"; and for it Ernest P. Horrwitz, in your issue of Aug. 13, demands a "hoch," just as, in your issue of Aug. 20, a "German-American" is so enamored of it as to suggest a special organization for its furtherance.

It is new, however, in dress only, not in any one of its underlying features. It contains and continues the old attempt to hoodwink Great Britain into silence and acquiescence: the attempt that succeeded in 1870 and that almost succeeded in 1914—thanks be to Lord Haldane and his "spiritual home" theory. It is the continuation of the endeavor to sow the seeds of disunion between Great Britain and Russia, even to drag Great Britain from out of its community of interest with France, and its close alliance with that wonderful race of heroes, by proclaiming a "Teutonic Alliance," through and by means of which our own America is to be lured over into the Germanic camp. It is a suggestion to undo the work of the Algeciras Conference of 1905, in order to provide Germany with a footing for further intrigues in Morocco. It still deals with the quite worn-out apology for Germany's precipitating the war. It proclaims the pacific intentions of the Fatherland, in spite of the clearest evidence to be found in any of our larger libraries to the contrary! It preaches Germany's lack of preparedness for the conflict! It puts forward the old calumny of the thralldom of the sea as exercised by Great Britain in connection with "Germany's industry and world commerce." It advocates the old claim to a large African Colonial Empire, made up of seizures from those of France, Belgium, and Portugal. It advances the pitting of one race against the other in Belgium—Flemings against Walloons—in continuation of the secret propaganda that Germany has instigated there these many years. Truly, the leopard does not change its skin—even in a meditation.

But above and beyond all, the "New German Propaganda" sins in omission. It is quite evident that before Germany can be readmitted into the comity of nations some reparation—spiritual and other—must be made for the violent rending of the moral conscience of the world by those who have been and are leading her policies of war and destruction. One can understand how Professor Münsterberg marks some of the acts resulting from these policies as "unintentional homicides," how he feels called upon to protest against what he calls the sensational ring of "remember this and remember that." One can comprehend why Dr. Dernburg writes to Mr. Horrwitz that the New York German propagandists should "keep silent." Germany and the defenders of Germany have every interest to cover many events with the mantle of silence. But the world has not! Ernst Lissauer may rightfully and truthfully be ashamed of his "Hymn of Hate," or Germany may consider it prudent to say that he does. But the world cannot and should not forget it so quickly.

Nor will it forget the savagery of German Kultur in Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania and other passenger boats, the shooting of Miss Cavell, the murder of Captain Fryatt, and the abominable atrocities practiced in the occupied portions of Northern France and recounted from the recent French White Book in your publication on Sunday last. Should the world allow these happenings to slip its memory, at least before a new and purged generation has grown up in Germany, it will be ready not for a "Teutonic Alliance," but for a voluntary servitude to Germany. As an American I venture to say to your "German-American" correspondent that "a political and cultural understanding between the two finest and greatest countries of the world" can never be attained until the manifest faults of Germany are admitted—and, in the first instance, by those who plead "the New German Propaganda."

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

GREATEST WAR SUFFERING.

Painful Impression Produced by Lille Disclosures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well known that the people of northern France, behind the German lines, have been kept alive by contributions from their fellow-citizens and the French Government, the food purchased with French money being introduced through Holland and Belgium and distributed by the Spanish-American Commission for Relief. It is also well known that the German authorities in the populous French cities of Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Lille have driven many thousands of men, women, and children from their homes to work in fields and camps under the orders of their conquerors. As an excuse for this cruel deportation and this forced labor, which is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, the German Government makes the false and hypocritical pretense that these steps were rendered necessary by the blockade of Germany, the fact being that Germany has never encumbered herself with feeding the people of the occupied territory, either in France or in Belgium.

I have just received a minute account of the way in which many thousands of men, women, and children in Lille were torn from their homes and families. First, in a proclamation by the commandant, the blame, as usual, was thrown on England. Next, the houses from which the able-bodied were to be removed were marked with a notice containing the following threats:

All inhabitants of this house, except children under 14 and their mothers and the aged, shall be ready for transportation in an hour and a half. An officer will decide without appeal which persons are to be taken to the concentration camps. For this purpose all occupants of the house shall take their places in front of it. If the weather is bad they may stay in the hall, but the door must be kept open. Objections will be of no avail. * * * Whoever attempts to avoid transportation will be pitilessly punished.

Thus families were rent apart, and French women and girls, some weeping, others bravely cheering for France, were dragged off from their natural protectors by German soldiers under arms. What added to the terror was the apprehension on the part of these victims that they were to be forced to work for their enemies; and this, it appears, was indeed the sequel. They were obliged not only to labor in the fields, but to cook and wash for German officers. As the Bishop of Lille said, in his ineffectual appeal to the relentless General von Groenenitz, nothing in the twenty months of suffering endured by the inhabitants of that city has been comparable with this brutality, and it has produced throughout France an impression that nothing can efface. Let us hope that a similar impression will be produced in the United States.

GEORGE MCLEAN HARPER.

Princeton, N. J., Aug. 22, 1916.

Water for City Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES "H. W. G." refers to the lack of drinking accommodations for horses in the City of New York.

There is, we regret to say, great need of additional drinking places for our horses. The watering troughs were closed two years ago by the public officials on the ground that they spread the disease known as glanders. It is interesting to note that the Department of Agriculture of the State has recently declared a quarantine against New York horses because of the prevalence of this disease. Surely its source cannot be laid to the common drinking troughs at this time, as they have been closed for two years. When the ordinance went into effect our society installed standpipes in its fountains so that drivers could fill pails. We now have in operation upward of 100 of these drinking places, and during the Summer have supplemented them by opening twenty-six fire hydrants, at each of which a man is stationed to fill the drivers' pails, or pails provided by the society and disinfected each time they are used.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF.

President the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

New York, Aug. 21, 1916.

From the Lithuanian Patriots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the name of our organization—Tevynes Myletoju Draugyste—(Association of Lithuanian Patriots of America,) consisting of over 5,000 members, we are expressing the most hearty thanks to you for the publishing of an article, "Lithuania swept by war six times," in your paper of Aug. 13, 1916.

DR. A. J. ZIMONTAS, President.
TIUS NVIKUS, Secretary.
J. W. LUTKAUSTFAS, Treasurer.

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1916.

Waste in Milk Bottles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the statement of the Borden Condensed Milk Company on the waste of bottles. A walk through any uptown block will show dozens of bottles in garbage cans. I feel if this leakage were remedied they could reduce, instead of raise, the price of this necessity of life.

CONSUMER.

New York, Aug. 22, 1916.

INTEREST ON CITY MONEY.

Saving on Serial Bonds Over the Sinking Fund Method.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial on "The City's Interest Account" in THE NEW YORK TIMES for Aug. 14, and also to ex-City Chamberlain Bruere's letter upon the same subject in today's issue of THE TIMES, it is of interest to note the balances "uninvested" from week to week of the New York City sinking funds. Sinking funds are supposed to be promptly and continuously invested at as high rates of interest as safety permits, and even then the loss on New York's long-time sinking fund bonds over serial bonds will be enormous. This situation is aggravated if, as appears, an average of about $10,000,000 of "uninvested" sinking funds each week is drawing no more than from 2 to about 2½ per cent. interest, the rate that Mr. Bruere's article would indicate.

Even if the sinking funds could earn 8 per cent. on a fifty-year 4 per cent. bond issue, or double the rate the bond pays, the difference in favor of the serial bond method for each $1,000,000 will be $65,554. Thus each $1,000,000 4 per cent. fifty-year sinking fund bond will cost, assuming forty-nine payments to the sinking fund at the beginning of each year, the sinking fund earning 4 per cent., 5 per cent., 6 per cent., 7 per cent., as compared with the same bond in serial form, as follows:

	Sinking Fund Method.			
	4% Basis.	5% Basis.	6% Basis.	7% Basis.
Total cost	$2,323,057	$2,235,200	$2,169,344	$2,120,834
Serial meth.	2,020,000	2,020,000	2,020,000	2,020,000
Saving	$303,057	$215,200	$149,344	$100,834

In New York City's case, where on the average about $10,000,000 appears to be "uninvested" each week, the aggregate loss is materially increased over the above. The advisability of exchanging New York's long-time sinking fund bonds into serial bonds is thus apparent, even if at a higher rate than now outstanding.

ALFRED D. CHANDLER.

Boston, Aug. 18, 1916.

To Win South American

LIEUT. BENNET WEDS MILDRED E. BRUNS

Young Officer of 13th Infantry and His Bride to Sail for the Philippines.

A WEST POINT ROMANCE

Daughter of Stock Exchange Member Married in Grace Church Chantry—Lieut. E. G. Bliss Best Man.

Miss Mildred Emelie Bruns was married yesterday to Lieutenant John Bennington Bennet of the United States Army, and within less than two weeks she will cross the Pacific Ocean with her husband, whose regiment, the Thirteenth Infantry, has been ordered to duty at Manila, in the Philippines.

The wedding was the culmination of a romance of about two years, which began when the young army officer was a cadet at West Point. He is 24 years of age and was graduated last June. Seventeen days later he was made a First Lieutenant. During July he was at the civilian camp at Plattsburg as one of the military instructors. When his regiment was ordered to the Philippines a short time ago Miss Bruns quickly decided that her place was with the army, too, and the wedding was arranged so that the young couple might spend a few days of their honeymoon in the East.

Mrs. Bennet is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Bruns, who live in the Apthorp apartment in Broadway between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets. She is 20 years old. Mr. Bruns is a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, being the board member of the brokerage firm of Anderson, Bruns & Co., of 60 Broadway.

The wedding was held at 3:30 o'clock in Grace Church Chantry. It was one of the quietest and simplest ceremonies of its kind that has ever been held in that little chapel. Only the family and a few intimate friends were present, barely a dozen in all. Lieutenant Bennet had for his best man his West Point classmate, Lieutenant E. Goring Bliss, son of Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Howard Weir, one of the assistant rectors of Grace Church. The bride's father gave her in marriage and after the few friends had showered upon the newly-married pair their best wishes for the army life in the Philippines, the Lieutenant and his bride were whirled away in an automobile. Lieutenant Bennet's father is Major John D. Bennet, stationed at Douglas, Ariz.

MARRIED IN SECRET.

R. R. Hulbert Starts on a Vacation and Weds Miss Edith Godfrey.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hulbert of Hillside Avenue, West Orange, N. J., announced yesterday the secret marriage Tuesday afternoon of their son, Ralph R. Hulbert, to Miss Edith May Godfrey of Newark. The ceremony was performed in the City Hall, New York. Mr. Hulbert's parents do not know the bride's address; all they know is what their daughter, Miss Rose Hulbert, told them. The couple are at Atlantic City for the remainder of the week.

Mr. Hulbert had prepared to go to Atlantic City Tuesday morning on his vacation, and upon his departure he jokingly remarked that he would bring home a wife. Mrs. Hulbert, however, thought nothing of the remark. The couple have received the blessing of Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert.

MISS CHALMERS'S WEDDING.

Her Marriage to W. F. Reisinger to be Held in Amsterdam, N.Y., Sept. 7

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth M. Chalmers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Chalmers of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Walter F. Reisinger, son of Mrs. Hugo Reisinger of this city, will take place on Sept. 7 at Amsterdam. Their engagement was announced last May.

It is to be a quiet wedding, owing to a recent death in Miss Chalmers's family, and only relatives are to be present. The couple plan to spend their honeymoon in White Sulphur Springs, and will go to Pasadena, Cal., to spend the Winter with Mr. Reisinger's relatives.

On their return they will live at 993 Fifth Avenue and Mr. Reisinger will be associated in business with Mr. Chalmers, who is President of the Chalmers Knitting Company. Mr. Reisinger's father died two years ago. His mother was formerly Miss Edmee Busch, a daughter of the late Adolphus Busch.

A Son in Lieut. Bradley's Home.

Lieutenant Follett Bradley, Ordnance Department, United States Army, and Mrs. Bradley, are being congratulated upon the birth of a son, Follett Bradley, Jr., on Aug. 19. Lieutenant Bradley is stationed at Fort Hancock, N. J. Mrs. Bradley was Miss Katherine Rising. She was married on Aug. 11, 1913, and on Aug. 11, 1914, a daughter was born to her, the newcomer being the first son.

Zellhoefer-Sherwood Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Mildred L. Zellhoefer, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Zellhoefer and Mrs. Zellhoefer of Brooklyn, to Horace K. Sherwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Ogden Sherwood of Glen Cove, L. I., is announced. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

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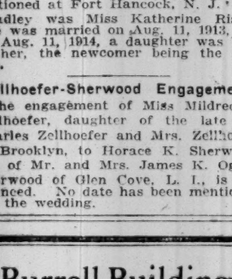

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Loton H. Slawson Company,
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171 Madison Avenue New York

THICK HAZE COVERS PLATTSBURG RANGE

Target Practice Delayed by Fog Caused by Canadian Forest Fires —Many New Yorkers Qualify.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A thick haze, caused by the forest fires in Canada, drove the Eighth Regiment off the rifle range today after the soldiers tried in vain to sight their targets. The haze began to settle early in the morning and by 10:30 the targets could not be seen from a distance of 500 yards. In the afternoon the men went out on the range again and attempted rapid firing at a distance of 200 yards, but after they had fired less than an hour Colonel Ketcham ordered them to stop for the day. The Eighth Regiment members were to have completed their scores by tomorrow night, but the conditions today will delay them about half a day. The Ninth Regiment probably will not go on the range until Friday afternoon.

A new system of firing will be tried out with the Ninth Regiment. Each battalion will go out on the range alone and complete its firing at all ranges. This plan will give at least two extra days to the battalions when they are not firing. The shooting so far has put a percentage of the men in the marksmen's class, or higher. Robert W. Goelet was among those who qualified as a sharpshooter after two rounds. His scores were 41, 36.

J. N. Dodd of the Public Service Commission scored two 30s; Devereux Milburn, the polo player, completed three rounds, scoring 31, 26, 39. Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, scored 36, 43, 35. Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston made 35, 41, 29.

The clergymen, of whom there are about thirty in camp, have shown up well in the shooting so far. Of those in the Eighth Regiment, the following have maintained marksmen's averages: The Rev. C. A. Meader, Augusta, 33, 33; the Rev. J. F. Scott, Providence, 25, 37; the Rev. S. M. Dorrance, Providence, 25, 37; the Rev. James A. Mason, East Falls, W. Va., 37, 42. The Rev. John M. Wade, Episcopal chaplain of the Tombs, was slightly below the marksmen's average, with 29, 22, 34.

Music by the artillery band awakes the rookies now, instead of the harsh notes of bugles. At 5:45 the call for reveille the band marches up and down along the heads of the company streets. The band music is said not only to be more effective in arousing the men, who were beginning to learn to sleep through bugle calls, but the music gets them up in better humor.

ARCTIC PARTY OVERDUE.

Nome Shows Anxiety for Safety of Borden-Lane Expedition.

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 23. — Some anxiety is felt here for the safety of the Borden-Lane Arctic Expedition which left Seattle on the schooner Great Bear, July 26, and is almost two weeks overdue at Nome. The expedition, headed by John Borden of Chicago, with Captain Louis Lane of Seattle, an experienced navigator, was last reported leaving Unalaska for Nome Aug. 6. There have been terrific storms off the Aleutian Islands and it is feared the vessel has been driven far out of her course or disabled. The Coast Guard cutter Bear left here yesterday to search for the schooner.

It was Captain Lane's intention, after picking up other members of his party here, to go into the Arctic in the expectation of making a junction with Vilhjalmur Stefansson, at Banks Land.

Howard E. Parkhurst.

Professor Howard E. Parkhurst, brother of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, died last Friday at Lavallette, N. J. He was spending the summer at the seashore and while in bathing was caught in the undertow. Although a boat was immediately launched and sent to his rescue, he was beyond resuscitation when the spot was reached. The interment was at Point Pleasant, N. J. Professor Parkhurst had a recognized position in the musical world, gained by his compositions and especially by his work in counterpoint, a branch of musical science of which he was an authority. He was for thirty-two years the organist and chorister of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Wells, Old Gypsy, Dies.

King William Wells, aged 83 years, believed to be the oldest gypsy in America, died yesterday in camp in Hawthorne, N. J., a suburb of Paterson. He was up to three days ago a patient in the Paterson General Hospital, but his wish to die in the open resulted in his being removed to his camp, which he established several years ago on a piece of woodland he bought. He was born in England and came to this country as a boy.

J. I. Young Weds Miss Plumbridge.

Joseph I. Young of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Edith Plumbridge of Kent, England, in the West End Baptist Church, 105 Amsterdam Avenue, by the Rev. Andrew A. Dinsmore. Mr. Young is the Traffic Manager of Thomas Cook & Sons at 245 Broadway. He met Miss Plumbridge three years ago while he was traveling in Norway. The bride arrived from Falmouth on the Nieuw Amsterdam with her relatives who came to attend the wedding.

Tourists for West Indies.

Some of those booked to leave today for Jamaica and Panama on the Carrillo are:

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Arbouin, Miss Freda Bashem, J. M. Ferry, T. V. Connor, Enrique Chaves, J. W. Harrison, Mrs. A. Lindo, Miss Maude Lindo, Albert L. Machado, G. C. Marshall, Miss A. Parkinson, Edwin Samuels, Wilfred Samuels, Mrs. de Solom, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cost, Miss Carlotta Cost, and J. H. Ferry.

ESPERANZA, (Havana)—Henry Vigil, Arthur H. Phelps, J. S. Poger, Jr., John Murray, Miss M. E. Murray, W. E. Brock, R. M. Taylor, Miss A. Dyer, Miss Pauline Titus, Miss Margery Allworth, Harry P. Putnam, Jasper H. Dodd, and Mrs. Mary S. Keys.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS
ITS INDIRECT VICTIMS

My Dear Mr. Bliss:

....The closing of so many Fresh Air homes outside of the city has made it impossible for many young children to secure the strength and recuperation which a stay in the country gives them.....I am wondering whether it would not be possible for your Association to continue a month longer its Fresh Air activities for mothers and children of the tenements. I am confident that such a program would mean much for the health of the many who, by reason of quarantine or other difficulties, have been shut in during the summer.

Sincerely yours,
HAVEN EMERSON,
Commissioner of Health.

$10,000 will enable us to prolong our Fresh Air work one month.

Will you help us to respond to Commissioner Emerson's appeal? Three dollars sends one mother or child for one week.

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CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

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HUNDREDS MOURN JAMES SELIGMAN

Temple Emanu-El Thronged at Funeral of the Banker-Philanthropist.

EULOGY BY DR. SILVERMAN

Many Floral Offerings Bank the Chancel—Temple Trustees Honorary Pallbearers.

The funeral of James Seligman, senior member of the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., who was one of the founders of Temple Emanu-El, and for more than twenty years President of that congregation, was held in Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning. The services were attended by throngs of men and women from all walks, whose friend Mr. Seligman had been. The chancel was banked high with floral tributes from relatives and friends.

The funeral address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, who traced the long life of Mr. Seligman and emphasized his virtues as citizen, churchman, father, business man, and humanitarian. The musical service, rendered by the temple choir, included Haydn's "O Lord, Hear Our Prayer," and the soprano solo "Oh, For the Wings of a Dove."

The relatives of Mr. Seligman present included his three sons, Dewitt J., Eugene, and Jefferson Seligman, and his daughters, Mrs. Robert Nathan, Mrs. Alfred Gross, and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim.

"Blessed is the memory of the righteous," said Dr. Silverman in his eulogy, "are words which fittingly apply to James Seligman, for he was truly a righteous man. In an extremely long career there was no stain upon his escutcheon. He led a blameless life, and he will be remembered by many generations for his virtues.

"James Seligman was a self-made man and rose from the bottom to the top of the ladder of success, and that success he achieved by patience, perseverance, and a scrupulous regard for the faithful performance of every obligation. He set a splendid example of the wise use of money in an age of indulgence and extravagance.

"James Seligman was truly an example of sterling manhood. He had a noble aim in view, and nothing could swerve him from it. It was a part of that strong band of pioneers in America who blazed a path in the Southwest and laid the foundation for the future growth of that section of our land. He was a beacon light in the commercial development of the United States.

"Mr. Seligman was intensely patriotic. He loved America, and he loved America's institutions, and he loved American citizenship. Mr. Seligman was a just man, and could tolerate no injustice. He was a champion of the cause of the oppressed and his sense of justice and sympathy. He was a broad-minded, liberal man, and was ever tender and considerate of others. He had a great heart that went out to his fellow-man in profound sympathy. Ever and ever kind was a part of his nature. He was, in the truest sense of the word, a democrat. He was affable and genial. He was intensely loyal to his friends, and to the end held them dear to his heart. He had been called the patriarch. Well did he deserve that title."

The honorary pallbearers were the Trustees of Temple Emanu-El—William H. Moses, Louis Marshall, M. Schafer, Abraham Dittenhoefer, Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman, Adolph S. Ochs, ex-Supreme Court Justice David Leventritt, W. I. Spiegelberg, Henry Sidenberg, Mortimer L. Schiff, and Daniel Guggenheim.

The body was taken from the temple to the Seligman plot in Salem Field Cemetery, Brooklyn, where it was interred.

SIR RICHARD B. MARTIN DEAD

London Financier Was ex-President of Institute of Bankers.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Sir Richard Biddulph Martin, Chairman of Martin's Bank, Ltd., and widely known as a financier, died on Wednesday at his home, Overbury Court, Tewkesbury, in his seventy-ninth year.

He was educated at Hardenhuish, Harrow, and in Exeter College, Oxford University, where he received the degree of M.A. Sir Richard was interested in a number of corporations and was Chairman of the Assets Realization Company, the Debenture Corporation, and the Anglo-American Debenture Corporation. He was formerly Chairman of the British North Borneo Company, and was a Director of the Sun Fire and Life Offices, and other companies.

Sir Richard was a Fellow and former President of the Institute of Bankers, of which he was one of the founders; a former President and Treasurer of the Royal Statistical Society; a Fellow of the Anthropological Institute, and a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society.

Anon H. Bradley.

Anon H. Bradley, who was with The New York Sun for forty-eight years and was one of its oldest employes in years and length of service, died Tuesday at the home of his sister at 1,122 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. He was 73 years old. His health had been poor for six months, but he had insisted on working until July 1, when his annual vacation began. He had been connected for years in important positions with the advertising department of the newspaper. Mr. Bradley was a thirty-second degree Mason and had many Masonic connections. He was also a member of the G. A. R.

REV. DR. J. N. STEELE DIES.

Former Vicar of Old Trinity Church Was a Patron of Music.

The Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele died yesterday morning, at his home, 59 East Seventy-third Street, in his sixty-seventh year. His father, I. Nevett Steele, was one of the leading lawyers of Baltimore and at the time of Dr. Steele's birth was United States Consul at Caracas, Venezuela. Dr. Steele studied law and was admitted to the Maryland Bar, but subsequently took up the ministry and was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1882. He became Curate of Calvary Church, then rector of Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, and later vicar of Old Trinity Church in New York, where he remained for seventeen years. At the time of his death he was Trustee of the General Theological Seminary and President of its Alumni Association.

Dr. Steele was Chaplain of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for many years President of the Maryland Society. He was a patron of music, and made contributions to the hymnology of the church. He was a member of the Century Club and one of the founders of the Maidstone Club at East Hampton, L. I., his Summer residence.

He was married in 1872 to Helen H. Aldrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman D. Aldrich, who, with six children, survives him. The funeral will be at St. Luke's Church, Easthampton, on Friday, at 3:30.

Francis Marion Wanamaker.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—Francis Marion Wanamaker, youngest and last surviving brother of John Wanamaker, died this morning of Bright's disease. He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral will be held Friday morning from his home, 1803 Wallace Street.

Mr. Wanamaker was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 17, 1850. He came to this city when a boy, and after graduating from the high school, went into business with his brother, John Wanamaker. A few years later he entered the employ of S. M. Wanamaker & Co. Mr. Wanamaker retired from business about two years ago. He had been connected with the business of Wanamaker & Brown sixteen years.

Dr. John Wanamaker, 3d, the younger of his sons, is a police surgeon. The elder son, Alfred, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Wanamaker's only daughter is Mrs. Jean Rodgers.

Obituary Notes.

EMIL E. HERTER, for almost thirty years Thomas A. Edison's chief mechanical engineer in the laboratory at West Orange plant, and who had worked on many of Edison's most important inventions, died yesterday at the Orange Memorial Hospital. He was 59 years old.

Mrs. I. HENRY WELLING, widely known throughout New Jersey as charitable worker, died yesterday at her home in Trenton. Death followed a nervous breakdown, due largely to her efforts in the cause of charity. She was 62 years old.

Mrs. MARY KANEEN, wife of John A. Kaneen, a bride of less than a year, died in the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I., on Tuesday, after an operation for appendicitis. She was in her nineteenth year and was well-known in social circles in Sea Cliff, L. I.

Mrs. MARY GERTRUDE CARNEY, wife of Joseph T. Carney, a proofreader, died recently at her home, 288 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. She was 49 years old and a member of the Holy Rosary Society and the League of the Sacred Heart of the St. James Pro-Cathedral. Besides her husband, she left a son and four daughters.

JOHN BIERSCHENK, 54 years old, at one time well-known as a bowler in Brooklyn, died at his home, 1,001 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born in Germany and had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years. He belonged to the Brooklyn Arion Singing Society and the New York Liederkranz.

Mrs. ELLA SHELLING, wife of Charles D. Shelling, a jeweler, died on Tuesday at her home, 130 St. James Place, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

Mrs. HARRIET H. DISTURNELL, widow of Thomas W. Disturnell, who was a grain merchant in this city, is dead at her home, 20 Edison Place, Glendale, in her seventy-third year. She was a native of Brooklyn and is survived by two sons and three daughters.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE PETROLINO, 54 years old, wife of John Petrolino, a Brooklyn contractor and builder, died on Tuesday at her home, 203 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HARRIET ROBINSON, widow of William G. Robinson, a coal merchant of Brooklyn, died at her home, 62 Hawthorne Street, Flatbush, on Monday, aged 74 years.

Mrs. JAMES H. HAMILTON, formerly for a number of years a teacher in the public schools of Ulster County, N. Y., died on Tuesday at her home, 656 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. She was born fifty-four years ago in Rosendale, N. Y.

GEORGE W. GOETSCHIUS, 46 years old, in the employ of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,125 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. He left a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. ALETTA ANN COOPER WHITE, widow of Tunis D. White, died at her home, 84 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday in her eighty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARGARET E. WILLIAMS, a native of Bradford, England, and a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died on Tuesday at her home, 212 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, aged 62 years. She was the widow of Charles E. Williams and left a son and a daughter.

SILAS N. MEAD, descendant of one of the oldest families of Greenwich, Conn., died there yesterday from a complication of diseases. He was 73 years old. He was a former Assessor and member of the School Board.

FRANK E. HEMSHER, founder and President of the Hemsher Metal Company of Brooklyn, died Saturday at Scotch Plains, N. J., after a long illness.

CAV. ALDO NOSEDA of Milan, a great authority on art subjects, is dead at Stresa, Italy. He was 64 years old, and was formerly director of the Poldi Museum at Milan.

Miss MILDRED GOW, 19 years old, daughter of Robert Gow of Clifton, N. J., died Monday at her home of typhoid-pneumonia.

DANIEL McKAY, a retired hardware merchant, died Tuesday at the Meriden Hospital. He was 50 years old, and left a widow and son.

Mrs. JULIA A. TUCKER, a member of the Underhill family, and descendant of New York's early settlers, died Monday at her home, 319 West Ninety-second Street. She was the widow of George H. Tucker, for many years in the Custom service. She is survived by two sons, Frank Tucker, Vice-President of the Provident Loan Association, and F. H. Faye Tucker, architect.

BOYD CRUMRINE, author of many legal and historical works, died at his home in Washington, Penn., on Monday. He was for years head of the Washington County Bar Association, and one of the founders of the Washington County Historical Association.

Bishop NEWTON L. A. EASTMAN, who founded the Gospel Workers of America in Elgin, Ill., in 1893, fell dead Monday in his home in Rochester.

P. CARTER BELL, President of the Carter Bell Manufacturing Company, died yesterday in his residence at Orange, N. J., after an illness of several weeks, from inflammatory rheumatism. He was 40 years old.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY REA, for many years an extensive pineapple grower in the South, died Tuesday night at the home of his sister in Hackettstown, N. J., where he had arrived last Friday from Rio, Fla.

Mrs. MARY E. WILLIAMSON, 63 years old, wife of Gabriel W. Williamson, an Orange, N. J., business man, died Tuesday evening in her home in Orange.

FLOYD V. DECKER, 20 years old; died yesterday morning at his home in Butler, N. J., following an operation for appendicitis which was performed Sunday.

WILLIAM HOWARD COOPER, 55 years old, died suddenly at his home in North Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

FREDERICK BECKER, who for sixteen years ran the Summit Hill House, a well-known Catskill resort destroyed by fire in 1908, died at Catskill, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of 87.

Mrs. SUSAN STRATTON, the oldest woman resident of Monmouth Beach, N. J., died there yesterday in her ninetieth year. She was the widow of Loveman Stratton and a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

Mrs. AGNES ERNST, one of the oldest residents of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at her home, 117 Lord Avenue, at the age of 82.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

MAYER—SLATTERY.—Katherine E. Slattery to Wilson T. Mayer.

Married.

BRUNS—BENNET.—On Aug. 23, at Grace Church, New York, Mildred Emelie Bruns, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Bruns, to Lieutenant John Bennington Bennet, U. S. Army.

ELDER—STRANGMAN.—Aug. 16, 1916, Edith Vahdah Strangman of Plainfield, N. J., and David Dorrance Elder of Pittsburgh, Penn.

DROOGLEEVER-FORTUYN—DONNELLY.—Aug. 22, Claude Donnelly to Cornelis Drooglever-Fortuyn.

Died.

AMBLER.—Suddenly, at Providence, R. I., Daniel Griffith Ambler, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral at his home in Litchfield, Conn., Friday, Aug. 25. Florida and Washington papers please copy.

ASH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, of pneumonia, Robert M. Ash, beloved son of Seymour and Jennie L. Ash, in the 19th year of his age. Funeral private.

BELL.—At Millburn, N. J., on Aug. 23, 1916, Percy Carter, beloved husband of Frances Schrewsbury Bell. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 25, at 4 o'clock.

BLISS.—At Manchester, Vt., Aug. 23, Anna D., widow of the late William F. Bliss. Funeral services at Manchester, Vt. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., Friday, Aug. 25, 11 A. M.

BODFISH.—In Wareham, Mass., Aug. 20, William Parker Bodfish, 58 years old.

CLEWLEY.—Aug. 22, Edward A. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 18th St. Funeral services at the Madison Square Church House, Thursday evening 8 o'clock. Providence papers please copy.

CROWELL.—On Monday, Aug. 21, at her residence, New Brighton, S. I., Catherine Van Pelt, widow of the late Edward Beach Crowell. Burial service at Christ Church, New Brighton, on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.

DEIMEL.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 23, Celia, beloved wife of Adolph Deimel, after a lingering illness, in her 62d year. Funeral on Friday, 10 A. M., from 339 East 88th St. Interment at Mount Hebron Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

EGERTON.—Edgar S., at New York, Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, in 67th year. Interment private. Baltimore papers please copy.

ELLINGER.—On Aug. 23, after a lingering illness, Nettie (nee Bernhard,) beloved wife of Simon and mother of Abraham Ellinger. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ENGEL.—After a short illness, Julius L. Engel, in his 75th year, devoted husband of the late Matilda S., dearly beloved father of Maurice J., Joseph S., and Mrs. Joseph S. Baruch. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 113th St., Friday, Aug. 25, 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

ESSELMONT.—On Aug. 23, Matilda A., beloved wife of Harry J. Esselmont, and sister of Mrs. H. Frampton and Miss Reta Seher. Funeral services at her late residence, 897 East 176th St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery Friday at 2 o'clock.

GOODRICH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916, Georgiana Goodrich, (nee Henderson,) beloved wife of Dr. Stephen W. Goodrich. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORDON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916, in his 56th year, Harris, beloved husband of Sarah Gordon and beloved father of Milton J. Gordon and Hattie Glasberg (nee Gordon.) Funeral from his late residence, 906 West 111th St., Manhattan, on Thursday, Aug. 24, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

HARD.—At El Paso, Texas, Aug. 22, 1916, Melville Cadmus Hard, aged 36 years, younger son of George M. and Annie B. Hard. Private interment at Rockland Cemetery.

HENSHAW.—At East Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 23, Fannie L. Henshaw. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William A. Pinto, 731 West 8th St., Plainfield, N. J., at 2 P. M. Friday, Aug. 25.

HODGSON.—Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916, Virginia Hodgson, widow of George S. Hodgson. Funeral from her late residence, 1,060 Amsterdam Av., Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

HOOPER.—On Aug. 22, 1916, Charles H. Hooper of Rutherford, N. J., husband of Mary Berry, in his eighty-fifth year. Funeral services private at the Chapel in Greenwood Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock.

JOHNES.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1916, Harriet Maria, widow of David Johnes, in her 86th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son, Charles B. Johnes, 721 Lake St., on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M.

LECHTRECKER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1916, John L., Jr., youngest son of John Abbie Groh. Funeral services at his late residence on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, 54 Rockaway Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I. Interment at Greenfield Cemetery. Mrs. Lechtrecker, the mother, is the daughter of the Rev. Martin Groh, and the niece of Bishop Groh.

Died.

LAURENCE.—Aug. 22, 1916, at Plainfield, N. J., Jack, son of Archer C. Laurence and of Alice Callender, aged 4 years 1 month. Funeral private.

LINDHAN.—On Aug. 23, at his residence, 415 Van Nest St., Daniel E. Linehan, brother of Margaret, Maurice, William Linehan, and Mrs. Charles Borman. Notice of fueral later.

LIST.—Suddenly, at her home in Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Aug. 23, 1916, Josephine List, aged 5 years, beloved daughter of John and Cora Brede List. Funeral private. Detroit papers please copy.

MACARTHY.—On 23d inst., at her home, 122 Main St., Hackensack, N. J., Jane Frances, wife of John Macarthy, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 80. Services will be held at the house, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

McCLENAHAN.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Monday evening, Aug. 21, Eleanor A. McClenahan of 161 West 88th St., beloved wife of Samuel S. McClenahan, daughter of Louisa G. and Edward A. Miller. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Thursday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

MARTIN.—Aug. 23, 1916, Camilla A. Martin, nee Aeart, wife of Ernest L. Martin, beloved mother of Dudley, Paula, Julian and Constance Martin. Funeral from her late residence, 2,904 Valentine Av., Bronx, Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

McCORMICK.—John C. Remains lying in state, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building.)

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 23, 1916, Silas E., husband of Cornelia (Wilcox) Mead and father of Mrs. George H. Feltus, in his 73d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 124 West Putnam Av., on Saturday, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M. Connecticut papers please copy.

MORRELL.—At Hartford, Conn., Aug. 22, 1916, Daniel Morrell, aged 80 years. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Camp, 1,430 Asylum Av., Thursday, Aug. 24, at 4:30 P. M.

PATTEN.—William Dana, beloved son of Florence McCollom Patten and the late Dana Albee Patten, in the 9th year of his age, from heart failure, at 603 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

REES.—Aug. 22, at his home, 84 Astor St., Newark, N. J., James Sewall Rees, husband of Carrie A. Hadden, and son of the late Rev. William Henry Rees, D. D., and Eliza Ann Fowler Rees, in his 86th year. Funeral service Friday, Aug. 25, at 8 P. M., at his late residence. Interment at Bristol, Penn. New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

ROTHSCHILD.—(Nee Zimmern.) Augusta, widow of the late Adolph Rothschild, and mother of Amanda Schwab, Gertrude Greenbaum, and Blanch Rothschild, after a lingering illness, in her 65th year. Services Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 176 East 79th.

SKIDMORE.—At Boonton, N. J., Aug. 22, 1916, Marla Hewlett, widow of William Allen Skidmore of Jamaica, L. I. Funeral at 426 Dixon St., Boonton, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 2:15 P. M. Services private.

STEELE.—At his residence, 59 East 73d St., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916, in the 67th year of his age, Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele. Funeral at St. Luke's Church, East Hampton, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock.

TOMPKINS.—Kate, at Pine Orchard, Conn., Aug. 23, mother of Mrs. William W. Bainbridge. Services Friday at Branford, Conn. Interment White Plains.

TRAVERS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, Alvira Mills Travers, daughter of the late Charles Mills. Funeral private.

BRENNAN.—Rose, 24 Bradhurst Av., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CARROLL.—Gerald M., 145 West 142d St., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DIDRIKSON.—Augustus, Aug. 22, aged 43. Funeral 851 Amsterdam Av.

DOUGHERTY.—Arthur M., 169 West 64th St., Aug. 22.

DUNHAM.—Byard, Aug. 22, aged 69. Funeral, 161 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

DUNN.—Frank, 527 West 40th St., Aug. 22. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

EHMANN.—George, 341 East 48th St., Aug. 21, aged 42. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

FASSIG.—Frederick, 1,486 3d Av., Aug. 22. Funeral service today.

FREUDENBURG.—Ida, 330 West 16th St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GANZENMULLER.—Louis, City Island, Aug. 22, aged 61.

HENNING.—Mary, 417 East 236th St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HIGGINS.—John J., 347 East 33d St., Aug. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KANE.—Ellen, 48 Dominick St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LAUNEY.—John A., 306 West 35th St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOMLER.—Richard, 2,778 8th Av., Aug. 21, aged 18 months.

McENTYRE.—Grace, 811 Tinton Av., Bronx, Aug. 21, aged 31.

McGUIGAN.—Mary E., Ferry Point Road, Aug. 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MYERS.—John H., 502 East 17th St., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

QUINLAN.—Ellen, 396 Hudson St., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

RUPPERT.—Joseph B., 547 West 48th St., Aug. 21, aged 21. Funeral today.

SCOTT.—William G., 431 East 82d St., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Died.

SKELLY.—Michael, Aug. 21. Funeral 648 10th Av.

WELFEL.—John C., 2,239 8th Av., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WIEGAND.—Edward, 983 East 176th St., Aug. 21, aged 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ACKER.—Magdalina, 110 Butler St., Aug. 22. Funeral Aug. 26, 2 P. M.

AYMAR.—Phebe E., 837 Greene Av., Aug. 22. Funeral today.

BARTRANO.—Vincent, Kingston Avenue Hospital, Aug. 21, aged 1.

BIERSCHENK.—John, 1,001 Halsey St., Aug. 22. Funeral private.

BLUMENFELD.—Charlotte, 1,359 44th St., Aug. 21, aged 3 months.

CALDENWOOD.—Mary W., 93 Sandford St., Aug. 21, aged 37.

CARRIGAN.—Ellen, 1,638 Atlantic Av., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COWIE.—David G., Aug. 22. Funeral 697 3d Av., today.

CRABB.—Rose, 1,456 35th St., Aug. 21, aged 56. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DAVIES.—Emmeline, 279 South 4th St., Aug. 22.

DAY.—Patrick C., 636 Franklin Av., Aug. 22.

DEANE.—Margaret P., 257 Westminster Road, Aug. 23.

DICKMAN.—Sarah, 400 Dean St., Aug. 22, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DONOHUE.—Elizabeth, Brooklyn State Hospital, Aug. 21, aged 71.

FINNERAN.—Mary A., 230 56th St., Aug. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GALLEGO.—Lawrence, 77 3d Place, Aug. 21, aged 71.

GANSHORCH.—Louis, 600 Metropolitan Av., Aug. 21, aged 1.

GETZK.—Abraham, 2,002 Bergen St., Aug. 21, aged 24.

GOETSCHIUS.—George W., 1,125 Herkimer St., Aug. 22, aged 46. Funeral service tomorrow.

HIMMELFARB.—Bessie, 109 Walton St., Aug. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KANDEL.—Morris, 221 South 3d St., Aug. 21, aged 51.

LANDOLFI.—Louis, 2,228 84th St., Aug. 21, aged 30.

McGRATH.—Bella, De Kalb Av. and Raymond St., Aug. 21, aged 48.

MAIMUN.—Celia A., 1,459 50th St., Aug. 23. Funeral Aug. 26.

MAGEE.—James, N. Y. Home for Aged, Aug. 21, aged 65.

MEDLER.—Michael B., 927 Foster Av., Aug. 22, aged 65.

MILLER.—Lucy, 823 Bedford Av., Aug. 21, aged 6.

MOFFITT.—William, 583 Court St., Aug. 21, aged

FAMILY SKELETON BARED ON DEATHBED

Chicago Junkman Says His Wife Confessed Millionaire Morrison Was Father of Her Daughters.

AGED RECLUSE DENIES IT

Recently Adopted the Girls, but Tells Judge Landis He Did It Through Friendship for Their oMther.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—While Edward W. Morrison, an aged recluse, whose wealth is estimated at from $2,000,000 to $8,000,000, was before Judge Landis in a bankruptcy inquiry today, Joseph Burnstein, a junk dealer, testified that his wife on her deathbed confessed to him that her two daughters were Morrison's children. The girls, always known as Burnstein's daughters, were adopted by Morrison three weeks ago.

Burnstein's declaration furnished a big sensation in the investigation into Morrison's personal and business affairs resulting from mysterious transfers of his property to James R. Ward, his attorney.

Burnstein was called to the stand by Judge Landis after Morrison and Ward each had been subjected to a searching examination.

"Do you know Mr. Morrison?" the Judge asked Burnstein.

"Not very well," the witness answered. "The first time I met him was at my wife's funeral some two years ago. We went in the same carriage to the cemetery."

"What was your conversation?" asked the Judge.

"I told him my wife had confessed to me on her deathbed that I was not the father of the two girls. I told him that she had named him as their parent. He admitted the relationship and said: 'Never mind, I will make it right. I will take care of them.'"

"Do you know whether Mr. Morrison ever talked that relationship over with his attorney, Mr. Ward?"

"Yes, it was talked of one day in Ward's office when we three were there together."

"Come here," said Judge Landis to Morrison. "You take the stand again."

Morrison went to the witness chair.

"What about Mr. Burnstein's story?" the Judge demanded.

The witness was evasive. Pressed regarding the motives leading him to adopt the two girls, he said:

"Mrs. Burnstein and I were good friends for many years. When it became necessary for her to go to the hospital, with a possibility that she would die there, she visited me. She had never been rich, while I had plenty of money. So she asked me if I would take care of the girls in the event she did not live. I promised her I would."

"This man tells me you are the father of his wife's daughters. Is that true?" asked Judge Landis.

"It is not," said Morrison. "Today is the first time I ever heard it."

"Come back here to the stand," the Judge commanded of Burnstein. Morrison vacated the witness chair and Burnstein took his place. The court went directly to the matter of the girls again, Burnstein stuck by his story in detail.

"She told me Morrison was their father," he affirmed. "She told me on her deathbed. She said I was not their father and Morrison was."

Judge Landis then declared that he would bar Ward from acting further as Morrison's attorney.

Anna, the oldest of the girls, is 18, and her sister, Alice, is 16 years old. They have made their home with Morrison since their adoption. Morrison is 81 years old.

The action before Judge Landis was a petition to appoint a receiver for Morrison's properties. One of the contentions was that Morrison had adopted the two girls to prevent the city of Chicago from receiving the estate, which, under the will of his father, was to be used for educational purposes if Morrison died childless.

Morrison is alleged to have given away to certain friends more than $2,000,000 of his estate during the last seven years.

One of the transactions concerned was the transfer to Ward of property on which the Hotel Morrison now stands. It is said to be worth more than $2,000,000. Property valued at $500,000 was given to the lawyer unconditionally. The transfer was made soon after judgment had been obtained against Morrison.

It was brought out before Judge Landis that John Sommers, who said he had known Morrison for twenty-five years, had received $200,000 for providing the aged millionaire with amusement.

LAWYER HEADS RED CROSS.

Eliot Wadsworth Is Named Executive to Succeed Gen. Murray.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—Eliot Wadsworth, a Boston lawyer, was elected Vice Chairman and executive head in Washington of the American Red Cross, at a special meeting of the Executive Committee here today. It was announced that he would move to Washington to give his time to the work after Sept. 1. The position carries no compensation.

Those attending the meeting were ex-President Taft (Chairman); Robert W. de Forest of New York, Surgeon General W. C. Braisted, U. S. N.; Miss Mabel Boardman of Washington, Charles D. Norton of New York, and Alfred T. White of Brooklyn. Mr. Wadsworth was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U. S. A., as Vice Chairman.

MANY CHICAGOANS STUNG.

Accidental Collision Liberates 10,000 Bees on La Salle Street.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Ten thousand bees, liberated in La Salle Street, Chicago's financial district, stung a score of people today and sent brokers, clerks, and messengers hurrying to cover.

The bees were being carried in a case when a youth bumped into a man holding them, causing him to stumble and smash the case. The usually crowded street was instantly deserted for a block.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE ROCKS CALIFORNIA

Described as the Most Severe Shock Since the San Francisco Disaster in 1906.

EUREKA, Cal., Aug. 23.—The most violent earthquake felt here since April, 1906, when San Francisco was destroyed, rocked the city and northern Humboldt County at 6:55 o'clock this morning. There was no material damage.

There were two shocks, each lasting several seconds. Reports of shocks came from Arcata and other points north of here, but apparently they were slight in the southern part of the county, which is traversed by the 1906 fault line, which dips into the ocean near the mouth of the Bear River.

CALEXICO, Cal., Aug. 23.—An even minute eruption Monday night of an unnamed volcano peak about twenty-five miles south of here in Lower California is reported by C. R. Rockwood, Chief Engineer of the Imperial irrigation district, who is here today after an inspection trip in the volcano lake region. The volcano belched a stream of mud and steam 500 feet in the air, Rockwood said, and the mud spread over a large area.

MORE DELAY FOR STIELOW.

Argument for a New Trial Is Adjourned to Sept. 27.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The attempt to gain a new trial for Charles F. Stielow which was to have been made today before Supreme Court Justice Rodenbeck was adjourned until Sept. 27. So the farm hand, convicted of the murders of Charles Phelps, a farmer of West Shelby, N. Y., and Margaret Wolcott, his housekeeper, and reprieved from death eighteen minutes before he was to have been put in the electric chair, is safe for at least another month.

Within that time his lawyers hope so to have prepared their case that District Attorney John C. Knickerbocker of Orleans County, who prosecuted Stielow, cannot successfully show cause, as required by the order of Supreme Court Justice Guy, why Stielow should not have a new trial.

It was at the request of Stielow's counsel that argument on this order was postponed today. Ex-Supreme Court Justice Arthur E. Sutherland, who, with James W. Osborne, Stuart M. Kohn, Huntington W. Merchant, David A. White, Mrs. Grace Humiston, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, and Misha Appelbaum, head of the Humanitarian Cult, is striving to save Stielow, explained to Justice Rodenbeck:

"We have a record of about 1,500 pages upon which was based the application for the order granted by Justice Guy. Since then there have been some developments. It will take us three or four days more even to complete the affidavits which we have in preparation, and I must ask for a delay."

One task of the lawyers will be to show that the confession of Erwin King, afterward recanted, was a true recital of the commission of the murders, and that the alibi which King has offered since is a myth.

District Attorney Knickerbocker asked that Justice Guy's order be vacated on the ground he had no power to grant a stay of execution, and, when Justice Rodenbeck said he would reserve decision on this, the District Attorney did not oppose the motion for delay, saying: "If Stielow is innocent I don't want him pushed. If King is guilty we want to know that. We want to arrive at the truth so the person or persons responsible for this atrocious crime may receive the punishment deserved. We have nothing to cover up. We want to arrive only at the truth."

In fixing Sept. 27 as the date for the hearing, Justice Rodenbeck said he thought sufficient time should be taken to discover where the truth was.

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AMSTERDAM AVE.
133, Hudson River Garage Company.
343, Fuller, W. W.
345, McLoughlin, T. J., Sons.
347, White E. W.

AVENUE A.
370, Interborough Delivery Company.

AVENUE C.
151, Blau, L., & Sons.

AVENUE D.
83, Morrissey, Michael.

BANK ST.
Foot of Pier 49, No. River, Johnson, E. S

BOWERY.
84, Bade Brothers.

BROADWAY.
1876, New Departure Garage (63d St.)
At 76th St., Aeon Garage Corp.
2323, Broadway Garage, Inc. (84th St.)
2444, Kesbec Sales Co. (90th St.)
2906, Cimiotti Garage Corp. (114th St.)
3550, Childs Garage Co., Inc. (145th St.)
4162, Arrowhead Garage (176th St.)
4352, Greater New York Garage (186th St.)
4816, Harriman Co. G. V. (nr. Dyckman St.)
4896, Arras Garage and Supply Co., Inc. (207th St.)
5015, Brickners Auto Supply Co., Inc. (216th St.)

BROADWAY & 54TH ST.
Reo Motor Car Co.

BROADWAY & 57TH ST.
Colt Stratton Co.

BROADWAY & 65TH ST.
Lincoln Square Garage.

BROADWAY & 135TH ST.
135th St. Garage Corp.

BAILEY AVE.
3129, Whelan's Garage.

BERGEN AVE.
607, Ford Motor Company.

BOSTON ROAD.
Boston & Eastchester roads, McCrain's Gasoline Station, Jos.
1262 Rose Garage & Taxi Co., Inc.
1371 McKinley Square Auto Company.
1013, Spirr's Garage.

BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witter's Garage.

BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich, Edwards Co., Inc.

CANAL ST.
483, Tranter, W. E.

COURTLAND AVE.
860, Courtland Garage.

CROTONA AVE.
1969, Crotona Garage.

DELANCEY ST.
157, Serin, T.

DOWNING ST.
45, Tassi, R. Sons Garage.

DYCKMAN ST.
Dyckman St. & B'way, Russell's Gasoline Station, H. N.

EAST 7TH ST.
76, Asens Garage.

EAST 7TH ST.
Corner Lewis St., Seventh St. Garage.

EAST 9TH ST.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Co.

EAST 11TH ST.
810, Dochtermanns Garage.

EAST 12TH ST.
19, Cleric & Bambi Garage.

EAST 21ST ST.
225, New Home Garage.

EAST 23RD ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Co.

EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage.

EAST 35TH ST.
155, Vanderbilt Garage.

EAST 37TH ST.
238, McCook & Co.

EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.

EAST 41ST ST.
132, Biltmore Garage, Inc.
142, Boylston Garage.
144, Haverty, J. T.

EAST 48TH ST.
337, Serna, A.

EAST 52ND ST.
9, Atlas Garage.

EAST 54TH ST.
126, Monmouth Garage.
140, Cochran, A. S.
218, Mercedes Repair Co.
226, Monmouth Garage.

EAST 55TH ST.
418, Cavanagh, C. W.

EAST 59TH ST.
416, Olejer, C. A.

EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.

EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 66TH ST.
118, Armory Garage.

EAST 69TH ST.
157, East 69th St. Garage.

EAST 72ND ST.
East River, Automobile Club of America.

EAST 73RD ST.
177, Auto Realty Co.
182, Brook's Garage, F.

EAST 75TH ST.
115, Spengler Automobile Co.

EAST 76TH ST.
51, Ascher, John J.
423, Lind & Co., Gus.

EAST 77TH ST.
113, Held's Garage, A.
123, Adams, P. M.
159, Ardsley Garage Co.

EAST 79TH ST.
406, Seventy-ninth St. Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 83RD STREET.
168, Brown Bros. Garage.

EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
327, Yorkville Garage.

EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.

EAST 88TH ST.
57, Fifth Ave. Garage.

EAST 90TH ST.
431, Arfman's Garage, John.

EAST 91ST ST.
416, Fisher's Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 98TH ST.
216, Newroval Garage.

EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Garage.

EAST 102ND STREET.
414, Wickes's Garage.

EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
437, Market Auto Garage.

EAST 105TH ST.
Cor. Fifth Ave., Watts Gasolene Station, M. T.
136, Consolidated Garage and Taxi Co., Inc.

EAST 108TH ST.
53, Lyons Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage.

EAST 120TH ST.
164, Strathmann Auto Co.

EAST 121ST ST.
517, Levine & Co. Wm.

EAST 122ND ST.
171, State Garage.

EAST 126TH ST.
153, Kahn's Garage, L. J.

EAST 133RD ST.
447, Byrnes Garage, Wm. L.

EAST 134TH ST.
829, Port Morris Garage.

EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Co.

EAST 138TH ST.
279, Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 148TH ST.
442, Hub Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 149TH ST.
437, Hub Gasoline Station.

EAST 152ND ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Center Garage

EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.

EAST 163RD ST.
490, Melrose Garage.

EAST 165TH ST.
165th St. & Jerome Ave., Central Bridge Garage.

EAST 167TH ST.
Corner Grand Concourse, Hollands Gas Station.
Cor. Jerome Ave., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.

EAST 182D ST.
Corner Grand Concourse, Harts Gasoline Station.

EAST 200TH ST.
Corner Webster Ave., Bedford Park Garage.

EAST 215TH ST.
Corner White Plains Ave., Ruffs Garage, A.

ELEVENTH AVE.
440, N. Y. Herald Garage.

FIRST AVE.
42d and 43d Sts., Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
1108, Flynn's Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Ave. Auto Garage Co., Inc.

FORDHAM ROAD.
561, Fordham Garage Co., Inc.

GRAND CONCOURSE.
2173, Concourse Service Station.
2408, Holland's Gas Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
2458, Grand Concourse Garage.

HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company.

IRVING PL.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.

JEROME AVE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.

MANHATTAN STREET.
175, Fort Lee Ferry Garage.

MORRIS AVE.
1005, Reliable Club Garage.

MULINER AVE.
Corner Morris Park Ave., Bronx Park Taxi Service.

NORTH MOORE ST.
54, North Moore Garage.

PARK AVENUE
481, Sanford Automobile Co.
485, Plaza Garage.
583, Gryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.

PELHAM PARKWAY.
Cor. Williamsbridge Rd., Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Inc.
Cor. White Plains Rd., Gasoline Stations, Inc.

PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
231, Hulberg, Fred.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
643, St. Nicholas Garage.
1006, Goff's Garage, F.

SEDGWICK AVE.
1407, Economical Garage.
1827, Bronx West Side Garage.

SEVENTH AVE.
750, Dreneo Garage.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
1133, Bronx Motor Car Co.
1555, Windsor Garage.
2073, Boulevard Auto Co.

SOUTH ST.
383, O. C. Brunner.

THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola, E., Garage.

TIEBOUT AVE.
2245, Tiebout Garage.

TREMONT AVE.
905, West Farms Garage.

TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.

UNION AVE.
1046, Model Garage.
1117, Union Garage.

WALKER AVE.
2665, Bentley, R.

WASHINGTON SQ. SO.
73, Washington Square Garage.

WATER ST.
662, Clrkers Storage Warehouses.

WATT ST.
155, Casino Garage.

WEBSTER AVE.
1818, Reliable Garage.
2663, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Garage, W. C.

WEST END AVE.
87, Doty Demos Co.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage Co., Inc.
112, Palette Garage.

WEST FORDHAM RD.
148, Myer's Gasoline Station, B. A.

WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.

WEST 12TH ST.
245, 12th St. Garage.

WEST 15TH ST.
436, Commercial Garage Co.

WEST 16TH ST.
408, Steinhardt Bros. & Co.

WEST 18TH ST.
157, Chelsea Garage.
245, Empire Garage.
438, Commercial Garage Co.

WEST 19TH ST.
428, Fitzpatrick, Richard, Inc.

WEST 20TH ST.
520, 20th St. Garage.

WEST 25TH ST.
541, Superior Motor Garage Co.
Corner 12th Ave.

WEST 26TH ST.
537, Swartz Gaskell Corp.

WEST 27TH ST.
242, Strout, J.

WEST 28TH ST.
543, Henken, Henry.

WEST 30TH ST.
220, Martinique Garage.

WEST 31ST ST.
150, Keystone Garage.
154, Pennsylvania Terminal Taxi Co.

WEST 35TH ST.
513, National Garage.

WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland Service Co.
522, N. Y. Automobile Garage.

WEST 37TH ST.
137.
512, White, Peter.

WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage

WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transportation and Rep. Co.

WEST 42D ST.
348, Quilan Garage.
427, Garford Motor Truck Co.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.

WEST 44TH ST.
307, Peck's Garage.

WEST 45TH ST.
502, 45th St. Garage.

WEST 47TH ST.
228, Grossman, Ed.

WEST 48TH ST.
215, 48th St. Garage.

WEST 49TH ST.
147, 49th St. Garage.
225, Bowman, S. B., Automobile Co.
301, Equitable Garage.
304, Princess Garage.

WEST 50TH ST.
114, Bord's Garage.
124, Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
348, Caron Garage.

WEST 51ST ST.
103, Mais Motor Truck Co.
123 & 131, Parkers Garage.
139, O'Toole Motor Renting Service.
218, Ryan, Joseph A.
222, Postal Garage.

WEST 52D ST.
115, 52d St. Garage (Luke Blake).
630, Buick Motor Co.

WEST 53D ST.
244, Mattern, Jacob, Wagon Works
551, Gaug, Joseph.

WEST 54TH ST.
124, Corvan, T. G.
155, S. S. Garage Co., Inc.
231, Arena Garage.
247, Automobile Club of America.
250, 54th St. Realty Co.

WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service, Inc.
417, Stearns, T. B. M. C. Co.
419, Pape, Carl H.
621, Perfection Spring Co.

WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage Co.
128, Aitken, H. E.
152, Buckley, M.
155, Cornish, L. H.
160, Day and Night Garage.
239, Chase Motor Truck Co.
At Eighth Ave., Columbus Circle Gasoline and Oil Co.

WEST 57TH ST.
103, Ginsberg Garage.
436, York Garage.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
622, Mason-Seaman Transportation Co.
631, White Co.

WEST 58TH ST.
225, Oldsmobile Company of N. Y.

WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul's Garage.

WEST 61ST ST.
6, Baran, Harold P.

WEST 62D ST.
At B'way, Broadway & 62nd St. Garage.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co
50, Kennedy, Sam.
53, Plaza Private Garage.
418, Central Garage.

WEST 64TH ST.
208, Kelly, L. J., Jr.
205, Geier, Chas.
243, Amsterdam Garage.
302, Acme Garage.
306, Republic Motor Sales Co.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Co.

WEST 65TH ST.
89, Ryan, J. J.
318, Pyramid Garage.
300, N. Y. Auto Garage.

WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
265, Hudson Motor Car Co.

WEST 68TH ST.
230, Modern Garage.
241, Thomey Auto Service, Inc.
248, Kaye Garage.
252, Economical Garage.

WEST 69TH ST.
213, Thom, W. B.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
263, Continental Garage.

WEST 70TH ST.
Corner Broadway, Winton Motor Car Co.
820, Thom, W. B.
836, Haas & Greenburg.
340, Edson, M.
344, Thorley Garage.

WEST 75TH ST.
207, 75th Street Garage.

WEST 76TH ST.
208, Superior Motor Garage Co.

WEST 80TH ST.
214, De Pala & Wilson.

WEST 82ND ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.

WEST 83RD ST.
160, Bretton Hall Garage.

WEST 87TH ST.
252, Belnord Garage.
265, Jerome Garage.
271, Conron Bros. Garage Co.

WEST 89TH ST.
119, St. Urban Garage.
137, The Robt. Thedford Garage Co., Inc.
171, Champion Garage.
212, West End Auto Palace.

WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.

WEST 93RD ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.

WEST 95TH ST.
211, Royal Garage.

WEST 96TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Jas.

WEST 98TH ST.
Corner Fifth Ave., Parkview Garage.

WEST 100TH ST.
9, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.

WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage & Supply Co., Inc.

WEST 102D ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.

WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage (Branch B).
241, Elite Garage.

WEST 108TH ST.
103, Club Garage Co.
236, Manchester Garage Co.

WEST 109TH ST.
240, Bonavista Garage Co.

WEST 110TH ST.
161, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.

WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.

WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station, Inc.

WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.

WEST 130TH ST.
474, West 130th St. Garage.

WEST 132ND ST.
165, Kingwood Garage.

WEST 133RD ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasolene Station.

WEST 142ND ST.
Cor. Fifth Ave., Baker, R. & L., Co.

WEST 144TH ST.
30, Dolphin Garage.

WEST 151ST ST.
447, Hilltop Automobile Station, Inc.

WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.

WEST 155TH ST.
414, Speedway Garage.

WEST 168TH ST.
556, Washington Heights Garage.

WEST 170TH ST.
Corner Broadway, Kesbec Sales Company.

WEST 172ND ST.
Cor. Boscobel Ave., Conway's Garage.J

WEST 176TH ST.
Corner Echo Place, Gasoline and Oil Supply Co., Inc.
410, Howron's Garage, A.

WEST 176TH ST.
Near University Ave., University Ave. Garage.

WEST 181ST ST.
14, Mt. Hope Auto Service.
512, Beaver & Son, J. P.

WEST 207TH ST.
602, Laird Bros. Garage.

WEST 218TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Smith's Gasolene Station, H. C.

WEST 234TH ST.
Corner B'way, Kern's Gasolene Station, M. L.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE RD.
1483, Thompson, J. F.

BROOKLYN.

ABERDEEN ST.
Siegman, F., Corner Bushwick Ave.

ATLANTIC AVE.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
Atlantic and Albany Garage, 1620.
Dunn, E. H., 2702.
Sterling Trucking Co., 1044.
Van Sicklen Garage, 2814.
Williams, C. J., 2783.

AVENUE Q.
Irving Garage, 1007.

BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge Garage, 681.

BEDFORD AVENUE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 639.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
Kirkham, J. C., 1365.
Morris Smith Auto Co., 1995.
Parkside Gasoline Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2038.
United Auto Radiator, 860.
Windsor, Mahmud, 1410.

BERGEN ST.
Pitkin Auto Co.

BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 37.

BROADWAY.
Broadway Penn Garage, Corner Penn St.

BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.

CHAUNCEY ST. & PATCHEN AVE.
Marquise Garage.

CLARENDON ROAD.
Service & Vail Auto Co., 2183.

CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.

CLINTON ST.
Abbott Garage, 361.

COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.

CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Nonparell Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 488.

COURT ST.
Fox Garage, 135.

COVERT ST.
Covert Garage, 155.

CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 28.

CRESCENT ST.
Wellman, C. J., Foot of.

CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage, 1907.

CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.

DECATUR ST.
Kahl, Wm. 1084.
Regina Garage, 173.

DE KALB AVE.
Bon Ton Garage, 1141.

DOUGLASS ST.
R. Berger, 328.

EASTERN PARKWAY.
Goodman, I., 1700.

EAST NEW YORK AVE.
Stewart, E. E., 434.

EAST 28TH ST.
Baur, W. C. (Glenwood Garage), 635.

EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Corner Tilden Ave.

ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75

EMERSON PLACE.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.

ELEVENTH ST.
Dilger, E. H., 478.

55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.

54TH ST.
Sunset Garage, 314.

59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.

FLATBUSH AVE.
B'klyn Riding & Driving Club, corner Plaza St.

FOREST AVE.
Reiss, F. J., 47.

FORT HAMILTON AVE.
Hill, R. A., 6520.

FOSTER AVE.
Eisenhauer, Mario, corner East 21st St.
Liptrott & Allen, 900.

FOURTH AVE.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
Ferrigno, G., 280.

FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.

44TH ST.
West End Garage, 1342.

FULTON ST.
Pool, Geo. & Son, 72.
Tieman, F. M., 88.

GLENMORE AVE.
Penn Glen Garage, and Pennsylvania Ave.

GREENE AVE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005.

HALL ST.
Sloan Engineering Co., 240.

HANCOCK ST.
Hancock Garage, 940.
Pupki Auto Co., 488.

HARMON ST.
Irving Garage, 379.

HENRY ST.
Henry Garage, 546.

HERKIMER ST.
American Auto Service, 680.

HIGHLAND BLVD.
Siegman, F., corner Bushwick Ave.

HOWARD AVE.
Howard Garage, corner Eastern P'kway
Peck Slip Trucking Co., corner Eastern Parkway.

HUMBOLDT ST.
B'way Auto Co., 53.

HURON ST.
Oakland Garage, 183.

IRVING AVE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 25.

JEFFERSON AVE.
P. M. Marko, 102.
Ideal Garage, 862.

KINGS HIGHWAY.
Doyle, Geo., 33.
Hommel, Fied, corner Snyder Ave.

KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, corner Moffat St.

KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.

KOSSUTH PLACE.
Kossuth Auto Exchange, 14.

LAFAYETTE AVE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 3.
Kleinman, S., 1100.
Woods Garage and Sales Co., 431.

LAWRENCE ST.
Glackin Co., Thos., 107.

LEXINGTON AVE.
Disbrow, L. A., 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 354.

LIBERTY AVE.
Milchman, L., 1108.

LIBERTY ST.
Liberty Garage, 101.

MADISON ST.
Sylvan Garage, 623.

MANHATTAN AVE.
Greenpoint Garage, Corner Druggist.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583.

MARCY AVE.
Biz Four Garage, 633.

MAUJER ST.
Maujer Garage, 384.

MONROE ST.
Crossman, C. B., 107.
Waite, J. H., 493.

MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, corner Meserole St.

MYRTLE AVE.
Ridgewood Auto Garage, corner New Fresh Pond Rd.

NEW UTRECHT AVE.
Dickover, H. M., & Son, 8905.

NORTH 10TH ST.
Roebling Garage, corner Union Ave.

NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.

OCEAN AVE.
Pohl Abbott Garage, near Ave. H.

OCEAN PARKWAY.
Schlessinger & Son, foot of.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of.
Sutter Co., 4.
Welsh, F. R., cor. Prospect Ave.

ORMOND PLACE.
Ormond Garage, 10.

PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.

PARK AVE.
Park Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 736.

PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 73.

POWELL ST.
Sapir's Garage, corner Sutter Ave.

PROSPECT PL.
Diuguid Bros., 902.
Healy Prospect Garage, 731.

PUTNAM AVE.,
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1736.
Brooklyn Auto Livery Co., 73.

RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 395.

ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, corner Division Ave.

ROGERS AVE.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
Slover's Garage, 837.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1787.

ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
O'Neill, P. C., 1424.

ST. MARK'S AVE.
Pratt Hendricks Co., 233.
Sweeny Auto Co., 201.

STATE ST.
State St. Garage, 305.

SENECA AVE.
Seneca Garage, 553.

SEVENTH AVE.
Seventh Ave. Garage, 5733.

SIXTH AVE.
6th Ave. Garage, 5616.

SIXTH ST.
Dennis Garage, 283.

SIXTEENTH ST.
Unique Garage, 543.

SNYDER AVE.
B'klyn Motor Car Co., 44.

STEPHENS COURT.
Stephens, B. F., 39.

STERLING PLACE.
Sterling Garage, 1864.
Volls Garage, 109.

STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 98.

TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto. Co., 2222.

UNION ST.
Academy Garage, 839.
Honowitz Garage, cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 784.

VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 267.

VERNON AVE.
Hohwelsner & Son, 378.
Keystone Garage, 301.

WALLABOUT ST.
Meyers Garage, 113.

WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 353.

WAVERLY AVE.
Hillis, J. J., 22.
Waverly Garage, 334.

WEST 8TH ST.
Kelsey, F. A., 2883.

WEST 17TH ST.
Saznelle & Son, 2739.

WEST 37TH ST.
Seagate Garage, cor. Mermaid Ave.

WEST 20TH ST.
Kaiser Garten Garage, cor. Surf Ave.

SEA GATE.
Atlantic Yacht Club.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

GREAT KILLS
Amboy Garage, 3941 Amboy Road.
Brower, H. S., 3987 Amboy Road.
Solheim, foot Hillside Ave.

NEW DORP.
Atlantic Garage, 2062 Richmond Road.
Wilcox & Taylor Auto Co., 2415 Richmond Road.

PLEASANT PLAINS
Pleasant Plains Garage, 6440 Amboy Rd.

PORT RICHMOND.
Port Richmond Garage, 85 Ann St.
Richmond Garage, 150 Richmond Ave.

PRINCES BAY.
Wincapaw, C. C. & Sons, foot Princes Bay Road.

RICHMOND.
Danker, John, 603 Richmond St.
Dobler, Julius, 320 Centre St.

STAPLETON.
Cattermole, C. M., Sch. "Lawrence" foot of Vanderbilt Ave.
J. D. Killian Auto Co., Inc., 338 Bay St.
Neuman's Garage, 30 Roff St.
Schenck's Garage, 1825 Cleve Road.
Stapleton Garage, Bay & Congress Sts.
United Tire Co., 146 Canal St.
Wagner's Garage, Gorden St.

TOMPKINSVILLE.
Brighton Heights Garage, 419 Castleton Ave.
Evans, Edw. I. & Co., 36 Griffin St.
St. George Garage, Stuyvesant Place.

TOTTENVILLE.
Teto & Boyd, 240 Main St.
Tottenville Garage, 21 Bentley Ave.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON.
Castleton Motor Car Co., 1022 Castleton Ave.
Interboro Auto Repair & Supply Co., Elm St. and Richmond Terrace.
Progress Auto Co., 1736 Richmond Turnpike.
Shortt & Wisely Garage, 1784 Richmond Terrace.

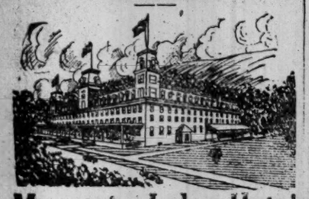
LONG ISLAND.

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Aman, Chas., 79 Fulton Ave.
Broadway Taxi Co., 383 Lockwood St.
Norwood Garage, 288 8th Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vander Venter Ave.

COLLEGE POINT.
Duer, Geo.
Horn & McCracken,

CORONA.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave., near 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co., Corona, L. I.
Haines, J. W., Corona, L. I.

NEW YORK.



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Special Rates for September.
On the Ocean front; all outdoor sports, fine bathing beach. Evening dances. Select clientele. Private boat from Battery (45 minutes). Write or phone for terms and reservations.
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88 Miles from New York.
GOLF
On an unusually well-kept and sporty course adjoining the Inn. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath.
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Spend September at Mt. Meenahga House & Cottages. An isolated estate of 700 acres in a vast mountain domain of rare beauty and healthfulness. Restricted patronage; unusual variety of autumn amusements; auto service from Middletown, Kingston and other points if desired. Address Mt. Meenahga, Ellenville, N. Y., P. O.

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L. W. Blankinship (Lessee). Tel. Pawling 34

The SUR-LA-COTE,
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Two college women will take in a few guests; roomy brick house; telephone; modern plumbing; large grounds; on State road, one mile from village; reasonable use of horses and motor car. Open year round. References exchanged.
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ROOM AND MEALS
2 Persons in room, $20.
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Within 30 minutes of the city.
HOTEL SHELBURNE
OPEN ALL YEAR.
American and European Plans.
200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; steam heat; every comfort; frequent social diversions; bathing, outdoor sports, dancing. SUN PARLOR OVERLOOKING OCEAN
Low Fall & Winter Rates Beg. Oct. 1
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Within commuting distance of New York; private bathing beach; no mosquitos; references required. Under same management as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J. Misses Gillan & Edwards. Telephone 256 Glen Cove.

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Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes, near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 650 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

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Mt. Arlington, **LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.**
Make reservations for the Summer. Auto Tour Route. Dinner $1. Write for booklet.

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NEAREST OCEAN RESORT TO NEW YORK.
September applications are now being received.

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New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS.

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Near Ocean and Lake.
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Avon by the Sea, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean.
Open till October 1st.
Special rate over Labor Day.
From Saturday dinner till Tuesday after breakfast, $5.00.
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Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

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Fine for week-ends; $3 per day.
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Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
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EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
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Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
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Capacity 600. *Hanstein, Propr.*

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Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
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ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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Ideal Late Summer and Fall Resort.

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St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Special Sept. rates. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

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SPECIAL RATES.
Ocean front; all outside rooms; superior service; public and private baths; orchestra; dancing. Capacity 300. Eight tennis courts. Private garage.
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Formerly Pittsburg, 1st door from beach; perfect cuisine; dancing; single, $12; double, $20-$25.

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Family Hotel. $10 up. M. F. EBERHART, Owner.

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One of America's finest hotels, on a great inland sea deep in the wilderness. Write N. E. Lines, 171 B'way, for booklet. "The Mt. Kineo House."

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Cochran Hotel
American & European Plans,
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Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
Accommodations for Automobiles.
Special Rates for August. Write for Terms
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Florida in Summer Time
Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Fernandina, Green Cove Springs, Atlantic and Pablo Beaches are the summer resorts of Northeast Florida. Hotels make special rates in connection with summer excursions operated by Clyde and Merchants and Miners Steamship lines. Write Tourist and Convention Bureau, Jacksonville, Florida.

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OPEN TO OCTOBER 1ST
FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
The finest mountain resort in the East situated in the midst of 2,500 acres private preserve. Will remain open until October 1st. Elevation 1,600 ft. Capacity 350. Every modern convenience; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, baseball, dancing, etc. Only three hours from N. Y. on Lackawanna R. R.
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Dry air, outdoor sports, good music. Very fine therapeutic and massage department. Open all the year. HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

Real Estate Supremacy
In July, 1916, The New York Times published 89,734 lines of Real Estate advertising, 3,869 lines more than in July, 1915, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.
The New York Times, with average net paid daily and Sunday sale exceeding one-third of a million copies, is read by more people of means than can be reached through any other New York newspaper.

GREEN REPORTS DUTY IN ARCTIC IS DONE

Navy Ensign, Three Years with MacMillan Expedition, on His Way Home.

COMMANDED RELIEF SHIP

Sends Dispatches to Washington by Electrician Allen, Hero of a 1,000-Mile Sledge Journey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Bearing two official dispatches from Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., a member of the Donald B. MacMillan Crocker Land Expedition, Jerome Lee Allen, a chief electrician of the United States Navy, arrived in Washington this morning from Greenland and reported to the Navy Department. Allen is the first member of the MacMillan expedition to return to the United States. The Navy Department had been forewarned of his coming by the reports of his arrival in New York.

On his arrival at the Navy Department Allen learned that a cable dispatch had been received from Ensign Green announcing his safe arrival at Copenhagen after three years in the arctic. This dispatch gave no particulars regarding the Crocker Land expedition and did not say whether the relief expedition which he commanded had succeeded in reaching the American motor schooner George B. Cluett, which was sent from New York in July, 1915, to bring home the members of the MacMillan expedition who were Wintering at Etah, on the northwest coast of Greenland.

Ensign Green has been instructed by the Navy Department to report in Washington immediately, and a dispatch received from him at Copenhagen today informed the department that he intended to sail for New York on a ship leaving Copenhagen tomorrow. Ensign Green and Allen were the only members of the United States Navy with the MacMillan expedition and neither had been heard from officially since they started for the arctic in the Summer of 1913.

The expedition's purpose was to explore Crocker Land, which Rear Admiral Peary believed he sighted in 1906. When in the Fall of 1914, the MacMillan expedition reported it had not yet been able to find Crocker Land, Admiral Peary refused to be convinced.

Representative Helgesen of North Dakota, who has been active in support of Dr. Frederick Cook in the Polar controversy, raised such an objection some time ago to Crocker Land being shown in the navy hydrographic charts that it was removed, awaiting confirmation of the discovery.

Ensign Green was attached to the expedition at the request of the American Museum and at his own solicitation. He had been preparing for such work for fifteen years, and entered the navy with the idea of doing work in polar regions. The Navy Department has no interest in the expedition other than to further scientific research generally.

The dispatches from Ensign Green which Allen delivered to the Navy Department today were dated at Godhaven, Greenland, June 26 last. One dispatch said that Ensign Green intended to leave that place about July 10 last for Cape York in command of a relief expedition, going after the men in the earlier relief expedition, sent on the Cluett, who were icebound at Cape York. Green had provisions for a year, but his letter—containing the first definite news received from any member of the MacMillan expedition since last December—expressed the opinion that unless extraordinary conditions were encountered the ship and expedition would reach New York about Sept. 15 next.

In a second letter Ensign Green asked the Navy Department today to give Allen leave of absence until Sept. 15, when Allen is to report to Ensign Green at the American Museum of Natural History at New York City for temporary duty in connection with the disposition of the radio and electrical apparatus employed by the expedition.

Ensign Green in the letter praised the work of Allen and said: "His sledge journey this Spring of more than 1,000 miles has contributed materially to the relief of the northern party." Allen left Washington today for New York, en route to his home in Iowa.

Ensign Green's dispatch reporting his safe return to Copenhagen was as follows:

Copenhagen, Aug. 19.

Arrived Copenhagen. Duty with Crocker Land expedition completed. Unless otherwise directed, will report to Washington, D. C., and make further report there. Address Hotel Dagmar.

FITZHUGH GREEN.

Ensign Green's final report will be awaited with keen interest, in all probability, if his report says that Crocker Land does not exist and could not be found, it is believed that an effort will be made by those who have been endeavoring to sustain the claims of Dr. Frederick A. Cook to reopen the entire controversy in which an effort has been made to discredit the scientific work of Admiral Peary. It is not believed here that any such efforts will succeed. According to a letter, undated, from Donald B. MacMillan, received via Copenhagen, and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 7 last, "Crocker Land, reported seen by Peary in 1906, and indicated on the latest maps, does not exist."

MacMillan in this letter, said that he had traversed the region where Crocker Land was supposed to exist without finding that such land existed, but MacMillan said that while crossing the Polar Sea he and members of his expedition saw a mirage of sea ice repeatedly, and that this greatly resembled land. The statements contained in this letter were brought to the attention of Admiral Peary at Portland, Me., on June 6, last, and he was reported as having said that "I may have been mistaken about Crocker Land and have seen a cloud or some atmospheric illusion."

FIRE NEAR GREAT GAS TANKS

Oil Burns from Water Around 5,000,000-Foot Container in Harlem

Occupying the block bounded by 110th and 111th Streets and First and Second Avenues, are two gas tanks of the Consolidated Gas Company, with 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity. At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning persons in the crowded tenements in the vicinity saw smoke and flame apparently issuing from one of the tanks.

Two fire alarms were sent and police reserves were hurried to the scene, and began to clear the houses for four blocks in all directions. Few needed much urging, for an explosion was expected momentarily, and the tenants poured out of doors and windows with handfuls of belongings.

But there was little gas in the tank and the flames did not get inside. An official of the company said later that an explosion would have been impossible, even if the tank had been filled. It was being painted yesterday when a spark, presumably dropped by a smoking workman, ignited the "drip oil" floating on the water in which the tank rests. The gas was quickly drawn from both tanks, and in half an hour the fire had been extinguished. The damage was confined to $50 worth of paint.

WEST INDIES TREATY TO BE DEFEATED TODAY

Landsthing Ready to Reject It, Which Will Postpone Sale Question Till Fall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23.—The negotiations over the possibility of a coalition Cabinet today definitely failed. The Moderates and the Conservatives proposed to give the four political parties three seats each, leaving the King to appoint the Premier as the thirteenth member. The condition was imposed that the Premier was not to be selected from among the politicians who have been participating in the disputes of the last few days.

Regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, it was proposed that the matter be taken up by the new Cabinet. If sale then were still desired, a vote of the people should be arranged. The Ministerial parties replied that it must be an absolute condition of continuing the negotiations that the sale question be settled before the new Cabinet should be formed. The Radicals and Socialists still claimed that a majority of the Folkething, or lower house, favored demanding seven seats of the thirteen, but that they were willing to negotiate about the appointment of the Premier.

After a short discussion the delegates parted, everybody having said his last word, and matters are practically at the same point as they were before the King's intervention. At the end of the meeting the Premier made a speech, earnestly warning the conferees to avoid an election, or at least to take the West Indian sales treaty cut of the election. It is said a referendum may be arranged before further decision and before the election.

The West Indian treaty, while still lying in the Landsthing, will be discussed at a secret session tomorrow. If it is impossible to avoid an election, it is expected the treaty will be rejected quickly in an ensuing public meeting by an order of the day ordering the discussion of the sale postponed.

The Government is expected next week to propose a new fundamental law to circumvent an election. Among members of the opposition there is yet a good deal of doubt about the election. They hint it is possible to still hit upon some other alternative.

SAY PROSPERITY WILL LAST.

William Rockefeller and President Earling on After-War Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—William Rockefeller spent twenty minutes in Denver today while his special train was being switched. He was accompanied by his family and by President A. J. Earling of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and his family. The party had just returned from the Pacific Const over the Union Pacific after an inspection of the Milwaukee lines. The members of the party left Denver for Colorado Springs.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed in perfect health. Asked for an interview, he said Mr. Earling would do the talking. During the conversation he often nodded in approval of Earling's statements.

"We found things in splendid shape everywhere in the West," Mr. Earling said. "Prosperity is not going to end with the war in Europe. Our factories will be just as busy after the war as now, for Europe is going to use as much American material in rebuilding as it is using now in the work of destruction."

Mr. Rockefeller became so interested that he forgot his refusal to be interviewed and interposed his only remarks: "The demand for manufactured and agricultural products is so great that it cannot well be otherwise. The devastation in Europe is so great that when peace is finally declared those countries must of necessity continue to purchase from the United States for many years. It will be a long period of rehabilitation and the business probably will greatly exceed that created by war orders."

ON BAFF FUND TRAIL.

New Confession May Reveal Purchasers of Poultry Man's Murder.

In the hope they can induce him to disclose the men "higher up" suspected of having provided a fund of $4,200 to purchase the murder of Barnet Baff, District Attorney Swann accepted yesterday from Joseph Zaffarone, indicted for complicity in the murder, a plea of guilty to a charge of attempted murder.

Zaffarone sent for the District Attorney, to whom he made a partial confession, and it is believed he will make a full statement in a day or so. He was remanded to the Tombs to await sentence.

Baff, a Washington Market poultry dealer, was murdered on Nov. 24, 1914. Among the first to be arrested were Joseph Zaffarone and his brother Antonio, both of whom have been in the Tombs for more than a year. Frank Ferrara, chauffeur of the automobile which carried the gunmen to the market, and Giuseppe Archiello, who fired the shots which killed Baff, are now in the death house at Sing Sing.

A MILLION IN MOTOR FEES.

More Than 5,000 Car Owners Registered from New York in July.

More than $1,000,000 in motor vehicle registration fees were contributed to the State's income by New York City from Feb. 1 to July 31, according to a report by the Secretary of State at Albany. These registrations included 116,482 owners of motor vehicles, 770 dealers, and 59,430 chauffeurs. The exact receipts in fees were $1,100,203. During July, 5,615 owners registered in this city.

Next to New York, Buffalo's registrations were largest in the State. That city, for the same six months, registered 85,417 owners, and contributed $66,118.50 in fees.

The motor cycle registration in New York City for the first half of the year was 7,005.

ANTI-GLARE LAW DRAWN.

Automobile Associations Agree Upon Measure to be Introduced.

The features they want incorporated in an anti-glare automobile headlight law for New York State have been agreed upon by the State Federation of Automobile Clubs and the State Automobile Association. It is expected that the next Legislature will adopt the measure, the principal difficulty heretofore having been to get parties interested to agree. The features are similar to those of the Massachusetts law and require that the direct rays from an automobile headlight shall not travel at a greater height than forty-two inches above the ground at a distance of 100 feet. The New York measure has been drawn to agree with the anti-glare regulations in other States.

Chilean Students Coming Here.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 23.—A number of Chilean students left here today to attend different universities in the United States. Great public interest was displayed in their departure, which was made the occasion of a dinner at which American Ambassador, Joseph H. Shea, delivered an address.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..5:13|Sun sets..6:43|Moon rises..1:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:19	4:43	10:28	11:13
Governors Island	5:06	5:24	11:11	11:52
Hell Gate	7:12	7:30	12:51	11:32

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 23.

SS Allaguash, Norfolk, Aug. 20.
SS Dorrington Court, Havre, Aug. 5.
SS Colon, Cristobal, Aug. 17.
SS Principessa Laetitia, Palermo, Aug. 3.
SS Remler, Porto Farrajo, July 25.
SS Canopic, Boston, Aug. 22.
SS Thode Fagelund, Norfolk, Aug. 22.
SS J. J. McCoullough, Norfolk, Aug. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Stephano	St. John's	Aug. 19
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elief K. Venesuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mizar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Leerum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Trevalyor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Hurona	Shields	Aug. 6
Rigel	Seville	Aug. 1
Taunton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Antilla	P'rto Mexico	Aug. 16
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 11
Horatius	Havana	Aug. 20
San Jacinto	Key West	Aug. 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 22
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 22
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Paix	Swansea	Aug. 13
Ilwen	Cardiff	Aug. 14

DUE SUNDAY.

*Ryndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Lombardia	T're An'ziata	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 24
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Aug. 10
Cuzco	San Juan	Aug. 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 25

DUE TUESDAY.

Herm	Seville	Aug. 13
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 26
Metapan	Cristobal	Aug. 23
Northern	Havre	Aug. 15
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Roma	Azores	Aug. 22
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Mogtleff	Leith	Aug. 17
Tamiso	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 16

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cuthbert, Para	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	5:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Vinovia, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Inca, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montilius, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Tampasas, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Arg'tina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munista, Manati	——	10:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 23.

SS Santiago, Cuban ports to New York, was 220 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M. 22d.
SS Gulfoil, and Conemaugh, Sabine to New York, was 49 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 278 miles S. at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 392 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 265 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 157 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 23 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 81 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 97 miles N. W. of Tampa Bar at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 204 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 405 miles S. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 495 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—C. Lopez y Lopez, Aug. 24
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris, Aug. 25
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Mermon, Aug. 25
Netherlands, via Rotterdam, (also especially addressed correspondence for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth,) at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 4 P. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam, Aug. 25
Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm, Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—St. Paul, Aug. 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord, Aug. 26
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Lafayette, Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia, Aug. 26

Mails for South America.

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Para and Manaos, at 8 A. M.—Cuthbert, Aug. 24
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only) via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Hostilius, Aug. 24
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Voltaire, Aug. 26
Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Parts, Aug. 26

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (San Francisco)—Manoa, Aug. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Ixion, Aug. 25
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara, Aug. 26
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru, Aug. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport, Aug. 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura, Aug. 26

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, Aug. 23.
SS Arechondo, at Bilbao, Aug. 15.
SS Otter, at Pauillac, Aug. 17.
SS J. Jover Serra, at Marseilles, Aug. 18.
SS Falernian, at Colombo, Aug. 21.
SS Atland, at Landskrona, Aug. 21.
SS Atlantian, at London, Aug. 21.
SS Florida, at Kirkwall, Aug. 19.
SS Anna, at Kirkwall, Aug. 19.
SS Knut Hamsun, at Kirkwall, Aug. 20.

Sailed.

SS Aromonia, from Spezia, Aug. 11.
SS Djember, from Port Natal, Aug. 16.
SS Tanafjord, with Kirkwall, Aug. 22.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Aug. 22.
SS Wakasa Maru, from Murmoran, Aug. 21.
SS Carpathia, from Liverpool, Aug. 22.
SS Gothland, from Rotterdam, Aug. 19.
SS C. of Savannah, from Port Natal, Aug. 21.

Passed.

SS Vigo, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.

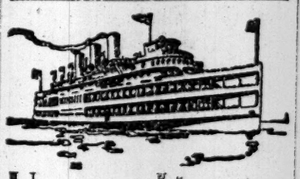
Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Mermon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Patris.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Heilig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Kristianiafjord.

Post Office News Item.

All previous July increases in postal savings deposits were exceeded last month when a net gain of over $5,700,000 was made, as against one of $342,940 in July, 1915. All sections of the country contributed to this increase. The offices showing the largest gains for July were: New York, $561,706; Brooklyn, $256,888; Detroit, $145,659; Chicago, $124,031, and Boston, $119,952.

On July 31, 7,087 Post Offices were accepting deposits in the United States, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. The number of depositors approximated 612,000, with $80,700,000 standing to their credit. Of this sum, $76,400,000, or nearly seven-eighths, were accumulated at the 471 offices having deposits of $20,000 and over, and about seven-tenths of all the deposits were in the 87 offices having more than $100,000 on deposit. Nine offices now have over a million dollars each on deposit, Philadelphia having passed this mark in July. These nine offices—New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Portland, and Philadelphia—hold about 42 per cent. of all deposits.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant a la Carte.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Henderick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M

Desirable Short Time Investments

that should meet the requirements of the most exacting investors are being offered by us at prices to yield from 4.40 to 5.35%.

We shall be glad to send detailed information on request.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Yields 5⅝%

Discriminating investors are among the purchasers of this bond issue—not only on account of the attractive return on their money, but the great margin of safety behind their principal.

TOTAL INCOME TWICE BOND INTEREST CHARGES

Company serves a population of more than one million people—and is constantly growing.

Issue is amply secured by direct first mortgage on one of the most important hydro-electric properties in the United States.

Write for descriptive booklet.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

Canadian
Government and Municipal
Bonds

combine all the essentials of sound investment, and may be purchased to yield from

4.85% to 6%

Our August offerings include bonds of some of the oldest and most important Provinces and Cities in Canada.

Write for circular A-32

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Northern Union Gas Co.
First Mortgage 5s 1927

Consolidated Gas System (New York)

Secured by a first mortgage on one of the most important units in the system.

Net earnings for 1915 reported as about five times fixed charges.

Yield about 4.80%

Circular T-4068.

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. - - New York

United States Bonds
and other choice
Investment Securities

Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar St. 15 East 45th St.
New York

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is now available for the use of investors. This booklet embodies a summary of recent information regarding 99 Public Utility bond issues which we recommend for investment.
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Price on Application.
Cummings, Prudden & Co.
111 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5482.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Encounter Profit Taking —Prices Recede Moderately—Steel Near Par.

The stage was reached in the stock market yesterday at which new buyers found many earlier buyers willing to sell, with the result that stocks previously withheld from the market came into it in very considerable volume, with the natural result of forcing reactions in most parts of the list. It was what a great majority of observers were expecting to happen very soon, and it did not surprise them that it came yesterday after the market on Tuesday had advanced vigorously on the most active trading which had been seen since the end of last October. Not all stocks, however, yielded ground. United States Steel, which has held the leadership in this market, moved rapidly forward, and in the early afternoon came within a fraction of reaching par, which was the price which the bulls set for the stock. It fell away under the very heavy profit-taking to which it was subjected, but even so ended the day with a net gain. It was a fraction and less than the overnight advance which occurred in the stock, but it showed, nevertheless, the breadth of the movement which has been under way in this issue, for had the buying not been broad the market could not have taken all the stock which it was called upon to absorb yesterday.

On the average the industrials just about held their own, while the railroads lost a substantial fraction of the ground which they had gained on Tuesday. This was doing nothing more than resuming the status of the market in these shares prior to the organized effort which was made the day before yesterday to bring them more in line with the rest of the list. The factors governing them were still the same. The Washington conferences were going on, with the Street uncertain as to their exact outcome, though confident that a strike would be avoided. Against the increase in railroad expenses which would be involved in acceding to the President's demand the Street is setting up the present very large earnings, which promise for the railroads of the country as a whole an increase in net this year several times the $50,000,000 at which the railroad Presidents estimate the cost of yielding the eight-hour day. But that is not the only offset. In the background lies the hope that yielding now to public pressure in a matter which unfavorably affects railway earnings the roads will in turn be allowed to readjust rates in a manner to offset this added cost of operation.

The stock market, however, was not looking much to external forces. The buying movement had assumed large proportions and prices were carried forward by the momentum of the movement until the pressure of profit-taking first checked it and then caused a return wave. At such times the makers of stock markets hardly stop to look at things beyond the market itself. There was news of both sort, but nothing sufficiently novel or important to command much interest. The news from the steel trade bore as closely as any upon the thoughts which have been uppermost in the minds of those who have been buying stocks of late. It reemphasized the keen demand for the product of that industry which comes as near as any to the foundation of the business structure as a whole. Activity there and buying far ahead are as good a gauge as one can find of the trade outlook.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.
		up to 30,	up to 60,	up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3½	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60, 60 to 90.	Commodity.
Besoth	5	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½
Chicago	5		
St. Louis	5	3	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days.....2¾@3 | 5 months.....3½@3¾
90 days.....3 @3¼ | 6 months.....3½@3¾
4 months.....3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
4 to 6 months.....3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3½@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	5.90¼	5.90¼	5.90¼	
Marks—				
Demand	72.00	71.90¾	71.96¾	—.00⅜
Cables	72.00⅛	72.00	72.00	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1820 Paris	5.90⅜	5.90⅛
95.28 Berlin	72.00	72.00⅛
5.1820 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅝
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.75	30.80
5.1820 Italy	6.48¼	6.47½
20.26 Austria	12.36	12.39
26.73 Scandinavia	28.60	28.70
19.30 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.25	41.37½
China—		
Hongkong	51.25	51.35
Shanghai	72.50	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

†Less ⅛.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $486,004,238; balance, $25,297,921; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $779,495.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875 premium, unchanged.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31¾d, up 1-16d; in New York, 60⅝c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

$4,000,000 BY STOCK RISE.

Paper Profits for American International on Shipping Shares.

The recent rise in the stock market has brought about an appreciation of more than $4,000,000 in the holdings of International Mercantile Marine and United Fruit Company, which were recently acquired in the open market by the American International Corporation. No authentic estimate of the amount of either issue bought has ever been made, but a prominent official in the company confirmed yesterday a printed report that the investment in shipping stocks already showed a paper profit of 8 per cent. on the capital of the American International Corporation, or at the rate of 16 per cent. on the paid-in capital.

The same official said that the company had no further purchases in view at this time, and that there would be no more calls on the stockholders for some months, possibly a year. The 50 per cent. required under the laws of New York State has already been paid into the company's treasury.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,094,535
Same day last year	1,051,010
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	104,424,648
Same period last year	93,668,355
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52½	53	400	Acme Tea	52	52⅞	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	300	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅞	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	200	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
24	24⅝	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25½	25⅝	23	23	
77	77½	1,300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	77	77⅞	77	77	—1
39¼	40	100	Am. Bank Note	40	40	40	40	
88⅝	89¼	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89¼	88¼	88¾	— ½
197	198	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	197½	197½	197½	197½	+1½
61¼	61⅝	23,500	Am. Can	61¾	62⅜	61⅛	61⅝	+ ⅜
62⅝	63¼	4,400	Am. Car & Fdry	64½	64½	62¼	62⅝	—1⅝
148½	149½	400	Am. Coal Products	148¼	149	148½	149	+1½
52⅝	53	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	52⅝	52⅞	— ⅜
98½	102	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99	99	99	99	—2
52¼	52⅝	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52¾	52⅝	52¼	52¼	— ½
28½	28⅝	700	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28⅝	28	28	
21¼	22¼	2,300	Am. Linseed	22¼	22½	22	22	
50	50⅜	400	Am. Linseed pf	50⅞	50⅞	50	50⅜	— ⅝
77¼	77⅛	13,000	Am. Locomotive	79½	79½	77⅛	77½	—1¾
105⅞	106	900	Am. Locomotive pf	106	106	105¾	105⅞	— ⅛
100¼	100¼	11,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100½	101⅛	99⅞	100¼	— ⅛
111½	112½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
94	95	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94	94	94	94	
85	86	100	Am. Smelt. pf. B	86⅞	87⅛	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅛
56	56⅛	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	57	57	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅝
100½	110¼	600	Am. Sugar Ref	110½	110½	110¼	110⅜	— ⅛
118	120	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118⅞	119	118⅞	119	
131½	131⅞	1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	132	132	131½	131⅝	— ⅛
220	222	700	Am. Tobacco	219½	221	219½	221	+1
107	108⅛	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	+ ½
46¾	47	1,700	Am. Woolen	47¼	47½	46¾	47	
97⅜	98	200	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	98	97⅜	98	+ ⅞
26½	27	300	Am. Writing P. pf	27	27	27	27	+ ⅝
34	35	2,800	Am. Zinc L. S	34⅜	35⅜	34⅜	34½	+ ⅝
86⅞	87	81,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅞	87⅛	86	87⅛	+1
71⅜	72⅛	1,000	Associated Oil	70	72	70	71⅝	+2½
104¼	104⅜	3,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	105¼	105¼	104¾	104¾	— ¼
98⅝	99	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	
71	71⅞	1,475	Atlantic, G. & W. I	70½	72	69½	72	+1⅞
114	115	100	Atlantic Coast Line	115	115	115	115	+1½
80¼	80⅞	14,700	Baldwin Loco	82¼	82¼	80¼	80⅞	— ⅛
105	106⅛	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105	
88	88½	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	89	89⅝	88½	88⅜	— ⅛
73	73½	2,500	Baltimore & O. pf	74	74	73	73½	
483	489	1,035	Bethlehem Steel	479¾	489¾	479½	482¾	—4⅝
84½	85	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅞	85	84⅞	85	+ ¼
68	68¼	4,000	Butte & Superior	68½	69¼	68	68	
19⅛	19⅜	200	California Petrol	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
45	46	300	California Pet. pf	46¼	46¼	45	46¼	+ ⅛
177¼	177¾	1,600	Canadian Pacific	179	179	177¼	177¼	—1
...	86	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	85	85	85	85	+1
57½	57⅝	3,500	Central Leather Co	58	58¼	57½	57⅛	— ⅛
112	113	400	Central Leather pf	113	113	112¼	112⅞	+ ⅛
103¼	105	200	Chandler Motor cfs	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	+1⅞
62¾	63	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	63¾	63⅞	62⅝	62¾	— ⅛
36⅞	37	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37	37	37	
95	95¼	4,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅞	95⅞	94¾	95	— ¼
126¾	127	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	126⅝	127	126¾	126¾	— ⅛
127	128	300	Chi. & Northwest	127⅝	127⅝	127½	127½	
170	175	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	170	170	170	170	
17⅛	17⅜	5,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18⅛	18⅛	17⅜	17⅛	— ⅞
19⅜	20	500	Chile Copper	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	
52⅜	52⅝	2,600	Chino Copper	52	53	52	52⅝	+ ⅞
50¼	50½	15,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	51¼	51½	50¼	50⅜	— ⅝
138⅝	139	1,500	Consolidated Gas	139⅝	140	139	139	—1⅝
99	100¾	300	Continental Can	99	100	99¼	99¼	— ⅝
15	15¼	5,300	Corn Products Ref	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	
90½	91½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91⅞	91⅞	91½	91½	+ ⅞
		25	Do., odd lot	91½	91½	91½	91½	
75½	76	18,600	Crucible Steel	79	79	75½	75½	—1¾
245	270	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	240	244	240	244	—1
56¼	56⅞	6,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	57⅜	57⅜	56	56½	— ⅝
94⅜	94¾	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95⅜	95⅜	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
33¼	34	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
139	140	75	Detroit Edison Co	139¼	139¼	139	139¼	
116	117½	400	Detroit United Ry	117½	117½	117⅜	117½	— ¼
46¾	46¾	6,000	Distillers' Secur	46¾	47⅜	46¼	46¼	
25⅜	25⅝	400	Dome Mines	25	25⅝	25	25¼	— ⅛
9	10	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	
37⅝	38	20,000	Erie	39¼	39⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1
54⅛	54½	4,000	Erie 1st pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
45¼	46	300	Erie 2d pf	46⅜	46⅜	46	46	+ ⅛
39	39⅛	200	Fed. M. & S. pf. xd	39	39⅛	39	39⅛	+2¾
170⅜	171	1,000	General Electric	171½	171½	170½	170½	—1
530	579	100	General Motors	579	579	579	579	—1
120¼	121½	1,200	General Motors pf	120⅛	121¾	120¼	121	+1
73½	73⅞	8,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	74½	72½	73⅝	+1
88	88⅝	1,000	Granby Consol	88¼	88½	87⅞	88	+ ⅛
117⅜	118¼	2,100	Great Northern pf	118¼	119	118	118	
39⅜	39⅝	5,000	G. N. ore Ctfs. prop	40	40¼	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
46¾	47	3,300	Greene-Cananea	47	47⅜	46	46⅜	+1
85	88	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	85⅞	85⅞	85	85	—2½
101⅜	102¼	1,100	Illinois Central	102	102¼	102	102¼	
53⅛	53⅝	27,000	Inspiration Copper	52⅜	54	52	53¼	+ ⅝
17⅛	17⅜	2,300	Interboro Consol	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
10	14	100	Int. Agricultural	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
115	117	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	114⅝	115	114⅜	115	+ ¼
37⅛	37¼	38,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	38⅛	38⅛	36	37¼	+ ¼
100¼	100⅝	33,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	101⅞	102	100¾	100⅝	—1⅛
41⅛	41¾	3,400	Int. Nickel	41⅝	42	40⅝	41⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	18	1,900	Int. Paper	16¼	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
71⅛	72		Int. Paper pf	72	72	71⅝	72	+ ⅛
87½	88	600	Jewel Tea	87	88	87	87⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	26	700	Kansas City South	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
50½	60	100	Kan. City South. pf	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	—1½
72½	73¼	2,700	Kelly Spring Tire	72⅞	73⅝	72¼	73¼	+ ⅝
50	50⅛	27,200	Kennecott Copper	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅝
77½	78	4,800	Lackawanna Steel	78⅜	79¼	77½	77⅞	+ ⅜
20⅛	21½	600	Lake Erie & West	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅝
42½	44	300	Lake Erie & W. pf	43	44	45	43	—1
82	82½	14,600	Lehigh Valley	81	82⅝	80¾	82	+ ⅛
45⅜	46¼	1,850	Lee Rubber & Tire	46¾	47⅜	45⅞	46⅜	+ ⅜
83½	84	3,200	Maxwell Motors	84	84	83¼	83⅝	+ ⅛
85	87	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	85	85	—1⅝
53	56	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
101½	101⅝	6,200	Mexican Petroleum	103	103¼	101¼	101½	— ⅛
90½	96	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+1¾
35½	35¼	1,700	Miami Copper	35	35⅜	35	35¼	— ⅛
121	123	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	122¼	122⅞	122½	122⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	4	100	Mo. Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
4⅝	5	300	Missouri Pacific	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
2⅜	3	300	Mo. Pacific ctfs	3	3	2⅞	3	
22½	22¾	900	Mo. Pacific pf	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
49¼	50	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	49⅜	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
92	93½	100	Montana Power	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
74	76	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75⅝	76	75	75⅞	+ ⅛
23½	24	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
66¼	67	300	Nat. Lead Co	66⅞	67	66¼	66⅝	— ⅛
114	117½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	116⅝	116⅞	116⅜	116⅝	— ⅛
185	187	7,300	Nevada Con. Cop	185	187	185	187	+ ⅛
137	138	700	N. Y. Air Brake	139⅝	139⅝	138	138	—1
103⅜	103¾	17,300	N. Y. Central	107	107	106	106¾	— ⅛
99	99½	2,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	101⅜	101⅜	99	99	—1½
27	28	900	N. Y. Ont. & West	27½	28	27½	27½	+ ¾
22	23	200	Norfolk Southern	23	23	23	23	
131	132	1,000	Norfolk & Western	132¼	132¼	131¾	131⅞	— ⅜
111¼	111⅜	2,800	Northern Pacific	112	112	111¼	111⅜	— ⅛
6	6¼	250	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
29	29½	2,200	Pacific Mail	28⅝	29	28⅜	28⅝	—⅝
96	96	200	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf	96⅜	96⅜	96	96	+2½
56¾	56	9,300	Penn. R. R	56¾	56¾	55⅞	55⅞	— ¼
102⅞	102⅝	400	People's Gas, Chi	102⅞	102⅞	102	102	—1
38⅜	40	200	Philadelphia Co	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	39¾	— ⅛
82½	85	100	P., C. & St. L	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅜
28	28⅜	100	Pittsburgh Coal	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
27	28	700	Pitts. Coal ctfs	27½	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
102	103	200	Pitts. Coal pf. ctfs	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ¼
54½	54½	800	Pressed Steel Car	55⅜	55⅜	54½	54½	— ¼
101	102	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	101	101	101	101	+1
166	167	500	Pullman Co	167	167⅜	167	167	— ⅛
2¾	3¼	5,000	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	5,000	Railway Steel Sp	50	50	48½	48½	+ ⅛
98	101	200	Railway Steel S. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	25	5,400	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	25	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
107⅜	107⅞	79,400	Reading	100½	100½	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅛
45⅞	46¼	400	Reading 1st pf	46	46	46	46	
54	54½	18,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	55	55½	54	54½	— ⅛
113½	113⅞	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113¾	113⅞	113¾	113⅞	+ ⅛
38½	39	200	Seab. Air Line pf	39	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
210	211	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	212½	212½	210	210	—2
207⅞	209	1,800	Shattuck-Arizona	207⅞	209¾	207⅞	209	
49½	50	700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	50½	50½	50	50	— ⅛
99½	99¾	13,400	Southern Pacific	100	100½	99½	99¾	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	7,800	Southern Railway	24½	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
68¾	69		Southern Ry. pf	70	70	69	69	— ⅞
92	96	100	Standard Milling	92	92	92	92	
85½	90	400	Standard Milling pf	86½	86½	85	85	—2½
128	128¼	5,200	Studebaker Co	128	128½	126⅝	128	
26½	26⅝	9,550	Tennessee Copper	25⅝	28¼	25⅝	26⅝	+1⅝
195	196	1,400	Texas Co	196½	197¼	195⅝	196¼	— ¼
11½	12¼	400	Texas & Pacific	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
63	64	500	Third Avenue	63½	63½	63	63¼	
103	104⅜	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	104½	105	104½	105	+1
7⅛	7½	100	Union B. & P. Co	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
42½	43½	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	+1⅝
142¼	142⅝	33,700	Union Pacific	143¼	143⅞	142¼	142⅝	— ⅛
82¼	82⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	
49½	52	400	United Cigar Mfrs	49	50	49	50	+2⅜
101⅜	102	400	United Cigar Stores	102	102	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅛
164	165	2,800	United Fruit Co	165¼	165¼	164	164	—1⅞
9	9½	200	United Rys. Invest	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
20	21	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	20	21	20	20	
20⅜	21⅛	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
53¼	54	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
31	31⅜	200	U. S. Express	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
115	115¼	12,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	115¼	117⅞	114⅝	115	— ⅛
58	58¼	4,800	U. S. Rubber	58	58⅝	57½	58	
97⅜	97¾	269,850	U. S. Steel	98¼	98⅝	97⅜	97¾	+ ⅜
117⅞	117⅞	4,100	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
72⅜	73	7,300	U. S. Sm., R. & M	73⅜	73⅞	71¼	72⅝	+1⅛
83½	83⅞	7,600	Utah Copper	83½	84⅝	82⅞	83⅜	+ ⅝
41½	42	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	— ⅛
13⅝	14	600	Wabash	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
50¼	50⅝	3,300	Wabash pf. A	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
27½	28	2,800	Wabash pf. B	28½	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
127½	128½	100	Wells Fargo Exp	128	128	128	128	+ ½
29⅝	30	1,000	Western Maryland	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
95¼	95½	300	Western Union Tel	95⅞	95⅞	95¼	95¼	— ⅜
60⅞	61	9,900	Westingh. E. & M	62	62	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	5	500	Wheeling & L. E	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
14	15	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	15	15	15	15	—1
6	6¼	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅝	36,100	Willys-Overland	47⅝	48¼	46	48¼	+ ¾
104¾	105¼	300	Willys-Overland pf	104¾	104¾	104	104¼	— ⅝
136⅝	137¼	500	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	137	137	136⅜	136⅝	+ ⅛
124½	125½	300	Woolworth Co, pf

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
1,455	Cities Service	255½	254	254	255
660	Cities Serv. pf.	87	86¼	86¾	87
400	Commonw. Pr.	64	63½	63	64½
600	Com. Pr. pf.	85¼	84¾	84½	85½
50	Consum. Pr. pf.	99	99	98	99
20	Pacific G.&E. pf	91½	90	90¼	91½
250	Republic R.&L.	38¾	38	38¼	38½
70	Toledo Traction	44	42¼	43	44
150	Tol. T. (old stk)	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf	79½	81
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf	47	48
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	148	151
American G. & E. pf	49¼	51
American Light & Traction	380	383
American Light & Traction pf	100½	111
American Power & Light	70½	72
American Power & Light pf	83¾	86
American Public Utilities	42	46
American Public Utilities pf	73½	75½
American W. W. & E.	8¾	9
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	22	23
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	62	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf	85	91
Baton Rouge notes	99¼	...
Carolina Powe. & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	76	79
Central States Electric	15	18½
Central States Electric pf	71½	72½
Colorado Power	24½	25½
Colorado Power pf	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf	79	83½
Connecticut Power pf	93	...
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf	100	...
Electric L. & S. pf	100	102
Empire District Electric pf	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11¾	13
Federal Light & Traction pf	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	85	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	75	80
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf	85	90
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	59½	64
Northern States Power	86½	87½
Northern States Power pf	96	96½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas	87	89
Ohio Cities Gas pf	43	47
Pacific G. & L.	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	58¾
Public S. Inv. Co. pf	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30¼
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Light	75	77
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf	80¾	84¾
Southern California Edison	90	92
†Southern California Edison pf	105	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	15½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	39½	40¾
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn., Ry., Lt. & Power	10¾	11
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf	49¼	50
Toledo Traction pf	80	83
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric pf	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	12	16
United Light & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf	74	76
Western Power	19½	20½
Western Power pf	69½	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	...
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	83	...
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	...
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95¼	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1517	98¾	...
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	...
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	80	90
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	92	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	93¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¾	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98	99
Northern Electric 1st 5s, 1941	95½	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	96½	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	...
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	95¾	96½

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96½	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97¾	98¼	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100¾	4.85
Argen. Gov't Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97¼	97¾	5.90
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100¼	100¾	5.50
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,20	99¾	100¼	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Quec.	5	Apr., 1920	96¾	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100½	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100¼	4.97
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99½	100¼	4.50
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105¼	107¼	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102½	4.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¾	101¼	4.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. W. T.	5	July, 1919	97½	98½	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¼	6.45
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	...	98	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99¾	5.05
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.26
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100¼	6.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¼	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99¼	99½	4.65
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	3.13
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101½	102¼	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.70
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98¾	99¼	5.75
Can. P. R.	6	July10,'17	99¾	100	6.00
Can. North.	6	July10,'18	99¾	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	3.75
C., B. & Qy.	4	July, 1921	97½	98¾	4.48
C. & N. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.15
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	...	95	...
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102	102¼	5.80
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96½	99	6¼
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99¾	100¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98¾	99¼	5.30
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.24
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101¼	101⅜	3.87
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¾	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	...	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	3	June, 1918	99	99½	...
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	99¾	99¾	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.00
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100¼	100¾	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100¾	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	88¼	89¾	9.65
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.87
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98¼	99¼	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¾	101	4.38
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.05
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¾	1.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97	97¾	6.65
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97¾	97¾	6.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100¼	5%
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.45

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year
Customs	$11,470,226	$27,227,905
Ord. int. rev.	25,619,628	57,778,959
Income tax	1,552,219	9,351,989
Miscellaneous	3,844,505	15,668,289
Total	$48,516,578	$110,057,124
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects.	14,658,937	21,681,588
Excess of total disb. over total rects.	17,892,537	37,928,166
Expenditures	66,176,506	181,736,057

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY for July—

		Increase.
Total operating revenue	$4,307,497	*$378,735
Total operating exp.	2,936,450	*370,031
Net operating revenue	1,371,047	*208,704

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Second week August	10,488	1,129
From July 1	65,200	*940

*Decrease.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

Second week August	125,951	14,667
From July 1	695,038	86,785

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. for July—

Operating revenue	14,255,787	1,292,584
Operating expenses	8,603,827	803,769
Operating income	5,651,960	488,814
Taxes and uncoll. revs.	603,745	33,114

WABASH RAILWAY CO. for July—

	1916.	1915.
Operating revenue	3,024,919	2,422,488
Operating expenses	2,008,577	1,918,823
Net revenue	1,016,342	503,660

Public Utilities.

INTERSTATE ELECTRIC CORPORATION reported for the six months and the twelve months ended June 30, 1915, as follows—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Six mos. gr.	$292,613	$259,313	$33,299
Exp. & taxes.	177,886	162,272	15,564
Net earnings.	114,777	97,042	17,735
12 mos. gr.	586,698	587,671	49,022
Exp. & taxes.	345,454	324,772	20,682
Net earnings.	241,240	212,899	28,341

ALABAMA POWER CO.—Alabama Traction, Light & Power Subsidiary—

July gross	$120,978	$86,014	$34,959
Exp. & taxes.	48,053	35,890	12,663
Net earnings.	72,920	50,524	22,396
12 mos. gr.	1,294,460	900,599	393,861
Exp. & taxes.	497,591	371,009	126,582
Net earnings.	796,869	529,590	267,279

PHILADELPHIA CO.—

July gross	$2,263,146	$1,939,974	$323,175
Net	836,778	745,483	80,291
4 mos. gr.	9,427,221	8,074,953	1,352,269
Net	4,094,804	3,447,070	647,814

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	4½	4.25
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4	4½	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	4.65	4.55
Can. Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.62	4.40
Chas. & Ohio.	1916-'29	5½	4.63	4.45
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.28	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	5.50	4.75
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.80	4.50
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.88	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	4.62	4.38
Illinois Central	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.60	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'23	5	5.60	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½	4.62	4.38
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4	4.62	4.40
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1916-'28	4	4.38	4.12
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½	4.70	4.40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.08	Mexican	.17
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Caledonia	.35	Savage	.05
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada	.26
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.68
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con.	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Jacket Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	.45	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.84	Florence	.56
McNamara	.03	G'field Consol.	.83
Midway	.19	Goldfield Merger	.07
Mizpah Exten.	.18	Jumbo Exten.	.53
Montana	.23	Lone Star	.03
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.14
Rescue	.25	Silver Pick	.15
Tonopah Exten.	5.70	Spearhead	.05
West End	.79	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.91
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.18
Booth	.12	Packard	.35
C. O. D.	.02	Rochester Mines	.58
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.40
		White Caps	.29

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10¼	10¾	Isabella	18¼	18⅝
Elkton	17	17½	Jackpot	6	8
El Paso	60	75	McKinney	23	33
Findlay	3¾	4¼	Portland	.165	167½
Golden C.	.212	214	Vindicator	.190	200
Gold Sov.	5¼	6	U G M.	9¼	9¾
Granite	.62	67½			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Ahmeek	100½	101	100½	101
10	Alaska	17	17	17	17
185	Allouez	67¼	68	67¼	68
4,040	Am. Zinc	34¾	35¼	34	35
519	Am. Zinc pf.	65	66	65	66
630	Anaconda	86½	87¾	86½	87
219	Arizona Com.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
470	Butte & Bal.	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
725	Butte & Sup.	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾
710	Cal. & Ariz.	72	72¾	71½	71½
26	Cal. & Hecla	532	550	550	552
50	Centennial	16¼	16¼	15¾	16¼
60	Chino	52½	52½	52¼	52¾
3,780	Copper Range	64¼	65¼	64¼	65
860	East Butte	13	13⅝	13	13⅜
242	Granby	87¾	88¼	87¼	88
280	Greene-Can.	43½	47	45½	47
20	Hedley Gold	19½	19½	19½	19½
100	Helvetia	20c	20c	20c	20c
100	Inspiration	53½	53¾	53¼	53¼
110	Island Creek	47¼	47¾	46½	46¾
550	Isle Royale	29	30	29	30
5	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Lake	13	13½	13	13¼
190	Mass Con.	13	13½	12⅝	13
20	Michigan	3½	3½	3½	3½
178	Mohawk	90¼	91¾	90½	91
80	Nevada Con.	18½	18¾	18¼	18¾
320	New Arcadia	6	6½	6	6¼
200	New Idria	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
650	North Butte	23½	23⅝	23½	23½
300	North Lake	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
260	Old Dominion	70½	71¾	70	70
185	Osceola	89¼	90	89¼	90
23	Pond Creek	15	15	15	15
192	Quincy	92	92½	91¾	92½
220	Ray Con.	24⅞	25⅛	24¾	25
160	Santa Fe	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
450	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
540	South Lake	7	7⅜	7	7⅜
410	St. Mary's	75	75¾	74	74
175	Superior	16	16¼	16	16¼
210	Tamarack	41	41	40½	40¾
505	Trinity	6¾	7	6½	6¾
1,100	Tuolumne	46c	48c	46c	47c
4,518	U. S. Smelter	71¾	73¾	71	73½
836	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾
420	Utah	Apex	4	4	3¾	4
30	Utah Con.	14	14	14	14
180	Utah Cop.	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼
240	Utah Metal	8¼	8¼	7¾	8
20	Winona	6	6	6	6
130	Wolverine	53	53½	53	53½
50	Wyandot	1½	1½	1½	1½

RAILROADS.

19	Boston & Alb.	179	179	179	179
19	Boston Elev.	73½	73½	73	73
1,012	Boston & Me.	38	39	37½	37½
11	Fitchburg pf.	74½	74½	73½	73½
106	Maine Central	100	100	100	100
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	41	41	41	41
33	New Haven	61	61	60	60
10	Old Colony	145	145	145	145
8	W. E. St. R.R.	56	56	56	56

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. Agr. Ch.	78	78	77½	77½
90	Am. Ag. C. pf.	101	101½	101	101
60	Am. Pn. Barv.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
10	Am. Sugar	110½	110½	110½	110½
90	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	117¼	118
88	Am. Tel. & T.	132	132	131½	131¾
40	Am. Woolen	47	47	47	47
58	Am. Wool. pf.	97¾	98	97½	97½
16	Amosk. M. pf.	99	99	99	99
3,637	A. G. & W. I.	70½	72	69¾	71½
230	A. G. & W. I. pf.	65¾	66	65¾	66
270	Cuban Cement.	22	22	21½	21½
10	Edison Elec.	236	236	236	236
40	Mass. Gas	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¼
150	Mass. Gas pf.	82	82	82	82
91	N. E. Tel.	127	127	127	127
3,572	N. E. T. rts.	4.05	4.05	4	4
300	Swift	145	149	145	148½
50	Torrington	61	61	60	60
1	Torrington pf.	31	31	31	31
684	United Fruit.	165	165¾	164½	164½
883	United Shoe M.	54½	54¾	54	54
5,653	U. S. Steel.	98¾	99¼	98	98
42	U. S. Steel pf.	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
225	Ventura Oil.	8	8¼	8	8¼
54	Western Un.	96¼	96¼	95½	95½

BONDS.

$1,000	A. A. C. 5s, '28	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2,000	A. A. C. 5s, '24	97½	97½	97½	97½
6,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	91⅜	91⅝	91¼	91⅜
10,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	83½	83⅜	83½	83⅜
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s.	86½	86½	86½	86½
25,000	Mass. G. 4½s.	97	97	97	97
5,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
1,000	N. E. T. 5s, '32.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
8,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼
1,000	U. S. Sm. 5s.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
4,000	Un. F. 4½s, '25	97½	97½	97½	97½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Humboldt	.01	.02
Am Oil	.24	.27	Houma Oil	.80	.85
Bay S Gas	1.13	1.25	Iron Blos	1¼	1⅜
Begole	.75	.95	Iron Cap	3½	3¾
Bingham	10	10¼	Iron C pf	5½	6
Bohemia	1¾	1⅞	Jerome Y	1½	1¾
Bos Corbin	.70	.75	La Rosa	.60	.70
Boston Ely	1¼	1⅜	Majestic	.57	.63
Bos Mon	.80	.82	Mex Metls	.38	.41
Bos Arts	2⅜	2½	Mojave T	3¼	...
Butte & L	.68	.70	Nat L & Z	.75	.76
Cal Corbin	4	4½	N Baltic	1⅜	3½
Calaveras	5	5½	Nev Doug	1¼	1⅝
Champion	.12	.13	N Cornelia	14½	15
Chief Con	2	2¼	N U Bing	¾	1
Con Cop	1⅜	2	Nixon	.32	.34
Con Aris	1¾	1⅞	Oneco	.75	.95
Crown B	.35	.45	Onondaga	...	1¼
Davis-Daly	2¼	2⅜	Ohio Cop	.07	.10
Cortez	.25	.50	Pilot Butte	.08	.09
Earle	.31	.32	Truro	3	3¼
E & B B	1⅜	1⅝	Rilla	.19	.20
Fortuna	.22	.25	S W Miami	1⅜	1⅝
Gold Lake	.18	.20	US V Ext	84½	85
Houghton	1⅜	1⅝	Yuk Gold	2	2¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel common sold on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at 99½. Large realizing was invited by the rise and this was felt in the later dealings when there was a reaction to 97¾. The trading was on a heavy scale and the action of Steel exerted an effect upon the entire list.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold	17⅜	17¼	17½	17½
50	Allis Chalmers	25⅛	25⅜	25½	25⅜
880	Amer. B. Sug.	88½	89	88¼	89⅛
920	Amer. Can.	61¾	62⅜	61¼	61¾
450	Amer. Car & F.	63½	64¾	62⅝	62⅝
150	Amer. Ice Sec.	28¼	28½	28¼	28½
1,170	Amer. Loco.	79⅝	79⅝	77½	77½
1,140	Amer. Smelt.	100½	101¼	99¾	100¼
20	Amer. Steel Fy	56½	56½	56¼	56½
125	Amer. Woolen	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
70	Amer. Zinc	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½
20	Amer. T. & T.	132	132	132	132
4,190	Anaconda	89⅜	87⅞	86½	86⅝
90	Atchison	105	105⅜	105	105¼
1,090	Bald

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Are Generally Lower in the Curb Market on Less Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 392,402 shares of stocks and $115,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 86,768; oils, 82,504, and mining, 223,130. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡Aetna Exp.	13⅛-13⅜	13⅜	12	12
300	‡Am. D. Syn.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
8,000	Am. Int. Cp. ($50 paid)..	53	55	53	53½
435	Butler Cham.	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
200	Can. Nat. G..	1	1	1	1
385	‡Carbon Steel	70¼	74⅜	70¼	74⅛
700	Chevr. Mot.	206	207	202	205
2,000	C. of R. & H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
135	Driggs-Seab..	98	98	97	98
500	‡Electric Gun	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
120	Emer. Phon..	10	10	10	10
4,700	‡Fisher B. C.	37½	38⅛	37⅜	37⅝
1,500	G., W. & W..	45½	45½	44¼	44½
150	H. & B. C. C.	*37¾	*37¾	37	37
3	Holly Sug. C.	46	46	46	46
13,400	‡I. C. C. Co.	32	35	31	34
300	‡Jop. Ore S. (new stock).	60	60	60	60
700	Kapo Mfg. C.	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛
500	Kath. Ir. pf.	19	19	18	18½
300	‡Lake Tor. B.	8¼	8¼	8	8⅛
100	Marc. of A...	3½	3½	3½	3½
3,500	‡Maxim Mun.	6¾	6¾	6	6¼
200	‡Met. Motors.	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
10,000	‡Midv. Steel	64⅝	64⅝	63⅝	63½
200	Peerless T. & Motor Cor..	25	25	24⅞	24⅞
1,400	‡Pul. Ven. C.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
700	‡P. V. C. pf.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
550	‡Scr.-B. Cor.	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾
340	Spid. Body C.	84	84	83	83½
70	S. S. Co., pf.	123	123	121	123
500	‡St. J. Lead..	13½	13½	13½	13½
600	‡Stromb. Car.	44½	44⅝	44½	44½
800	Stutz Motor.	65	65⅜	65	65¼
1,500	Sub. Boat V. t. ctfs.....	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞
1,000	‡Tob. Prod..	47½	47½	47	47½
8,200	‡U. S. Light & Heat Cor.	3½	3½	3	3⅛
300	U. S. S.S. Co.	6	6	6	6
300	Unicorn Film	1	1	1	1
2,000	‡Un. Motors.	63½	64½	63¼	64⅛
1,400	White M. Co.	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛
5,000	Willys-O. rts.	⅝	11	⅝	11
200	World F. vt. tr. ctfs	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4	4⅞	4	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	15	15	15	— ¼
47	Ohio Oil	227	226	227	— 3
40	Prairie O.& G.	396	385	396	
52	Std. Oil, Cal.	288	287	288	+ 2
65	Std. Oil, N. J.	520	516	520	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	†Alba. Pet. Ltd. (pros.)	58	58	58	58
600	‡BarnettO.& G.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
3,000	‡Cos. & Co. (oil refiners)	13½	13½	13	13
1,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	11¼	11⅜	11	11
1,000	‡Federal Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,200	‡Int. Petrol...	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
300	Kenova Oil, (a prospect) ..	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	Met. Petrol...	14½	14⅝	14	14⅝
4,000	††Midwest Oil.	42	42	40	40
2,800	‡N. Y.-Okla...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
35,000	‡Okla. Oil ..	9½	11	9½	11
800	Okla. P. & R.	6¼	6¼	6	6
11,500	†Omar O.& G.	94	95	92	94
1,100	‡Pan Am.P.pf.	89½	90	89½	89½
1,500	‡Sapul.O.& R.	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
400	‡Sinclair Oil..	38¾	39	38¾	39
5,600	††Tex.-Mex.P.	95	95	94	95
9,000	‡Unit. Western	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	‡Ala.-Br. Col. M. (6 pros.)	55	55	50	50
1,200	††Alas.-W..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,500	‡Ariz Cop....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
2,000	††Atlanta ..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
6,100	B. L. C. C..	3⅞	4	3⅜	3⅝
500	‡Booth	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
7,500	Bos. & Mon..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Butte C.&Z.. v. t. ctfs...	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	B. & N. Y...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
850	‡Cal. Cop....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
16,700	Caledonia ..	65	67	61	64
3,000	‡Cashboy ..	4½	4½	4¼	4½
100	C. de P. Cop.	36½	36½	36½	36½
700	††Com. Tun..	8	8	8	8
2,500	Con. A. S....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	‡Con-H. ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Crystal C. M.	1	1	1	1
9,500	††Enama C....	50	55	50	55
350	‡Gold. Cpns..	84	84	81	84
2,500	‡G. M.....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,250	Hecla Min...	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
10,700	‡Insp. Needles Cop. (a pr.)	63	75	65	74
15,000	Jer. Verde (a pros.) ..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	‡Jer. Victor Ext. (a pr.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,250	††Jim Butler	85	87	85	86
3,500	‡Jumbo Ext..	53	54	53	53
1,000	††Kewanas ..	10½	10½	10½	10½
500	La Rose Cons	1⅛	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
2,500	††Marsh Min.	10½	11	10½	10⅝
2,600	Maryville Gold Mining Co..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13,700	††Mich. Gold M.	65	67	65	65
500	‡Mol. Tung..	3½	3½	3½	3½
500	††Mon. G'ld M.	96	96	96	96
14,000	Mon. Silver..	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
10,000	††Moth. Lode	31½	32	31½	32
8,000	††Newray M.	53	54	52	54
270	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co.	15	15	15	15
350	O'man Bld J.	⅞	1	⅞	1
500	†O'man Lex. (a pros.)...	66	66	66	66
23,100	††Old Em. L.	14	15	12	15
1,500	††Peterson L.	23	23	23	23
800	‡Ray Her. M.	3⅜	3⅜	*3½	3⅜
5,700	††Ray C. M.	18	19	18	18⅛
500	†Roch. Mines	60	60	60	60
300	‡Short Creek Zinc & Lead	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	††Silver Pick	15½	15½	15	15
200	Std. Sil.-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,500	††Success M.	33	33	30	32
1,000	††Temisk'm'g.	60	61	60	60
250	‡Tono. Belm't	4	4¼	4	4¼
700	Tono. Ext....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
250	Tono Mining..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Tri-Bullion ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Un. Eastern..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
8,000	‡Un. V. Ext..	33⅜	35⅝	33⅜	34⅝
12,000	Unity Gold M.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
500	†W. E. Con...	79	79	79	79
650	‡White O. M.	6	6½	6	6½
300	‡Yuscaran Con	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS

$45,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s, w.i.	101½	101½	99¼	100
60,000	‡Rus. Gov. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
10,000	‡Sulz. & Sons 8s	100	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Not reported Tuesday—250 shares of Int. Petroleum sold at 10.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord..	18¾	19½	18⅝	19½
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.B.	19¼	19½	18⅝	19½
Car. Light & Power...	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Charcoal Iron of Am.	5¾	6¼	5⅝	6¼
Char. Iron of Am. pf.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Emerson Motor.....	2½	4	3½	3⅝
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car.....	7	8	7⅝	8¼
Holly Sugar pf.....	94½	95½	94½	95½
Hupp Motor Car.....	6½	6¾	6½	7
Int. Agric. & Fuse..	19	20	19	20
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9	8½	9
Manhattan Transit...	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Mitchell Motors.....	65	67	65	67
Princess Motors	1	1½	1	1½
Saxon Motor Car.....	74	74¾	74	74¾
Standard Motors....	6	6½	6	6½
U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
United Drug	69½	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	30	32
United Drug 2d pf...	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Houston Oil	13	16	14	16
Pierce Oil	11⅜	12½	12	12½
Muskogee Refining ..	3¼	3¾	3½	3½
Savoy Oil.....	9½	10½	9½	10½
Wayside Oil & Ref..	52	54	52	54
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4	4¼	4	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10	10½	10	10½
Dundee-Arizona	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Goldfield Merger..	8	9	8	9
Goldfield Red Lion..	13	15	13	15
Seven Troughs Coal'n.	18	25	..	..

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	81	82	81	82

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	61	64	60	64
American Brass	282	284	282	286
Atlas Powder	178	183	178	183
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	121	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	500	605	590	605
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	815	820	815	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	295	310	289	300
Du Pont Powd., deb.	101	103	100	104
Hercules Powder	325	330	323	330
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms..	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	168	168	163	168
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	570	580	505	510
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1,300	1,500	1,300	1,500

ALLIES SEEK MORE STEEL.

Many Mills Unable to Accept Business for Early Delivery.

The iron and steel trade papers in their weekly reviews enlarge on the sold-out condition of most of the mills, on further increases of iron prices, on the persistence of the demand for steel for munitions, and on the inability of the mills to accept business for early delivery. The Iron Age says:

Pig iron rather than steel has been the market leader of the week. The spectacular orders for shell and other war steel, with deliveries running six to ten months ahead, having been put on producers' books, interest in the steel trade centres on the balancing of supply and demand in the domestic market for the first half of 1917. Yet it is evident that the Allies want much more steel from the United States.

Many orders now on the books of leading steel companies for this year's delivery must go over to 1917. Weeks of almost unbroken hot weather have aggravated an oversold condition, and consumers have not yet felt the full effect of this exceptional curtailment. The recent increase in domestic buying for the first half of 1917 still leaves the total much short of what some steel makers had expected. But at present high prices consumers are cautious, in spite of warnings that they may overstay.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Pig iron now is sharing more freely in the tremendous demand for iron and steel products and throughout the country there is a growing movement among consumers to place their orders for delivery up to July of next year Steelmaking grades of iron are stiffening in price, and advances of 50 cents a ton have been paid in some districts, but foundry metal is more sluggish.

Little can be added or detracted from previous statements with regard to the demand upon the mills for steel products which continues of such superlative proportions that sales executives are hard driven as to how to distribute their output among their customers so that all may be reasonably served. So many of the latter have greatly increased their requirements and with the heavy movement for export there is the insistent clamor for more tonnage, notwithstanding the record-breaking rate of production.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Thirty-nine corporations, having aggregate capital stock of $15,828,250, were chartered today. They include:

Kelsey Wheel Co., Inc., Millbrook; wheels, automobile accessories, parts, $13,000,000; A. E. Moore, D. Havens, E. E. Holmes, 37 Wall St.

Steel Equipment Corp., furniture, fillings, devices of metal, wood, stone, fireproofing material, contractors, $700,000; I. W. Dunelow, T. W. Becker, A. E. Pattison, 80 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Whitcombe Chemical Co., Inc., Batavia, drugs, chemicals, $200,000; J. W. Coupland, J. H. Haelber, W. B. Whitcombe, 40d E. Main St., Batavia.

Tru-tone Phonograph Co., Inc., phonographs, apparatus, musical instruments, publisher, talking machines, telephone apparatus, $1,000,000; E. P. Barrett, J. F. Jenkins, W. K. Freeman, 30 East 42d St.

Recardo, Gomez & Dietlin Co., Inc., Hornell, mercantile, $350,000; A. S. De La Fuente, F. K. Dietlin, J. E. Deredon, 9 Stevenson Av., New Rochelle.

The Roebling Advertising Corp., advertising, $100,000; I. F. Moritz, S. L. and G. W. Roebling, Passaic N. J.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox Photoplays, Inc., moving picture machines, films, theatres, $100,000; F. H. Macus, W. Smith, A. C. Thomas, 2 Rector St.

Stuart-Pierce Corp., Middletown, theatrical, motion pictures, $50,000; A. F. Pierce, Jr., D. E. Stuart, A. C. Ogden, Middletown.

North American Line, inc., transportation, commerce, navigation, $50,000; L. N. Larson, P. A. Pickrell, G. C. Young, 165 Broadway.

Stribow Corp., articles from residium or by-products of natural or manufactured products, $50,000; A. D. Kinney, R. Rogers, E. Keale, 25 Broad St.

Mutual Funding Corp., Ltd., Eddyville, underwriters for all manner of securities and investments, $25,000; H. W. V. Cook, T. D. Huff, G. V. Reilley, 28 Nassau St.

Morkville Dress Co., inc., Wyandanch, women's garments, $50,000; H. Schuldenfreie, G. Orlevitch, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

Carnegie Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., tires, other merchandise, $25,000; W. H. Wood, V. W. Fink, B. J. Reynolds, 69 Wall St.

Standard Catalyst Co., Inc., mining, quarrying, chemists, druggists, paints, varnishes, $20,000; E. F. Spitz, S. K. Rapp, I. H. Cohen, 1,252 Clay Av., Bronx.

Herkimer Hardware Co., Inc., Herkimer, hardware, supplies, textile fabrics, merchandise, commodities, $18,000; H. A. Van Alstyne, R. L. McGibeny, E. B. Baker, Herkimer.

Associated Solicitors, Inc., Wyandanch, stocks, bonds, securities, agent, realty, mining, $10,000; W. E. Mekliff, E. M. Beyhl, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

Hyde Waist Co., Inc., waists, costumes, $9,000; A. Forman, S. Rosenberg, H. Cohen, 339 E. 7th St.

Cinalose Refining Co., Inc., chemists, importers, refiners, manufacturers, $10,000; R. I. Wilson, T. M. Keogh, E. M. Swain, 078 Academy St.

Arden Holding Corp., realty, builders, contractors, conduct hotels, apartment hotels, brokerage, $5,000; A. T. King, G. L. O'Hare, M. J. O'Callaghan, 61 Broadway.

H. and K. Bakery & Lunch, Inc., B'klyn, bakery, lunch, $10,000; D. Broder, E. Llebert, T. E. Flynn, 271 Broadway.

Dezego Bros., Inc., paper stock, paper, wood pulp, $6,000; M. Rabino, A. J. Dezego, C. Cotignola, 1,004 Av. P, B'klyn.

Sophdor Realty Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; T. Drucker, E. and I. Ginsberg, 56 W. 112th St.

Charles McConnell, Inc., Bronx, coal, charcoal, timber, lumber, bark, wood pulp, $5,000; C. J., J. A., and C. McConnell, 328 E. 145th St., Bronx.

Mt. Vernon Reliable Coat & Suit Co., Inc., Mt. Vernon, coats, suits, wearing apparel, $5,000; J. M. Singer, K. Kern, M. Weshkoff, 986 E. St. John, Bronx.

Capital increases: Northern Sugar Corp., Manhattan, 20 to 25,000 shares, amount to carry on business $1,050 to $1,312,500, (tax paid $1,240); Chapman Hardware Co., Elmira, $4,000 to $12,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Samuelson & Rubin, Manhattan; Dous Road Improvement Co., Rochester; Lehman Taxicab Corp., Rochester; C. A. Hutchings Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 23.—Charters filed:

Ventnor Realty Co., Atlantic City, conduct hotels and deal in real estate, $125,000; Carlton Godfrey, R. R. Read, Atlantic City, and H. Harrison Clayton, Ventnor City.

Mack Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in dry goods, cloth, and textile fabrics, $150,000; Samuel Hellinger, I. Tankus, Lillian Rosenstrauss, New York.

Jersey Outdoor Advertising Co., general advertising, $60,000; F. M. Schulz, Alexander Archibald, G. Stone, J. A. Wright, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 23.—Charters filed:

Parker Collapsible Rim Corp., manufacture and deal in and with rims and parts for automobiles and other vehicles, $5,000,000; Lawrence Angel, Cedarhurst, L. I.; G. J. Soden, New York; S. S. Lesser and Louise Franklin, both of Brooklyn.

Guantanamo Electric Co., carry on business of electrical company, $800,000; E. J. Chibas, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba; E. L. Dufore, and Miguel Ferrer, both of New York.

Export Oil Corp., New York, capital increased from $100,000 to $250,000.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining..	700	710	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	370	380	360	380
Buckeye Pipe Line...	92	93	92	94
Chesebrough Mfg.....	380	410	375	400
Colonial Oil.....	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil.....	360	370	360	370
Crescent Pipe Line...	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L..	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line....	213	218	215	217
Galena S. Oil.....	159	162	159	162
Galena S. Oil pf.....	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line....	173	175	168	171
Indiana Pipe Line....	92	95	92	95
Intern. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10½	11	10½	11
National Transit....	14	15	14	15
New York Transit....	203	205	202	205
Northern Pipe Line..	93	96	93	96
Ohio Oil	226	228	226	228
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	57	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	11¾	12¼	12	12¼
Pierce Oil conv. 6s, '24.	81	82	81	82
Prairie O. & G.....	395	398	380	385
Prairie Pipe Line....	243	247	240	243
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line..	193	196	193	196
South Penn Oil.....	343	347	342	347
So. W. Penn.....	109	112	107	110
Standard Oil of Cal..	267	269	264	266
Standard Oil of Ind..	620	625	620	625
Standard Oil of Kan.	445	455	445	455
Standard Oil of Ky..	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	370	380	370	380
Standard Oil of N. J.	518	520	513	515
Standard Oil of N. Y.	208	208	206	208
Standard Oil of Ohio.	395	400	395	400
Swan & Finch.....	100	105	100	105
Tide Water Oil Co...	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	278	282	277	280
Washington Oil.....	35	40	35	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf...	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M...	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F....	172	176	172	176
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	510	525	510	525
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf...	121	123	121	123

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Investors' Attention!

Do you realize the odds that are against the Presidents of the railroad companies of the United States now in Washington, in protecting your investments?

Do you realize that to grant the demands made by the labor organizations will very greatly reduce the surplus earnings of railroads in which you are interested, possibly to a point where you may not be able to get proper returns on the money you have invested, unless the authorities in Washington will grant an increase on the freight and passenger rates?

This Company has invested nearly five million dollars in stocks and bonds of railroad companies of the United States and it is protesting against additional burdens being put upon the railroads in which it is financially interested unless the authorities at Washington give additional compensation to the railroads with which to meet this new situation. We are not opposed to higher wages for the men—quite the contrary, we are in favor of proper wages, but in the end the railroads must have sufficient income with which to carry this additional burden, and we urge every stockholder and every bondholder of all railroads in the United States to demand by telegraph immediately from his Senator and Congressman that proper protection by arbitration or otherwise, be given to the railroad interests, without impairing any protection properly due the employees who are demanding more pay.

It is time for investors in the United States to realize that they should organize and co-operate for their own protection. It is the only important element in our commercial life in America to-day that has no organization to combat attacks directed against American enterprises.

National Surety Company

By WM. B. JOYCE, President

115 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ASK A REHEARING IN EDISON RATE CASE

Travis H. Whitney Wants Public Service Board to Reopen the Entire Question.

ACTS ON REQUEST OF MAYOR

Every Consumer of Electricity in New York Interested in Outcome of the Motion.

An action that will affect every consumer of electricity in New York was begun by the Public Service Commission yesterday, when Commissioner Travis H. Whitney moved hat the entire question of rates that may be charged by the New York Edison Company be reopened. The question came up on receipt of a petition filed by City Chamberlain Milo R. Maltbie, on behalf of the Mayor, asking that the present order of the commission allowing the New York Edison Company to charge until May 1, 1918, 8 cents a kilowatt hour for electricity furnished be changed and that July 1, 1917, be fixed as the time for the present rate order to expire. Commissioner Whitney goes further than the Mayor, for his motion not only contemplates a change in time limit, but also the making of a new rate. The question will come up before the commission at its meeting on Sept. 7.

The decision of the commission in the Edison case, which also affects the United Electric Light and Power Company's service, was made in March, 1915, and it directed that from May 1, 1915, for a period of three years the maximum price to be charged by the company for electric service in the city, exclusive of the installation and renewal of lamps, should be 8 cents a kilowatt hour, excepting for Kingsbridge and a part of the Bronx lying east of the Bronx River. This action was taken after forty-six hearings, covering a period of more than a year.

"In respect to the New York Edison rate case," said Commissioner Whitney in advocating that the case be opened at yesterday's meeting of the commission, "there have been from time to time criticisms of the order of the commission, and this commission has given consideration at various times to the matter of reopening the proceedings both as to the three-year limit and the amount of the rate. As it would have consumed a considerable period of time to get the data ready, including the valuation of the property, it was thought that the commission could take the matter up so as to be ready for a determination either before or at the end of the three years.

"In respect to the valuation it is to be noted that, although the original case consumed several years, no valuation was made by the commission of the property of the company, a step that would seem to be necessary in any rate case.

"On May 10, 1916, I offered a motion to reopen the entire proceeding, but suggested that the motion lie on the table in view of the fact that the Mayor was considering an application to the commission for a reopening of the proceeding. There is now filed by ex-Commissioner Maltbie a petition signed by the Mayor asking the commission to modify its order so as to shorten the term for which the rate was prescribed. I now want to renew the motion I made to reopen the entire matter."

The Mayor asks for a change in the rate time limit in view of the fact that unless the order is changed the end of the term will mean the consideration of a proper rate that will probably last a year or two more, and this would have the effect of continuing the present kilowatt price in force for four or five years and probably longer. The Mayor points out that "the earnings of the New York Edison Company for the year 1915 available for the interest and dividends have not been decreased to the amount considered reasonable by the majority of the commission at the time of signing the order of the commission adopted March 16, 1915, reducing the maximum price to be charged by the New York Edison Company for electric service to 8 cents per kilowatt hour."

The first hearings into electric current rates were before Commissioner Maltbie in 1911. The hearings lasted from Oct. 3, 1911, to Dec. 9, 1912.

Mr. Maltbie filed an opinion with regard to certain provisions of the Edison Company. Hearings were resumed in 1914, and in October of that year the Edison Company made a request for further hearings and a reopening of the case.

On March 5, 1915, Commissioner Cram moved at the meeting of the commission that the maximum rate for electric current in the two boroughs be fixed at 8 cents a kilowatt hour. Four days later Commissioner Maltbie presented an opinion recommending a charge of 6½ cents a kilowatt hour for lighting and general use and a maximum rate for power of 6 cents a kilowatt hour. Thereupon Commissioners McCall and Williams filed opinions in favor of the maximum charge of 8 cents a kilowatt hour. Commissioner Maltbie sought by motion to prescribe the 6½-cent kilowatt hour rate for lighting and 6-cent rate for general power, but his motions were defeated and the conclusions of Commissioner Williams were adopted by unanimous vote. On March 11, 1915, Commissioners Cram and Maltbie filed supplementary opinions, and five days later the order of the commission which is now in existence was adopted.

DRUG EMBARGO IS LIFTED.

France Will Permit Shipments for Jewish Hospitals.

Oscar S. Straus received a letter from Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, yesterday in which the Ambassador informed Mr. Straus that the French Government would permit an $18,000 shipment of drugs and medical supplies to reach Jewish hospitals in Jaffa and Jerusalem. The supplies, which were bought with money raised by Jewish relief committees in this country, were shipped in February on the United States Collier Sterling. They were held up at Jaffa as a result of the Entente embargo on the Syrian coast.

Through the efforts of Mr. Straus, Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey; Jacob H. Schiff, and other members of the Joint Distribution Committee, the embargo has been lifted in this instance, the French Ambassador wrote.

Virtually all the residents of Palestine depend upon the Jewish hospitals in Jerusalem and Jaffa for their medical supplies.

MORE SECURITIES SOUGHT.

British Chancellor to Propose Additional Tax on Those Not Deposited.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Further measures are contemplated by the Government to bring about the mobilization of such Canadian and neutral securities as have not been turned over to the Government.

In the House of Commons today the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, said it was the intention of his department to apply to Parliament for power to impose a further income tax of two shillings on the returns from all such securities which have not been deposited with the Treasury. He added that he trusted every one would realize it was a public duty to deposit securities without delay.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For Account of Whom It May Concern.
500 shares Jefferson Bank of New York, 80c. per share.
7½ shares Crestline Land Co., $100 each, 1¢.
$13,000 Swiss Confederation 5 per cent. coupon notes, due March 1, 1920, interest March and September, 98¾.
1 share Franklin Trust Co., $100, 255.

HARTFORD WANTS BANK, SPRINGFIELD A RIVAL

Connecticut and Bay State Cities Present Their Pleas Before Farm Loan Board.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 23.—Representative citizens from this city, New Britain, Middletown, Thompsonville, and other neighboring towns appeared before the members of the Federal Farm Loan Board, who conducted a hearing here today, to ask that one of the twelve Federal farm loan banks be established in Hartford. The members of the board present at the hearing were Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury; George W. Norris, Farm Loan Commissioner; Herbert Quick, Captain W. S. A. Smith, and C. E. Lobdell.

Senator Louis R. Cheney, President of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, introduced the various speakers. John H. Hale of Glastonbury, "the peach king," representing the Executive Committee of the Connecticut State Grange, said the average farmer found it difficult to get money at reasonable rates. In the last fifteen years, he said, there was drift of intelligent foreigners to this region who bought farms and needed money to cultivate them. Connecticut is a neglected opportunity and is being rediscovered. Clarence J. Cannon, President of Hartford Market Gardeners' Association, said that he ownad about twenty-two acres of cultivated land and desired to install improvements, but was unable to do so on account of the present terms demanded on long time notes.

John M. Holcombe, President of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, said:

"There are thousands of acres of uncultivated land in Connecticut. Sometimes I believe the farmers are wasteful and do not consider the best advantages for which their land can be used. This is due, perhaps, to the fact that the farmer cannot secure sufficient capital to work his land properly."

Other speakers were Meigs H. Whaples, President of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company; Frank H. Whipple, representing the Connecticut Tobacco Growers' Association; Frank H. Stadtmueller, State Dairy and Food Commissioner; Ralph W. Cutler, President of the Hartford Trust Company; Leon P. Broadhurst, resident of the Phoenix National Bank; Charles T. Davis of Middletown, Master of the State Grange; George W. Staples, President of the Connecticut Pomological Society; M. E. Broaderick, President of the Thompsonville Chamber of Commerce; E. G. Kilburn of the New Britain Chamber, and Charles A. Pease, President of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—Prominent public officials and citizens from all parts of New England attended the hearing here today of the Federal Farm Loan Board of which William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, is Chairman, to urge that New England be made one of the rural credit units, and that Springfield should be the financial headquarters of the district.

Among those present to advocate the Springfield bank were Kenyon O. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Wilfred Wheeler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; Howard Edwards, President of the Rhode Island State College; Roger Sherman Hoar of Boston, expert in farm finance; James P. Monroe of Boston of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, as well as delegations from cities and towns throughout New England.

Mayor Frank E. Stacy of this city and other city officials led in urging the desirability of making Springfield the headquarters of a New England unit.

CHEMICAL CO. PROSPERS.

President Bradley Says "Abnormal Conditions" Swelled American Agricultural's Gain.

The annual report of the American Agricultural Chemical Company says that after deducting all operating charges, office and selling expenses, interest on bonds and notes, and after charging off $987,107.24 for depreciation of plants and mines, and deducting $858,801.42 for freights, losses, and contingencies, there remained a net profit for the year ended June 30 last of $5,445,527.28. From this amount there were paid four quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. each on the preferred stock, aggregating $1,653,492, and four quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. each on the common stock, aggregating $737,236, making a total of $2,390,728, leaving a balance of $3,054,799.28 carried to the surplus account.

"This gratifying result of the company's operations," President Peter B. Bradley says, "was partially due to certain abnormal conditions which favorably affected the demand and prices of some products of the company and went far toward minimizing the adverse results of the very unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed over a wide area of the country during the past Spring."

The asset item of "brands, trade marks, patents, good-will, &c.," which stood on the books of the company at $4,193,113.41, has been reduced to the nominal figure of $1, and the reduction has been charged against the surplus account, leaving this item on June 30, 1916, $8,638,387. Mr. Bradley explains that while the Directors believed that the good-will of the company, representing a clientele of nearly 50,000 local agents and the brands and trade marks, dating back sixty years in some instances, were valuable assets and actually worth to the business as much as or more than the amount at which they had been carried on the books, yet the company could well afford to charge them off and thus eliminate from its assets anything that could be considered intangible.

SHIP PRICES SOARING.

Steamers Are Selling Now for $175 a Ton.

The increased demand for ships for the Atlantic and Pacific trades has sent the price for steamers up to the exceptionally high rate of $175 a ton, which is an increase of $125 over the figure prevailing at the beginning of the war. It was reported yesterday that the American steamships Arborean and Artisan, of 9,300 tons dead weight each and only recently built, were sold for $1,750,000 each. The steamship Honolulan, 7,650 gross tonnage, which was built for the American-Hawaiian Line in 1910, was sold for $1,900,000.

The value of tonnage appears to be equally as high in London and other European ports as it is on this side, according to the reports that have been received of the recent sales of old ships.

The Taxiarhis, 3,080 tons, which was built in 1905, brought $800,000, while in April, 1914, she was sold for $112,000. The steamship Europe Maru, which was sold for $50,000, was sold again recently for $575,000. Sailing ships and barks that were rotting in the London docks before the war and could have been had for less than $15,000 are bringing from $150,000 to $200,000 now.

Ship brokers said yesterday that as the war continued and more freighters were sunk by the submarines the price of ships would go up, and the figure would reach $200 a ton probably before freight conditions became normal again.

B. & M. GIVES CONSENT TO RECEIVERSHIP

Files Answer to Complaint Announcing That Matters Contained in It Are True.

STOCKHOLDERS TO CONTEST

Boston Association Declares There Is No Excuse for Refusal of Directors to Renew Credit.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—In answer to the petition for a receiver for the Boston & Maine Railroad, which was filed in the United States District Court yesterday, the road today announced its consent to an order appointing a receiver and averred that the matters contained in the bill of complaint are true. The answer was filed late today by George L. Mayberry, counsel for the railroad. That receivership proceedings would be sharply contested, however, was indicated in a statement issued tonight by Conrad W. Crooker, junior counsel for the Boston Minority Stockholders' Association. This statement said:

"We shall fight any such petition from the drop of the hat to the last ditch. There is no excuse for the Directors' refusal to make some effort to secure a renewal of credit. The application for a receivership, and a receivership, are two quite different things, and the proceedings will give us a splendid opportunity to present our case."

The petition for a receivership filed by the Intercontinental Rubber Company of Jersey City, N. J., which holds $51,000 of the outstanding notes of the road, stated that the company's credit is so poor that it cannot issue bonds at a reasonable price and that it is unable to raise money on short-term notes. The bill claims that outstanding notes of the company aggregating $13,306,000 cannot be paid when they fall due Aug. 31.

The road's answer is brief. "Now comes the above-named defendant as for answer to the bill of complaint," it says, "and respectfully avers that the matters and things stated in said bill of complaint are true. Wherefore the defendant submits its rights to the court and consents to an order appointing a receiver, as prayed for."

It was not known tonight what date would be set for a hearing. Judge Putnam, Senior Justice of the United States District Court, is spending a vacation at Mount Kineo, Me. At the court office it was said that it was possible the papers would be presented to him within a day or two and that the time for a hearing would be made known soon after that.

The bill in equity filed yesterday was made a matter of record in the District Court here today. Power and authority to operate all the railroads and property owned and controlled by the Boston & Maine, including its score of leased lines, would be vested in the receiver, if the prayer of the petition is granted, with the especial stipulation that creditors be restrained from interfering with the receivers in any way.

"The road's inability to make payments on the notes and to procure extensions again will result in a multiplicity of suits," the bill states, "and a race of diligence to secure attachments on every available bit of property owned by the company. If this condition were allowed to go on, it would be to the great loss of the bondholders whose notes are not due for many years and whose only remedy is receivership."

The Boston and Maine, now enjoying the most prosperous condition in its history, has available for paying maturing obligations total quick assets of $10,497,647, the petitioner states. Of this amount, $3,107,717 is in cash and $2,380,930 in notes, stocks and bonds.

The bill alleges that although there was a surplus of $[illegible] during the last fiscal year the road was unable to pay its fixed charges out of earnings and was obliged to meet these to the extent of $2,500,000 out of its capital stock.

During the next five years, it is stated, $10,000,000 will be necessary for improvements and a much larger sum could be used. In addition there are contractual obligations amounting to $5,391,000 maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1917, for improvements already made. The road's outstanding capital stock consists of 395,061 shares of common stock of par value of $100, and $3,149,800 preferred stock. The total outstanding bonds issued and assumed by the company amount to $45,338,000.

A table is given showing the amounts the road was obligated to pay during the last fiscal year as rentals for several companies taken under leases. The total of these outstanding June 30, 1916, amounted to $110,502,277, and interest, dividends, &c., accruing June 30 amounted to $5,544,242. The road also paid in most cases, the bill says, interest upon the debt of lessors and expenses of maintaining their separate organizations.

In addition, it paid, according to the bill, obligations in the form of interest on its bonds amounting to $1,754,980, and interest on its unfunded debt of $1,271,581 during the last fiscal year. The amount of cash necessary to meet these rentals and interest, and the contribution the road must make annually to its sinking fund, was $7,270,095.

This total represents the amounts the road had to pay, and did pay, but does not, it was stated, include interest and commissions on Boston & Maine notes paid in advance of June 30, amounting to $844,497.

WAR SHOES BY THE MILLION.

One English Manufacturing City Turns Out 100,000 Pairs a Week.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Orders for 26,000,000 pairs of shoes for the British, Serbian, French, Russia, Italian, and Belgian Armies have been received by British manufacturers since the outbreak of the war.

One-fourth of the total, or more than 100,000 pairs a week, have been alone supplied by the workmen of Northampton, the chief seat of English shoe manufacture. Manufacturers are turning out a second installment of 3,000,000 pairs of boots known as cossacks for the Russians.

Owing partly to their pre-occupation with army contracts, partly to depletion of their staffs of male operatives, and partly to restrictions imposed by the Government on the disposal by tanners and merchants of leather suitable for army purposes, boot and shoe manufacturers are finding considerable difficulty in supplying civilian demands.

POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASE.

More Than 51 Per Cent. Growth in Year After War Began.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Deposits in postal savings banks of the United States increased more than 51 per cent. in the year following the beginning of the European war. At the close of 1915 fiscal year deposits aggregated $35,684,708, and depositors numbered 525,414, making an average of more than $125 for each depositor.

The postal savings system was started Jan. 3, 1911, under Postmaster General Hitchcock, and at the close of that fiscal year the average of each depositor was more than $50. At the close of 1812 the average had increased to $89. In 1913 it was $102, and in 1916 the average increased to $111.

SHOWS WAR'S EFFECT ON WORLD'S TRADE

Federal Bureau's Report Demonstrates How Teutons Have Suffered from Blockade.

ALLIES' LOSSES SMALLER

But Their Exports Have in General Declined Heavily Since the Conflict Began.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In a report on "Business activity in the United States and leading foreign countries" sent to Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce makes these observations based on a study of statistics of world trade:

1. Periods of general business activity or depression are world-wide and are not as a rule confined to any one country.

2. Business activities were fairly normal in the various countries of the world during the two years preceding the outbreak of the war.

3. In every country, including the United States, there was a decided decline in business activity after July, 1914.

4. The period of business depression following the outbreak of the war lasted from four to six months in most of the neutral countries. In the belligerent countries the upward trend did not begin until the last few months of 1915.

5. There was a slight depression in business activity in the United States in the latter part of 1913 and early in 1914, but in the Spring and Summer of 1914 there were signs of recovery. The outbreak of the war, however, caused a decided decline in the United States as in all other countries for several months after July, 1914.

6. The United States at the close of the period, April, 1916, had entered upon a period of business activity which has had no parallel in the history of the country.

The tables included in the report show the trade conditions in foreign countries since the war began. Imports of merchandise were affected as follows in the countries named:

Canada—Decreased from $659,065,000 in 1913 to $450,548,000 in 1915. United Kingdom—Increased from $3,741,047,607 in 1913 to $4,154,804,932 in 1915. France—Decreased from $1,625,317,076 in 1913 to $1,558,376,956 in 1915. Available figures for Germany do not give any basis of comparison; they end with June, 1914.

Austria-Hungary figures show imports of merchandise of $52,864,700 in October, 1913; $23,324,700 in October, 1914, and $37,737,700 in October, 1915. In the year ended September, 1915, there was a decrease of $148,208,879 from the totals of the year ended in September, 1914.

Italy.—Decreased from $703,608,322 in 1913 to $642,971,900 in 1915.

Russia.—Decreased from $628,534,000 in 1913 to $347,181,000 in 1915.

The figures of exports of merchandise from foreign countries show these changes:

Canada.—Increased from $436,219,000 in 1913 to $614,130,000 in 1915.

United Kingdom.—Decreased from $2,-556,[illegible],000 in 1913 to $1,[illegible],580,200 in 1915.

France.—Decreased from $1,327,881,881 in 1913 to $583,304,286 in 1915.

Figures for Germany were not available beyond June, 1914.

Austria - Hungary.—Decreased from $40,185,885, in September, 1913, to $13,783,700 in September, 1915. No figures are available after September, 1915.

Italy.—Decreased from $484,746,236 in 1913 to $427,767,301 in 1915.

Russia.—Decreased from $731,735,000 in 1913 to $[illegible],[illegible],000 in 1915.

Belgium.—Decreased from $344,965,186 in 1913 to $352,736,835 in 1915.

A comparison of exports of merchandise from the United States with those from other countries show that the United States had a far greater increase than any other country since the beginning of the war.

The value of exports from the United States in each of the last four calendar years was greater than that of any other country, except in 1913, when it was slightly exceeded by the value of exports from the United Kingdom. In the calendar year 1915 the value of exports from the United States was nearly twice that of the United Kingdom, which then ranked second.

PAPER INQUIRY DEMANDED.

Middle Western Publishers Urge Action in Washington.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A statement issued jointly by the Inland Daily Press Association and the Illinois Daily Newspaper Association today announced that these organizations have requested their representatives in Washington to take all necessary action looking toward an investigation of the manufacture of print paper, the methods of its sale and the manner of its distribution.

At a conference of the leading editors and publishers of the Central West called by these associations to consider the crisis in the production of newsprint paper, yesterday a resolution was adopted calling upon the members to co-operate in the adoption of all practical suggestions for the saving of print paper.

APPROVE NEW DUBLIN PLANS

Three Adjudicators Agree on Proposed Restoration of the City.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Approval of plans for the reconstruction of Dublin, Ireland, were announced today by John Nolen of Cambridge, one of the three adjudicators appointed by the Housing and Town Planning Association of Ireland. While the decision, in which his associates, Patrick Geddes of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Chrales J. McCarthy, City Architect, of Dublin, concur, is final, the name of the winning architect is not known, as the plans were designated by numbers only.

The winning group of plans, which emphasizes a need for new and adequate housing facilities, a new city centre for street confluence, and an extensive scheme for reclamation of flats from Dublin Bay, was on exhibition here today. It was the only public showing in this country of the plans which will be packed for shipment to Dublin next Saturday. The successful architect, who had as contenders city planners of distinction in the United States and Great Britain, will receive $2,500 as a prize by the Earl of Aberdeen, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who viewed the plans here today.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. w. to w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. w. to w. winds.

Fla.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; increasing n. e. to e. winds over s. of Peninsula Thurs.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; light, variable winds.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in w. Fri., fair; warmer in e.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., fair; light, variable winds, becoming s.

La.—Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs., light s. w. winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Ark., Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

La.—Texas and Fri., unsettled.

E. and W. Texas—Thurs. and Fri., partly cloudy.

Ill., Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Thurs. and in s. e. Fri.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Thurs. in s. e., cooler Fri.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. fair and somewhat cooler.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., cooler Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., cooler Thurs. night or Fri.

Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer in e. Thurs., slightly cooler Fri.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

COTTON HOLDS GAIN AFTER CROP REPORT

Market Closes at High Level for the Day, with Bulls Feverishly Active.

TALK OF 20-CENT COTTON

Weather Report Helps Upward Movement—Some Prophets Put Yield at 11,000,000 Bales.

Cotton closed firm and steady yesterday at a net gain of 13 to 17 points, after a session of unusual irregularity, with strength as the predominating feature. Early reports of good rains in North and West Central Texas caused a sharp over-night break, which sent prices off about 15 points from Tuesday's closing. This was the lowest level of the day, as offerings were very well taken on the break, and a sharp recovery followed.

After the publication of the weekly weather report at noon, a further advance to new high levels was established, with a maximum gain of about 20 points. The close was only about 3 to 5 points down from the top.

The market shows a feverish tone. The bulls are almost hysterical in their enthusiasm for higher prices, while the bears are reticent and cautious. The weekly weather report was considered one of the most bullish ever published at this time of year. It said that, while there had been some improvement in Central and Northwestern districts, the crop was still in a very unsatisfactory condition in practically all of the Gulf States, due to earlier excessive rains. Steady deterioration was reported in Oklahoma, with growth almost entirely suspended. Frequent showers in South Texas and continued dry, hot weather in Northwestern and Southern Texas are said to have produced unfavorable conditions. Damage by weevil is said to continue in the Central and Eastern Gulf States. There was additional unfavorable comment, with emphasis laid on shedding and damage to open cotton blown away by the recent Gulf storm.

Ideas of the size of the crop are gradually being reduced, and whereas the last Government report indicated a yield of 12,900,000 bales, there are now a good many crop phophets who are predicting a yield below 11,000,000 bales or less than last year. As an instance of the extreme bullish feeling in some quarters, it is not unusual to hear predictions of 20c cotton before the end of the year.

The situation is so confused, however, that it is impossible to tell how much of the current crop news is based on hysteria and how much on facts.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	..	..	..	*14.95	*14.85
Oct.	14.70	14.96	14.61	14.90@14.92	14.76@14.77
Dec.	14.76	15.03	14.67	14.98@14.99	14.81@14.82
Jan.	14.74	15.06	14.70	15.01@15.02	14.86@14.86
Mar.	14.86	15.17	14.81	15.15@15.16	14.98@14.99
May	15.02	15.30	15.01	15.29@15.30	15.12@15.13
July	15.06	15.37	15.05	15.35@15.36	15.18@15.20

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 20 points advance; middling at 15.10c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 25 points higher. New Orleans, 14.65c; Galveston, 15c; Savannah, 14.38c; Memphis, 15c; Augusta, 14.50c; Houston, 15c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	14.34	14.89	14.34	14.64@14.65	14.40@14.47
Dec.	14.46	14.81	14.46	14.77@14.78	14.59@14.60
Jan.	14.58	14.91	14.56	14.87@14.88	14.69@14.70
Mar.	14.78	15.04	14.73	15.03@15.04	14.86@14.87
May	15.05	15.12	15.05	15.17@15.19	15.00@15.02

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points lower, at 9.06d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales, all American. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.79	8.80	8.72½	8.87½	8.84½
Jan.-Feb.	8.74	8.78	8.66½	8.74½	8.78
Mar.-Apr.	8.70	8.75	8.64	8.72½	8.75
May-June	8.67	8.70½	8.62½	8.69	8.72

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.79c; October, 14.70c; January, 14.78c; March, 14.92c; May, 15.04c; July, 15.10c. The market there was due to open today 10 to 12½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,465	..	57,912	103,385
New Orleans	863	538	99,970	117,574
Mobile	1,133	..	12,952	11,977
Savannah	3,657	1,300	56,059	58,879
Charleston	123	109	32,097	42,801
Wilmington	27	60	26,941	33,115
Norfolk	327	642	23,170	46,365

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	227	472	31,292	66,643
Memphis	46	133	46,042	64,887
St. Louis	..	229	..	12,166
Houston	7,908	2,631	45,707	66,878

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,750 to 5,750	1,423	..
New Orleans	400 to 700	114	1,336

Exports yesterday were 814 bales; total thus far for this season, 272,242 bales; total last season, 126,043 bales.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was less active, and after feverish price changes within a range of about 2 cents per bushel, the close was steady at net unchanged to ¼c lower. The local cash market was irregular, with No. 1 durum quoted at $1.61¾; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.67¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.76¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.73¾, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.51	1.48⅞	1.49½	1.49½	99⅛
December	1.54½	1.52¾	1.53¼	1.53¼	97⅝
May	1.58	1.55⅞	1.56⅝	1.56⅝	1.01⅝

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active, and price changes were confined within a narrow range, closing at ¼c decline to ⅛c net advance. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 98c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	80¾	80	80¼	80¼	73¾
December	74⅝	73⅝	74¼	74¼	63¾
May	78	77¾	77¾	77¾	64⅞

OATS.

The oats market was rather quiet, but the undertone was steady and final quotations were ¼ to ⅜c net higher. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white, 32½@33c; No. 4 white, 31½@32c; fancy clipped white, 55@57c; ordinary clipped white, 53@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	45¾	45	45¼	45¼	37⅝
December	49	48½	48¾	48¾	36¾
May	52¾	52	52¾	52¼	39½

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the hog market were narrow, with both buyers and sellers inclined to await developments. The hog markets were generally firm with prices at the top of the season, but prices for product have experienced a good upward movement, and there was a tendency to take profits on the bulges. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Thursday 24,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 6,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	13.87	13.75	13.85	13.80	8.07
October	13.85	13.75	13.82	13.75	8.20
Ribs—					
September	14.30	14.25	14.25	14.37	8.47
October	14.07	14.00	14.05	14.07	8.60
Pork—					
September	27.45	27.40	27.45	27.50	13.65
October	26.45	26.35	26.35	26.35	13.78

COTTONSEED OIL.

The strength in the cotton market and the firmness in lard had a tendency to check selling in the market for cottonseed oil, but the lack of spot demand discouraged buying, and price changes during the day were narrow and irregular, closing 1 point net lower to 6 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 23,900 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.12@9.20	9.08
August	..	..	9.12@9.20	9.06
September	9.20	9.14	9.17@9.19	9.18
October	9.20	9.11	9.18@9.19	9.17
November	8.81	8.77	8.80@8.81	8.80
December	8.77	8.69	8.76@8.80	8.77
January	8.83	8.70	8.81@8.82	8.78
February	..	..	8.85@8.92	8.85
March	9.01	8.94	8.99@9.00	9.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed more activity and prices were firmer, closing with a partial reaction, but 9 to 13 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 77,000 bags, of which a considerable proportion was in the form of exchanges from September to the later months. The local spot market was steady at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s, and there was said to be a fairly good demand. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.69@8.71	8.56
September	8.72	8.58	8.69@8.71	8.56
October	..	..	8.71@8.72	8.59
November	..	..	8.72@8.73	8.62
December	8.80	8.67	8.73@8.75	8.64
January	..	..	8.77@8.78	8.68
February	..	..	8.81@8.82	8.72
March	8.95	8.82	8.85@8.86	8.76
April	..	..	8.90@8.91	8.81
May	9.04	8.88	8.95@8.96	8.85
June	..	..	9.00@9.01	8.90
July	9.07	9.07	9.04@9.05	8.94

SUGAR.

The main feature in sugar futures was the heavy liquidation in September, which carried the entire list down, and rapid declines continued right up to the close, final quotations showing net losses of 11 to 19 points, with sales for the day, 20,400 tons. There was considerable switching, September to later positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.42@4.44	4.57
September	4.52	4.43	4.42@4.44	4.57
October	4.55	4.47	4.45@4.47	4.59
November	..	..	4.40@4.41	4.51
December	4.38	4.28	4.27@4.28	4.36
January	..	..	3.96@3.98	4.13
February	3.91	3.91	3.77@3.79	3.94
March	3.94	3.94	3.80@3.81	3.96
April	..	..	3.82@3.83	4.00
May	..	..	3.86@3.88	4.04
June	..	..	3.89@3.91	4.08
July	..	..	3.92@3.95	4.11

No change occurred in refined sugar, but the undertone was unsettled, owing to the decline in raws. Trading was again disappointing, with buyers inclined to hold off and await some adjustment in prices before buying in any large way. Prices were listed on the basis of 7.00 to 7.25c for fine granulated. Raw sugar was irregular and lower on sales of 6,600 tons of Honolulu sugar at 4¾c, delivered, and 6,000 tons of Philippine sugar at 4¾c, delivered, equal to 4¾c for Cubas. Sugar from store was offered at 4¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, and afloat, and prompt Cubas at 4¾c, cost and freight, equal to 5.52c duty paid. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 5.56c; molasses, 4.79c, and cost and freight, 4¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,652 packages. Demand is showing sufficient force to absorb the stock closely, and the market shows added strength, particularly on the medium qualities. Unsalted creamery in short supply and very firm. Exporters are taking further lots of salted goods at 30@32c. Renovated favors the seller. Ladies and packing stock strong, with some holders asking a little more money. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per lb, 32½@32¾c; higher scoring, 33¼@33¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 31@32c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 29@30½c; thirds, 27½@28½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 33@33½c; higher scoring 34@34½c; firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 29½@31c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 29@30½c; common to fair, 25@28½c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27@27½c; lower grades, 25@26½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27½@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23¾@24½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 24@24½c; lower grades, 22@23¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 18,409 cases. Arrivals are moderate and the demand good for all desirable qualities of fresh-gathered stock. Prices rule in sellers' favor and market shows further advance on sales reported. Quality, as usual, is very irregular, is better than heretofore, and average of sales considerably higher. Storage eggs fairly active and firm; some holders refuse to accept present quotations, but we hear of no actual business at higher prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@35c; extra, firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds and poorer, 22@25c; dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator,

DID YOU see the new creations in SEPARATE SKIRTS by David Crystal & Co. 11-13 EAST 26TH ST. made of exclusive Shelton Looms Fabrics at the RITZ-CARLTON Fashion Show

SILK DRESSES 25 STYLES AT $7.00. Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations. WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES. The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks. Immediate Delivery. TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY, 134 West 37th Street.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House of Big Values. All Wool Velour Suits $9.00 and up. All Wool Poplin Suits $7.50 and up. BENJAMIN MARTIN, 22 WEST 27TH ST.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES. GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. YARN DYED SATIN. $9.00 SCHWARTZ & LEVINE, 152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

SMASHING ALL SALES RECORDS! OUR 2 BIG VALUES. POPLIN (Guaranteed All-Wool Satin Lined) SUITS $8.50. VELOUR (Guaranteed All-Wool Satin Lined) SUITS $9.00. TRIANGLE COAT COMPANY, 13-15 West 20th St.

WONDER COATS Wool mixtures with fur collars. $6.50 Coats from $6.50 to $25. Immediate Delivery. N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

SUITS AND COATS PILE FABRIC NOVELTY CLOTH —IMMEDIATE DELIVERY— S. STEINFELD & CO. 43-45-47 WEST 23D STREET

MISSES' & JUNIORS' SUITS & COATS Well-Made. Popular Prices. QUICK DELIVERIES M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 W. 26 St.

"BROADWAY" VELVETS Black and All Colors at 70c. per yard. MAX FEIST 52-54 WEST 38TH STREET

BIGGEST COAT VALUE IN N. Y. SPORT COAT All wool guaranteed, beautiful color combinations. $3.75 Coats in most desirable materials, $3.75 to $13.50. ELLNER CO. COAT SPECIALISTS. 49-51 WEST 24TH ST.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY Coats $5.75 to $25.00 Suits $8.50 to $21.50 J. P. SLATER & CO., 114 W. 26th St.

Crowley Neckwear for Women That Something New Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style. Nationally advertised. TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC., 40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Modern Crinoline For all bouffant or distended effects. J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated. Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

3.75 THE BEST SILK POPLIN and ALL-WOOL SERGE DRESS. 3.75 Queen Costume Co. 149 West 36th St.

RAINCOATS & RAINCAPES For Men, Women and Children. You will save 50 per cent. by seeing our line first. Stock on hand for 24-hour delivery. Big Jobs on Hand. SCHWARTZ BROS., 30 West 15th St.

SPECIAL JOBS IN MEN'S HATS Cornelius Stack, 64-70 W. 23d St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS, $18 A DOZEN, UP. Immediate Delivery. Phone Chelsea 4948. Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

SUITS LADIES', MISSES', JUNIORS' POPLIN —GABARDINES—BROADCLOTHS. SIMON GINSBURG & BRO., Inc., 16-18 W. 22d St.

MANUFACTURERS' & JOBBERS' ACCOUNTS FINANCED. Liberal Advances Made on Merchandise. WORMSER & COMPANY, Commercial Bankers, 96 Fifth Ave. Tel. Stuyvesant 3860

Auctioneers whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

Merchandise. DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

EASTERN MERCHANDISE CO., Stocks and Plants Bought. 456 BROADWAY.

JACOB CASH AUCTIONEER, 299 Broadway. WILL BUY LARGE STOCKS AND PLANTS

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 3248

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.— Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons, sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 1044.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds misc. machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Franklin

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000

L. L. Fruskl, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail. Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

WISH, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7178 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

GOWNS SHOWN OF AMERICAN DESIGN

Second Annual Shelton Looms Fashion Show at the Ritz-Carlton Yesterday.

PRIZE WINNERS IN CONTEST

Costumes, with Their Proper Accessories, Displayed by a Large Number of Makers.

The second annual Shelton Looms Fashion Show opened yesterday in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and a large audience of manufacturers, buyers, and others interested in the manufacture and sale of women's garments filled the place. Every seat was taken, the balcony at the back was filled, and seats were placed in the hall outside. The models showing the different exhibits passed down the centre of the ballroom and outside to the overflow gathering.

Many of the fabrics of the Shelton Looms were on exhibition aside from those shown in the costumes, even the hangings of the ballrooms being made of them. There were evening wraps of rich design, simple street coats to suit all purses, suits, and skirts. There was much interest shown in baby mannequins, exhibiting children's coats, little girls who walked across the stage and through the crowded ballroom with as much dignity as their elders.

Costumes were shown with the proper accessories, such as smart hats, bags, and walking sticks loaned by different houses. There were eighty-one competitors, and some sixty other firms also exhibited. The competition was not confined to garments made of the Shelton Looms fabrics.

Among the attractive gowns that were shown was a smart one of deep plum color, in which the collar of moleskin hung in a deep point over one shoulder with deep cuffs of the moie in gauntlet form. One exhibitor showed four skirts. Three were of the same material, black with a narrow silvery stripe made with different effects. The fourth skirt was of a soft dark close napped velour plaided with a color and lining rather closely.

An evening gown of vivid green and silver had the loose falling front and back laced together at the sides with black velvet ribbon, and a black velvet ruching outlined the bottom of the skirt. A gown of silver over purple had the silver drapery ornamented with purple sequins which were also set solidly at the waistline.

A reversible evening coat was shown; purple on one side and turned to form a pale yellow cloak with dark velvet crimmings and wide collar. A flame colored velvet wrap was trimmed with deep dark fur. A pink wrap was edged at neck, sleeves and bottom edge with deep long grey fur, and one of purple had the upper part of a gold striped brocade.

Many simple coats of velvet-like materials were shown, simply made and trimmed with real fur or fabric imitations. Two coats trimmed with red fox were shown together and the audience was asked to guess which was the real Hudson seal and which the imitation. A good guess was made, but the fabric was an excellent second to the fur. An effective style in a coat was in a flowered material made postilion style.

Veils that were worn with the costumes were trimmed with fur, a short one with a single narrow band and a longer one with three bands of the fur. A smart pale pink and blue brocade silk hat with an edge of blue next the face had the upper part of the crown encircled with ostrich tips of pink and blue alternating.

The G. B. G. Manufacturing Company were prize winners in Classes B, C and E. A. & L. Rosenfeld were the prize winners in Class D; Leo F. Sturm in Class F; Bruno, Gumprich & Co. in G, and Adler & Ast in H. Honorable mention was given to Jacobus Brothers & Co. in Classes B and C, and to Ritter Brothers in Class D.

The show will be concluded today. Admittance is by card only. The expense of the exhibition is covered by Sidney Blumenthal & Co.

RECORD EXPORTS IN JULY.

Total for Port $243,804,629, Against $156,746,121 Last Year.

Exports from this port were at a record-breaking point in July, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Shipments of munitions, and other goods to the Allies, together with general merchandise for neutrals brought the grand total of domestic exports from New York in July to $241,362,058, compared with $154,949,996 in July, 1915. Foreign exports, largely Canadian wheat and other products were valued at $2,442,571. Foreign gold imports in July jumped to $17,880,968, compared with $1,354,189 in July, 1915. The Port Collector's statement of foreign commerce in the New York district in July compared with July, 1915, follows:

GOLD AND SILVER.

Imports.	July, 1915.	July, 1916.
Gold, foreign	$1,354,189	$17,880,968
Gold, domestic	3,947,103	420
Silver, foreign	1,757,278	1,521,172
Silver, domestic	10,842	.....
Exports.		
Gold, foreign	24,500	255,000
Gold, domestic	2,040,110	7,841,907
Silver, foreign	277,176	86,153
Silver, domestic	2,417,173	4,127,498

MERCHANDISE.

Imports entered for consumption: Free	40,378,049	53,872,486
Dutiable	25,568,913	28,719,481
Imports entered for warehouse	9,870,987	13,022,472
Withdrawals from warehouse for consumption	8,647,823	9,483,862
Exports, domestic	154,249,996	241,362,058
Exports, foreign	2,496,125	2,442,571

Duties collected on direct importations last month showed a gain over a year ago, the official figures being July, 1916, $7,885,733, against $7,537,503 in July, 1915. Duty collections on withdrawals of imported merchandise from bonded warehouses in July aggregated $3,428,522, and in the same month last year $3,574,544.

The Shelton Looms FASHION SHOW at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. August 23rd and 24th, at 8 P. M. Admission by invitation only. SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., Inc., 395 Fourth Avenue, New York.

DRESSES POPULAR PRICED SILKS & SERGES. PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

SILK DRESSES SERGES $3.75 SUSQUEHANNA FAILLE LUSTRE POPLINS AND SERGES. $6.75 LYRIC DRESS CO., 146-150 West 25th Street.

HEOLA FABRICS VELVETEENS HENRY GLASS & CO., 44-46-48 White St.

FRANK & FRANK 141-143 W. 28 ST. Offering a Fall Poplin Suit at $7.75.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 29th St.

Accounts Financed Coleman & Co., 1133 B'way. Farragut 9763.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

AMOSKEAG POPLIN, 8188, wanted for cash; Fishman Brothers, 8 East 17th St.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE at a price. B. Solomon, care of Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4146.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for large quantities in shades of Copenhagen and Burgundy. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS. Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Interested in a quantity at a price. B. Solomon, care Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4146.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists.—Jobs for cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Contractor on good serge dresses; orders given immediately. Call 8:30 to 9:30 Thursday, 30 West 32d St. 6th floor.

DRESSES, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders for popular-priced merchandise. Call all week, Room 712, 20 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular-priced serge dresses. Schwartz & Brother, 120 West 18th St.

GEORGETTE CREPE. — Open to buy 500 pieces Georgette crepe at a price for cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

PLAID VOILES.—Open to buy quantity of plaid voiles, assorted colors. Kramer and Sauber, Room 304, 1,182 Broadway.

POPLINS, Serges, Gaberdines, all colors; cash. Manhattan Shirt Co., 15 W. 26th.

SALTS PONY SKIN.—Twenty pieces; 50 pieces Sol. satin; 50 pieces black good Venetian. Farragut 3042.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for 25 pieces Jullards 54221 in navy. Telephone Farragut 2370.

SERGES.—Open for 4408 Julliard, navy; cash. 30 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SILK DRESSES.—Jobber will look at samples. 141 W. 36th St., 15th floor.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; all wool suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.75 up; mixture coats, $3.75 up. Robert Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Cash jobber placing orders on ladies' suits. 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted on suits for $3.75 to $10. Ritter Bros., 1-53 Broadway.

SWEATERS and Fancy Knit Goods in jobs and regular merchandise at attractive prices. Sunshine Knitting Mills, 377 Broadway. Telephone Franklin 3847.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy ladies' navy and brown at a price. Tip Top Waist & Dress, 134 West 37th St.

VELOUR.—Quantity of wool velour wanted in all colors; about 12-oz. material. H. Dwain Co., 137 West 25th St.

WAISTS and DRESSES.—I. S. Given of Buffalo, Miss Clossey open for Fall waists and dresses; will look Thursday, after 9 o'clock, at Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WAISTS.—Contractors wanted on tucking Georgette waists. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BAGS.—271 dressing cases, overnight bags, in the finest kind of leather, most of them imported fittings, ranging up to $50 per set; will sell at a low price. N. Wolfson, 1,200-08 Broadway.

COATS for women, misses, and children; suits and skirts for women and misses; silk and cotton waist dresses and petticoats, also men's, women's and children's sweaters, &c. Complete stock to close out. Samples can be seen at the New York office of The Charles William Stores, 49 East 21st St.

COATS.—Juniors' and ladies' cloth and pile fabrics, $4.75 up; plush coats, $9.50 to $16.50; immediate delivery. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Girls' 8 to 14, of wool materials and pile fabrics, $2.25 to $4.75; biggest values to retail for $5; immediate delivery. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $6.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Good values; cloth, plush coats. Call and convince yourself. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Ladies' coats in all fabrics for immediate delivery. Weinstein & Klipstein, 125 Spring St.

COATS.—Closing out silk jersey, corduroy, and silk coats. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Stylish all wool sport coats, $8.75. Samuel Neuman, 11 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS.—Twill back, 24 and 27-inch, dark colors, seasonable. 37 West 28th, 11th floor. Madison Square 7816.

CORDUROYS on hand for immediate delivery; all colors. Gramercy 2640.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and silk waists, 25 dozen wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job to sell; serges, charmeuse, combinations. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—200 silk dresses to be sold as jobs. Cohen & Tolowan, 19 W. 21st St.

DRESSES.—350 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 W. 26th.

HOSIERY.—Sacrifice 2,000 cases; first, second jobs; ladies', men's hosiery; in various styles. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

JULLIARD SERGE, 54274 black and navy, $1.17½ net cash. Madison Square 6777.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk, latest designs, at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 28th.

POPLIN.—Stevens 3867 black, blue, brown, $1.25 net cash. Madison Square 6777.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9880 Md. Sq.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripes and white at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Rubber Bathing Caps, Toothbrushes; spot delivery. Burnatine & Nachman, 442 Broadway.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS, 1,000 immediate delivery, from $7.25; serges, poplins. Rubin-Ulins, 50 West 17th.

SUITINGS.—Botany and American velour suitings, styles 8816 and 0350; those authorized to buy call. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

TAFFETA and CORDUROY.—Good quality taffeta and narrow wale corduroy. Chelsea 3110.

TAFFETAS.—Gros de Londres taffetas, satin merveilleux; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

THROW SCARFS in imitation seal, mole, and ermine. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LADIES' NECKWEAR SALESMAN, with large trade, ten years established Pacific Coast, is open for popular price line. G 147 Times.

SALESMAN desires smart line misses' coats, suits; city and vicinity. G 158 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names Tuesday...3¼@3¾ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Big Business in Rubber Gloves.

Rubber glove business has been the biggest in its history during the last two years. This is due to the great increase in the manufacture of munitions, where they are used to handle acids and explosives of different kinds. There is a steady call for them for electrical workers and also for hospital use. They are likewise being increasingly used by women in household duties and in gardening. The most practical of the women's gloves have cloth inserted. These are a little more expensive, but they are much more durable.

Call for Bathing Caps.

The bathing cap business is one which is developing in many ways. Already the designs are ready for next year and one can have a choice of at least sixty. They have strings and bows and tassels and rosettes, and every form the imagination can suggest to make more beautiful the increasing number of women who go into the water. There is no limit to the colors that will be used. There are always the tight-fitting caps which do a real business in keeping the hair dry.

Coarse Cottons Move Better.

There was a better demand for coarse cottons, especially sheetings, in the local gray goods market yesterday. Both domestic and export buyers were after goods. Prices are firm to higher all around, with some houses asking 7½ cents for 4-yard, 56-60s, both branded and plain. Nearby deliveries of 3.85-yard drills sold further at 6⅞ cents. In the export demand for sheetings, 3.90s were wanted for shipment to the Red Sea district, while 5-yard goods, 5.00s, 48 square 4-yards, and 4.70s were included in the inquiries made for goods for Africa, South America, and other foreign markets. For the domestic trade 3.90s were quoted at 6⅝ cents, 5s at 5⅝ cents, 5.50s at 5½ cents, 48 square 4s at 6½ cents, and 4.70s at 6 cents. For foreign shipment they were generally held an eighth higher, because of the way the goods have to be put up.

Drug Prices Soften Further.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that a further recession in prices, particularly on drugs, has been witnessed during the last week, while advances have been comparatively few. One reduction was the rather unexpected cut of 10 cents an ounce on quinine by domestic makers, due principally to constant underselling by second hands. Other minor salts were also reduced in price. Continued offerings by second hands affected prices on picric and salicylic acids, which went down further. The trend of the market for sulphuric and nitric acids continues easy, and prices on carbolic acid have dropped under the influence of increased supplies and more active competition among sellers. Mercury is now quoted at $72 per flask of 75 pounds, a drop of $2.

Black Shoes Not Overlooked.

Every one of the big local retail shoe dealers who now has Fall styles on view has a strong line of solid black, in both the button and lace styles, according to the McElwain, Morse & Rogers bulletin. The old standby—plain-toed, black cloth, button shoes of patent leather—are again in favor for dress wear. "One thing is certain," the bulletin goes on, "and that is that women will get better shoes this Fall than they did last Spring, when here was a sudden shortage in light colors. The demand for men's tan shoes is as great as ever. It is up to the dealer to encourage the sales of higher-priced shoes, as there is a real shortage of tan calf. One large tanner in the Middle West is practically shut down on account of the shortage of raw stock."

Machine Tool Makers Busy.

There is not a maker of machine tools in this country who could not increase his foreign and domestic sales from 25 to 50 per cent. if he could get all the raw materials he needed, according to a man who is well-posted on the subject. Lathe tools, drills, &c., are in tremendous demand, and there is no possibility of the manufacturers' catching up with the demand as long as the war lasts. High-speed steel is particularly hard to get in usable quantities, and where it cost about 90 cents a pound in normal times it was recently worth $3.60. Because of its high cost and scarcity, manufacturers have been forced to weld high-speed steel cutting ends on tools made of cheaper material, where in normal times the whole tool was made of high-speed metal. Manufacturers of saws, hammers, and other carpenters' tools, on the other hand, are reported to be complaining of a lack of business.

Styles in Place Cards.

Place cards hold an important position in the new social stationery. The best of these are hand-painted. The bride and her bridesmaids, as usual, are there. The bride in one set of these is coming down a stairway above which hang festoons of flowers and she wears a veil of real tulle. The bridesmaids each stand between slender, upright trees. There are dancing figures, the Harlequin among them, fastened so that they can move arms and legs. There are graceful little figures in silhouette and gossip cards. In the later two little women sit with heads together, and there are small, blank forms to go with each, to be filled in with the names of the guests. They will then read that so and so is married, engaged, or has given a diamond ring to so and so. Other cards painted with a candle and books or a comfortable-looking cat can be used later for book marks.

Wide Vogue for Tennis Shoes.

Tennis shoes are having practically an all-the-year-round use. The increase in the cost of leather has made the canvas rubber-soled shoe, a good quality of which can be bought for $1.50, popular, and the always-increasing interest in sports keeps them in constant use. Last year's business in these shoes was the biggest in the history of the trade in this country and the coming year promises to break the record for them. They can be worn three or more months and are specially in demand for boys' and youths' and misses' wear. There is not much change in the general run of the tennis shoes. There is "new high-heel stuff," as the manufacturer says, and there are smart pumps which keep more strictly to season, and are worn in Summer and at the Southern Winter resorts. These come in white with a small stiff bow, and some have an edge of black. The balmoral shoe in all white or tan is the shoe which works the season through.

Bleached Cottons on the Way Up.

Buying of bleached cottons in the local market, as it is described by sellers of these goods to the jobbing trade, must be something like the pictures drawn of the Stock Exchange during a busy hour. The only difference seems to be that the trading, which is more or less of a frenzied nature since the last price increases went into effect, is being done more by telegraph and by mail than in person. With standard lines of 4-4 goods now priced at 10 cents, with no reason to believe that they will not go higher and many reasons for believing that they will not go lower, reports from local sellers say that the jobbers regard bleached cottons in the same way a starving man does a big meal, and they are trying to gorge themselves just as such a man might do. The only trouble in this case is that there isn't any "big meal," for mills are dropping behind in deliveries almost from day to day. Buyers, on the other hand, are carrying for earlier shipments than their orders specify.

Printcloths Were Very Active.

Yesterday saw very active trading in the local market for printcloths. October-November deliveries of 38½-inch 60-52s, and 60-48s sold at the prices given below, while similar shipments of 39-inch 56-44s were reported sold at 5 cents. For 38½-inch 64-60s, 6¼ was generally asked, though there was a report that a small quantity of Eastern goods had been sold at 6 3-16 cents for September-October delivery. For 27-inch 64-60s, many mills now want 4¼ cents. Sales for delivery during the rest of this month and next were made on 39-inch 72-76s at 7½ cents and 68-72s at 7 cents. It was also said that 80 squares in that width had sold for the same shipment at 8 cents, though other reports told of sales of this construction at 8¼ cents for September-January delivery. These goods are becoming very scarce for 1916 delivery, and in some quarters it is asserted that there are few more to be had, even at 8¼ cents. Closing figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6c
39-inch, 68-72s	7c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 56-44s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5½c
38½-inch, 64-44s	6¼c	37-inch, 64-48s	6¼c

FOREIGN WOOLS ARE SCARCE

Prices Remain High Despite the Fact That Trading Is Dull.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"There has been little change in the wool market in the last week. The bulk of the business is in fine staple territory wools, for which an increasing demand is reported. Ohio delaines and other fleeces do not figure largely in the sales, although samples are being sent out to inquirers. Good staple foreign wools are scarce.

"Prices remain just as stiff as though no quiet spell existed. Dealers are very sanguine about the future. The sales for the week in Boston have been about 3,500,000 pounds.

"Woolen goods have not been especially active during the week, but the market shows a very healthy condition. Manufacturers are generally well occupied on old orders. There seems to be no indication that prices will be lower. Buyers will probably not show any interest in new purchases until they have to. The situation is such that continuous and reasonably large ordering can be expected. Prices are likely to advance as the various lines are placed in a good position.

"The situation in the cotton market has depended largely upon the question whether Texas and Oklahoma will get the much-needed rain in time to improve the reported deteriorated condition of the cotton crop. The non-arrival of rain, together with reports of a strong Liverpool market, makes it reasonable to assume that prices will be put higher. One of the features of the market has been a good demand for spots. This is given as a reason for the continued strength of October. There has been considerable trading for December and January deliveries.

"The cotton goods market is experiencing a rise in prices. The sales of the week in Fall River are reported as 350,000 pieces, of which there were 100,000 spot. Sellers of gray goods are not holding back fabrics for fear of the effect of the scarcity of dyes, as was the case last year. They are taking more care against the accumulation of stocks.

"High prices have somewhat retarded export business in cotton goods. Another feature which has contributed toward the same end is the delay of shipments."

FOREIGN BUYERS' WANTS.

As Disclosed by Callers at Commerce Bureau's Office Here.

Foreign visitors to the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House show a big increase since the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, compared with the corresponding period of 1915. The more important foreign buyers here in the past seven weeks number 144. They represent Europe, Africa, South America, and other sections of the world.

An inspection of the callers' registry book at the bureau yesterday disclosed that the visitors were in search of practically every line of merchandise, including luxuries, produced in the United States. A buyer, for instance, from Basle, Switzerland, is here to buy sisal yarn suitable for manufacturing binding thread and cord, while the representative of a large firm in Johannesburg, South Africa, is in need of hosiery, novelties, knitted, and dry goods.

South American buyers predominate at the present time, their wants comprising for the most part dry goods, groceries, novelties, oils, paints, women's wear, agricultural implements, building materials, furniture, celluloid goods, machinery, and automobiles of the lighter and cheaper variety. One buyer from Argentina is having a hard time finding in this country colors for dyeing furs and fur linings. Many of the South American buyers wish to stock up with American canned goods, among them canned lobsters for Argentina.

Buyers here from Colombia who are giving orders are impressing on American shippers the desirability of packing goods so that they may be transported by mules or bullocks over rough roads or trails without damage.

MADE BY ELECTRICITY.

Exhibit of Products to be Shown in This City Next Month.

At the coming convention of the American Electrochemical Society, to be held in this city Sept. 27 to 30, one of the sessions will be devoted to "Made in America" products of the electric furnace and electric cell. These products include many of this country's most important staples, such as copper, aluminum, abrasives, bleach, and many others.

It was pointed out yesterday at the Chemists' Club that whereas other chemical industries such as the coal tar dye industry were distinctly European the electrochemical industry was decidedly American. It was in the United States that the production of aluminium was invented and put on a commercial basis. The first plant for the electrical synthesis of the elements of the air and the production of artificial fertilizer nitrate was erected at Niagara Falls. A prominent member of the society, in speaking of the American electrochemical industry yesterday, said:

"Also at Niagara Falls tons of abrasives are produced in large powerful electric furnaces. The importance of these abrasives can best be appreciated by the fact that if the supply from the Falls were to cease today practically every mill and factory in the country would have to shut down within three months' time.

"Other electrochemical products of decided economical importance and value are graphite, phosphorus, hypochlorite of lime, magnesium, carbon bisulphide, calcium carbide, hydrate of sodium, ferrosilicon, and other iron alloys which are indispensable to the steel trade."

BLACKLISTED FIRMS MEET.

Discuss Failure of England to Answer Lansing's Note.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, the organization of firms and business men placed on the British statutory blacklist, was held in the office of Leopold Zimmermann, of the banking firm of Zimmermann & Forshay, 9 Wall Street, yesterday afternoon. The failure of the British Government to answer promptly the note of protest again the enforcement of the blacklist sent to that Government by Secretary of State Lansing one month ago was discussed, but no definite action was taken. Another meeting, it was said, will be held today or tomorrow.

Those present at yesterday's meeting were Mr. Zimmerman, Edward Stedemann, Jr., Richard G. Wagner, J. A. Kohl, and John Simon. Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn was the only member of the committee not present. Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for the committee, was also present. The meeting lasted from 3 until 6 o'clock, and at its close Mr. Blumenthal said no statement would be issued until after the meeting to be held today or tomorrow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. G. Myers Co.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av., St. Denis.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Umbrella Co.; J. Goldstein, umbrellas; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volmer, clothing, trimmings; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Barrett, machine made dresses; Miss Boyle, ladies' underwear; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear; Miss K. Desmond, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; Miss A. M. Doyle, children's wear; Miss B. Garner, ladies' and misses' coats, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss E. Kane, misses', juniors' cloaks, suits, dresses; 23 W. 33d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; Miss M. E. Wall, girls' wear; E. B. Terhune, women's shoes; Miss F. A. Hahn, waists; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON.—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; P. D. Slocum, furs; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Houghton & Dutton Co.; J. F. Leary, house furnishing goods, lamps, china, glassware; Bristol.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. C. Kemball, costumes; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Timothy Smith Co.; A. L. Brett, general merchandise; 470 4th Av.; Prince George.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Miss Clossey, Fall waists, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; G. P. Reisel, linens; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; E. Shanks, art goods, notions, jewelry; 315 5th Av.

CARROLLTON, Ga.—Baskin & Baskin; A. J. Baskin, dry goods; Collingwood.

CATTLESBURG, Ky.—D. H. Carpenter Co.; D. H. Carpenter, general mdse.; Iroquois.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Brothers Co.; G. H. Miller, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway; Herald Square.

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss M. Dunlap, dresses; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Farrell, dress goods, silks, velvets; Mr. Thompson, shoes; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper Co.; A. J. Kahnweiler, clothing; 18 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. I. Stephens, millinery; C. W. Leffingwell, women's garments; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI, O.—McAlpin Co.; Miss Mayhall, books; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss M. Isaacs, dress suits, dresses, skirts; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—W. C. Frechtling Co.; R. F. Frechtling, general mdse.; Herald Square.

CLEVELAND—Griggs Co.; Miss K. Murray, waists; Imperial.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Klein, Kirschstein & Co.; S. C. Klein, cloaks, suits; Latham.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Fries & Schuele Co.; O. A. Schuele, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Lindner Co.; A. V. Dilley, waists, furnishing goods; 1,140 B'way.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Rosenbaum Bros.; S. Rosenbaum, dry goods, carpets; Grand.

DAYTON, Ohio—Johnston & Shelton Co.; F. Link, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

DELAWARE, Ohio — A. Kahen, women's ready-to-wear; New Strand.

EATONTOWN, Ga.—R. Jarmulowsky Co.; M. Steinbach, coats, suits; Mrs. Jarmulowsky, children's dresses, kimonos; 1,161 B'way.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; Miss J. Kearney, art goods; 1,230 Broadway.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Wright D. G. Co.; A. Y. Berry, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

FORT WORTH, Texas — S. Bernhard, jobs children's coats; R. 1,717, 303 5th Av.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Bernhard Co.; S. Bernhard, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. Bickel, silks; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks, velvets; 230 5th Av.; Navarre.

HELENA, Ark.—Jeidel & Rothschild; J. Jeidel, dry goods, men's, women's and children's clothing, shoes; Navarre.

INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; A. H. Goldstein, notions, furn. goods; 31 Union Square.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. S. Arnstein Co.; A. Kleinberger, laces, embroideries, notions, hosiery, gloves; 45 Leonard; Gregorian.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, millinery; 212 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros.; B. Strauss, silk dresses, (basement); 1,182 B'way.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks, velvets; 75 Spring.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbie Bros.; B. L. Greenwald, cloaks, suits; Mrs. E. B. Neebolt, suits, dresses; Broadway and 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; F. E. Leonard, domestics, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.

MONTREAL, Canada—The John Murphy Co., Ltd.; J. McLuckie, voile waists, crepe de chine, underwear; Room 728, 47 W. 34th.

NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Lalliberte, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenburg & Robinson; M. J. Alleridge, toilet goods, jewelry; 75 Spring.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks-Isaacs Co.; R. M. Isaacs, millinery; 148 W. 23d.

NEW ORLEANS—Krauss Co.; M. Rubinstein, clothing, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

NORFOLK, Va.—Whichard Br

PENROSE PREDICTS WORLD-TRADE WAR

Attacking Revenue Bill, He Says It Makes Against an Inevitable Peril.

ASSAILS DIRECT TAXES

Underwood Defends Measure as Putting Burden of Preparedness on the Wealthy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Republican assaults on the Democratic General Revenue bill on the ground that the additional revenues were necessary to meet extravagant appropriations were continued in the Senate today. In the course of the debate Senator Underwood of Alabama, author of the present tariff law, disclaimed responsibility for the protection features of the revenue bill.

The discussion today was begun by Senator McLean of Connecticut, who approved the appropriations for military preparedness, but insisted that $100,000,000 could have been saved out of the other expenditures authorized by the present Congress. He attacked the tax features of the bill and declared that the record of the Democratic Party in Congress had been mendacious and deceptive.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania argued that the intention of the framers of the Constitution was that the Government should primarily resort to the customs for revenues. He said that the protection afforded to dyestuffs was ineffective, and argued that, while it was an admission by the Democrats that we must be industrially independent, the bill should have gone further in providing for the protection of American industry generally. Mr. Penrose urged the necessity of industrial preparedness as a paramount reason for providing that as much of the revenues as possible should be obtained from duties on imports.

In support of his argument, Mr. Penrose asserted that England had been making long steps toward the abandonment of free trade under the pressure of war conditions. He charged the Democratic Party with extravagances, and spoke of "ill-advised projects" for which no appropriations should have been made.

Referring to recent conferences of nations at war regarding commercial plans that would operate to their own benefit after the war, the Pennsylvania Senator said:

"In the face of these developments already occurring and with the likelihood of still more portentious aspects of trade war arising in the near future, we are called upon to pass the pending revenue measure without any regard whatever for the menacing situation which will inevitably confront us as the war in Europe draws to a close. The only recognition occurring in the bill of such a menace is found in the anti-dumping paragraph. Here, again we have an act of inconsistency similar to that which we find in the instance of dyestuffs.

"We are drifting to a system of direct taxes at a time when nearly every civilized nation is going in the other direction. Before the outbreak of the war in Europe every nation in Europe except England had a protective tariff. If Germany had not had a protective tariff and been able to meet a large part of her requirements from home protection, the war would have been over long ago, as far as Germany was concerned. And there is every reason to believe that with the close of the war new trade alliances and treaties will be made which will make it more imperative than ever that the United States get ready for industrial preparedness."

If a munition tax was to be imposed, Senator Penrose declared, it should be applied to all who sold contraband goods to nations at war.

"Investigation discloses," he said, "that the munitions tax is sectional, ununiform, of doubtful validity, of questionable legality, and objectionably in many other ways. It might be claimed to be an evasion of the Constitutional inhibition against taxing exports, but if it is not a tax on exports and is a direct tax similar to other direct taxes now embodied in the law, then it clearly constitutes double taxation, since the manufacturing corporations involved in the munition tax already pay one Federal tax on earnings. It might also be argued that such a tax would affect our neutrality. A neutral Government does not protect trade in contraband. It does not engage in it itself. It is merely relieved of the expense of suppressing it. If it tried to turn it into a source of revenue it would lay itself open to a charge of such interest in the business as to make it a virtual partner."

The Revenue bill, Senator Underwood said, was necessitated by demands of the wealth of the country for military preparedness.

"The burden of this proposed tax," he said, "is distributed to the wealth of the country. It is not a tax on consumption where the burden falls on the masses. Increases in the army and navy have come from a demand from the representatives of wealth. They largely will get the benefit, and it is but just that they should pay for that protection."

DOMESTIC DYES EXPORTED.

The Amount of Them Shipped Is Constantly Increasing.

According to a Custom House report available yesterday, Italy was the heaviest buyer of American dyestuffs in June, Argentina coming next. The statistics issued by the customs officials, however, make no distinction between coal tar and natural dyes. The June shipments from New York had a value of $528,473. Should this monthly value of exports be maintained, the year's shipments from this port would closely approximate $6,000,000. In the eleven months ended with May, the entire country's dyestuff exports had a value of $4,319,356, against only $973,193 the same period of 1915, and $316,539 in that of 1914 under normal trade conditions. Present monthly exports from New York are about six times greater than a year ago, it was said at the Custom House.

Italy's purchases of dyes shipped out of this port in June had a value of $254,753, while Argentina's share in this trade, amounting to $38,000, led England's purchases by more than $3,000. Colors shipped to England had a value of $55,712. France took dyestuffs worth $22,100 in June, but this amount was surpassed by Spain whose exports from here were set down at $34,082. Some significance seemed to be attached by the customs men to the fact that in June exports of colors to Sweden totaled $12,942, although the latter country is in position to trade with Germany more or less freely.

Portuguese color shipments amounted to $15,805, while Russia in Asia bought dyes to the extent of $15,584. Similar shipments to Russia in Europe reached $8,615. Japan, which is building up a dyestuff industry of its own, took only $2,819 worth of colors in June. Color exports for Greece had a value of $5,500. Eyestuffs for Australia totaled $1,090, while Cuban shipments reached $1,710. Mexican purchases through this port were $6,549. Other exports were Brazil, $14,532; Chile, $3,429; Uruguay, $3,643; China, $4,214, and the Netherlands, $2,713. The Azores made a start in using American dyestuffs, as colors shipped to these mid-ocean islands in June had a declared value of $31.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MAX MULLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Muller, installment dealer, 66 East Broadway, by Joseph Cassel, $300. Hyman Orland $57, and Isaac Levinson $65. Liabilities are $1,200 and assets $1,000.

JACOB SOLOTSROFF, real estate broker, 66 East Ninety-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,544 and assets $194 in accounts.

THOMAS J. MULLIN, clerk, of 328 East Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,353 in a deficiency judgment and no assets.

RUSZITS COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of the Ruszits Company, dealers in dresses, furs, &c., 7 East Forty-eighth Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $75,475.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY CONCESSIONS COMPANY.—Harry Zaikin, counsel for the receiver of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Concessions Company of Coney Island, said yesterday that the company had made an offer of settlement to creditors of 30 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities are $15,000, outside of claims of the officers which will be waived.

ABRAHAM FRANKEL, jobber in furs, at 10 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,162 and assets $6,312, consisting of accounts $6,285 and cash on hand $27.

ERNEST A. STIENEN, dyer, 417-419 West Twenty-fourth Street, doing business as the Stienen Dying Company, has made an assignment to Harold Van Riper.

SOUTHELMER & STERN, INC.—The refusal on Aug. 17 of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against Southeimer & Stern, Inc., manufacturers of embroideries at 7 West Twenty-second Street, with a factory in West New York, was noted in the liabilities at $90,000 and assets $10,000. Joseph Ullman, attorney for the corporation, informs THE TIMES that the figures should have been liabilities $90,000; assets, $80,000.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge A. N. Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

BENJAMIN FLEISCHER.—General store at Sunnyside, N. Y.; liabilities $21,064.

JOHN E. CHATFIELD, manager, 144 East Thirty-fourth Street.

DAVID PRUVER, manager, 1,061 Intervale Avenue.

MORRIS ROTHMAN, 215 West Tenth Street.

SILVERMAN BROS., clothing and dry goods, Olive Bridge, N. Y.

ISRAEL LINDER, installment dealer, 7 East 108th Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against G. Dexter Burton, mining engineer, 22 Clinton St., Boston, at the instance of three creditors. It is said that Burton has stated, in writing, his inability to meet his indebtedness and his willingness to be adjudged bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Samuel Hirschman, a saloonkeeper. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities $14,056; assets none.

The Daniels Safety Device Company. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Claims $26,650.

Jacob Lasker, a dealer in suits and cloaks at 228 Lincoln Avenue. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of the Citizens State Bank and others with claims aggregating $12,500. According to affidavits filed with Judge Landis of the Federal Court Lesker is charged with having entered into a conspiracy with his cousin, Ralph Ettelson, to defraud his creditors, whereby real and other properties valued at between $270,000 and $300,000 were sequestrated. Judge Landis has appointed the Central Trust Company of Illinois receiver.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first naming that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Brilliant, Lazarus—City of N. Y.....$253.64
Bradford, Geo. F.—Same.....253.45
Campbell, James A.—Same.....253.45
Green, Alfred—Same.....253.45
Heeb, William—Same.....253.45
Harding, John J.—Same.....253.45
Jackman Amusement Co.—Same.....112.33
Knecht, Israel—Same.....253.45
Lovig, Arthur—Same.....253.45
Murphy, Frank J.—Same.....253.45
Mugge, Claus—Same.....253.45
Peterson, Louis A.—Same.....253.45
Reinstein, Abraham—Same.....253.45
Seeley, Franklin J.—Same.....253.45
Silver, Samuel—Same.....253.45
Ulman, Nathan—Same.....253.45
Victor, Leo C.—Same.....253.45
Weingarten, Morris—Same.....253.45
Associated Properties, Inc.—Gorham Co.....117.29
Bernstein, Jake, & Sam Icove—H. Blumenfeld 525.72
Conklin, Patrick—Senn Bros. Co.....111.35
Du Gennaro, Ammacolata—Yorkville Bank 219.99
Good, Elizabeth—Lee Tire Sales Co., Inc 264.99
Goldstein, Bertha—J. M. Gans.....216.84
Goldstein, Edw. I. & Bertha—J. M. Gans.....196.07
Horner, Hans-Rudolf Saenger Co.....437.11
Hart, Lawrence S., & Deucilla F. Farrell—M. Rodman.....233.47
Kinscherf, Fred G.—A. Johnson, et al. .101.94
Lide, Emma H.—Charles G. Blake & Co.....5,883.89
Lieberman, Jacob—Donefer Mariash, Inc.129.51
McCleary, William—Michaels Bros.....281.62
Modern Hosiery Stores, Inc.—H. Stillebauer et al.....350.85
Mekin, Sabina—Wm. R. Warner & Co.....341.07
McGivney, Mary A.—East River Savings Bank 272.13
N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co.—C. E. Mills Oil Co.....635.16
Osberg, Herbert and Rudolph—F. H. Lockwood et al.....281.29
O'Connor, John F.—B. J. Greenhalgh.....171.39
Same—E. M. Krumlauf.....374.62
Penrod Chemical Corp.—Chas. F. Kienle, Jr. 3,808.51
Pizer, Solomon—F. Brown.....204.39
Same—P. David 133.56
Roth, Anthony C.—A. Andre.....708.51
Rosenberg, Alexander—Francis H. Leggett & Co.....119.18
Rosen, James—Van Cortland Operating Co. 148.19
Randall, Frank M.—L. H. Sterne.....1,072.02
Reynolds, John F.—L. A. Parker & Co., Inc. 525.16
Schwartz, Joseph—I. Block.....258.48
Smith, Viola—E. F. Schultz.....642.06
Tenney, E. Forrest—Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.....217.53
Thompson, Joseph B.—M. Rubin.....129.66
Ten in One Strainer Co., Inc.—Motor Trades Pub. Co.....140.89
Ullman & Solomon—L. L. Carroll Co., Inc. 104.91
Uris, Harris H., Adolph Hirshfield, and Emanuel M. Krulewitch, exrs.—V. E. Macy et al.....2,828.92
Wasserman, Samuel—Eppens Smith Co.103.51
Wallis, Stephen—E. A. Ash.....111.90
Walton, Frank R.—H. E. Graves.....1,551.84
Windenfeld, Hyman—G. Weiser.....101.85
Zimmerman, Lee—Highgrade Provision Co., Inc. 203.21
Zap, Samuel—J. Fitchenberg.....105.25

In Bronx County.

Cerasoldi, Aurelio—A. L. Hernstein.....$79.84
Fabricant, Hyman and Fanny—State Bank 267.25
Loeb, William—E. K. Lewis.....22.14
Patrizo, Antonio and Louisa—M. Abbate et al. 484.22
Tobin, James—J. H. Miller.....57.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Geidel, Saul, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., Dec. 9, 1914, (vacated).$1,000.00
Harness Holding Corp., Rafael Lucero, and Joshua Bernstein—E. George & Co., Aug. 21, 1916.....353.04
Miller, Samuel A.—H. G. Huntington et al., April 28, 1916.....179.03
Rosenblum, Philip M.—H. Wechsler, June 8, 1916.....369.60
Fox, Charles J., and Louis Weisman—J. Drescher, Jr., Sept. 17, 1911.....2,418.43

In Bronx County.

Becker, Frank A.—M. McGill, Dec. 4, 1915 .....$587.29

WAR RISK PREMIUMS NOW $2,237,859 NET

Total Outstanding Insurance $11,675,320--Sec. McAdoo Announces Partial Reduction in Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary McAdoo today announced that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance had issued 1,570 policies from Sept. 2, 1914, the date of the establishment of the bureau, to Aug. 23, 1916. These policies cover $141,415,302 insurance on American cargoes and ships carrying noncontraband goods.

The gross premiums amounted to $2,950,877.95, the known losses, $771,329.57, of which $58,811.42 has been recovered in salvage. This reduces the net losses to $712,518.15 and gives a total of $2,237,859.80 net premiums in hand.

The bureau has been operated with a small force, its total expenses to date being only $34,323.47. At present the bureau has at risk a total of $11,675,320.

New rates just established by the bureau on American steam vessels and non-contraband cargo from any port in the United States to any port in the world, (other than those nnmed in the special list,) or vice versa, follow:

Cargo, freight, and advances:

1. Between ports of the United States or its possessions; or between non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere; or between the west coast of the United States and Japan or China, 5 cents per $100. (Unchanged.)

2. Between United States ports and belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, 10 cents per $100. (Formerly 15 cents.)

3. Between United States ports and non-belligerent ports other than above not north of Havre in Europe, nor east of Sicily in the Mediterranean, ½ per cent. (Unchanged.)

4. To ports in the Far East via Suez, ⅝ per cent. (Formerly 1 per cent.)

5. To all other ports ⅝ per cent. (Formerly ½ per cent.)

Vessel (voyage risks); by voyage meaning from port of lading to not more than two ports of discharge:

1. Between ports of the United States or its possessions, or between non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, or between the west coast of the United States and Japan, or China, five cents per $100. (Unchanged.)

2. Between United States ports and belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, 10 cents per $100. (Formerly 15 cents.)

3. Between United States ports and non-belligerent ports other than above not north of Havre in Europe nor east of Sicily in the Mediterranean, ½ per cent. (Unchanged.)

4. To ports in the Far East via Suez, ⅝ per cent. (Formerly 1 per cent.)

5. To all other ports, ⅝ per cent. (Formerly ½ per cent.)

Vessel (time):

Time policies to be issued for a period of ninety days only; rate 1¼ per cent. (Unchanged.)

If warranted to use only ports in the Western Hemisphere, ½ per cent. (Formerly ⅝ per cent.)

If warranted to use only non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, ¼ per cent. (Formerly ⅜ per cent.)

All rates are subject to change without notice. Rates for American sailing vessels are to be advised in each case.

MEAT PRICES SOARING AGAIN

Beef Reported 2 Cents a Pound Higher Wholesale.

The butchers in Washington Market said yesterday that beef had risen two cents a pound wholesale this week and promised to go still higher. The hind quarter and ribs were 16½ cents a pound on Monday, and 18½ and even 19 cents a pound yesterday, wholesale. Pork has gone up three cents a pound in the last week, and poultry, such as spring chickens, &c., has increased two cents a pound. Ham has risen two cents, but bacon, mutton, and lamb have been stationary.

A well-known grocer said last night that the increase in price of flour in New York had been exaggerated. Flour, which was now selling retail at $7 a barrel of 196 pounds, he said, sold for $6.75 at this time last year. Canned beans were 11 cents, against 7 a year ago, and peas had increased from seven cents to eight cents in the same period. The cerals remained about the same.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Inventns Corp<Hobbs. C RR of NJ<Tug Shohola.
Follette<Tug Auburn.
Federal Forward Co<Luckenbach SS Co.
Clark<Un Book Off.
Edmonds<Stern.
Molly<Gr A & P Tea.
Goldenberg<Freedman.
Autopiano Co<Story & Clark P Co.
U S<Watch Light Co.
Autopiano Co<Am Player Action Co.
Metals Prod Eq Co<Tate-Jones Co.
Holverson<NY Life In
Same<NY, S & W RR
Sheets<J M Washburn
Autopiano Co<Simplex Player Action Co.
US<NY, NH & H RR, (2.)
Mitchell<Segurance SS Co.
Nat Steam Nav Co<McElwain.
Thompson<NY Rtg & Michelin Tire Co<Mason Seaman Tr Co.
Autopiano Co<Story & Clark P Co.
Same<Am Player Act.
Re Oceanic Inv Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I. — Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Bklyn Bank<McElhiney.
CNY<Tesla.
Valentine<Sonneberg.
Holzrichter<Davis.
Entin<Seaman.
Shiman<Karasinsky.
Locke<McVoy.
Greff Eng Mfg Co<Scourene Mfg Co.
Pross<Pross.
Lockstein<Molyneaux.
Gen Aeronautic Co of Am<Gen Aero Co.
Lascalzo<Palisade R & A Co.
Morris<I R T.
Tesoriere<Bush, (2.)
Ex rel Jaeger<Waldron.
Garcia<Marques.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Shaw<Dodge.
Wien<Sheehan.
Boyle<Baerlein, (2.)
Yonn<Garcia.
Re Baxter. (Darrow.)
Re Lipschitz.
Re Molmed.
Thomas<Abramsen.
Feigenbaum<Shiz.
Mulbegart<Good Samaritan Co.
Sanders<Herd.
Krasin<E & J Burke.
Waxenbaum<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Horowitz<Dressner.
Olivetti<Same.
Truzzolino<Chodoror.
Steinberg<Gaer.
Cohen<Kaltman.
Hans<Schoenfelder.
Spallino<Saffer.
Gibel<S for the P of C
Rodgers<H Skerbough
Winnick<Haigh.
Von Zglinitzki<Von Zglinitzki.
Shevlin<Shevlin.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Victor Wellisch.
Margaret Bell Bell.
Wills for probate:
Laura J Turr.

Annie P Lynch.
Zadik Casper.
Louis England.
Angela Panaro.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions.

Be Glad Const Co<Pollak.
Palack Tyre, &c, Co<Sofield.
Franzen<Jorgenson.
Lang<Lundell.
Jorgenson & Son<Cox.
Fowler<Brondedge Corp.
Ill Surety Co<Turtel.
5th Av Bldg Co<Carbondale Knit Mills.
Khroptschik<L & S Realty Co.
Spencer<Robinson.
Berkeley<Moore.
Bronx Art Stone Wks Co<Simpson-Fox Realty Corp.
Ill Surety Co<Turtel.
Turnbull<Hoskins.
Diamond<Ellman.
Golden<Gordon.
Bierhoff<Goltz.
Winter<Dicker.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Re Philips—James A. Foley.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—John W. Munro<Louis W. Prager—Fields Insurance.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion Calendar to be called on Tuesday, Aug. 29.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins J.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Rudolph Wallach Co.<Rooney.—Joseph P. Morrissey.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — Philip Rhinelander<Roth Construction Co.—George W. M. Clarke. Thomas Mulligan<Universal Holding and Leasing Co.—Julius D. Tobias.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

NY Mtg & Sc<Wallin.
Mason<Mason.
Taylor<CNY Tel Co.
Martin<Schwartzing.
Re Newman, (Willow St. Queens Co.)
Pettit<L I RR.
Lubin, (2.)
Acerbi<same.
Israel<Mardhoff.
Re Richard Av, (Parish).
Re Perry Av, (Queens Co.) Rosenson.
Re Prospect St, R (Hasel.)
Re 13th Av (Schmidt)
Feinbeck<NY Con RR
Badenoch<Badenoch, Inc.
Rudiger<Green.
Sanguinetti<Bracco.
Re Crescent St, (Schweitzer.)
Giglio<Giglio.
Kantor<Goodman.
People<Gallagher.
Boehm<Jardelin.
Bornhoeft<Homann.
Strota<Wmsburg S Bk
Dermody<B, Q Co & Sob RR.
Franzen, M<same.
Franzen, W<same.
Dudley<C I & B RR.
Robins<same.
Beach<N Y & R.
Collins<same.
Casey<same.
Flynn<B H RR.
Cohen, Ed<same.
Cohen, S<same.
Montagno<same.
Fagan<same.
Flynn<same.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Eliza Walker.
John Allen.
Charlotte Siemon.
Mary Winkler.
Accounting of:
Edwin Hardcastle.

Elisabeth Wetterer.
William Mass.
Mary Costello.
Estate of:
Aloise Schaetzle.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

SHLANOWSKY, Mrs. IDA, (Feb. 29;) total assets, $76,570; net estate, $61,178. Five daughters and four sons each received $5,686. Assets: One-third interest in these equities: 294 Broome St., valued at $3,333; 245 Broome St., $3,000; 95 Division St., $4,333; 103 East Broadway, $3,333; 102-103 East Houston St., $8,333; 193 Madison St., $1,600; 25 Monroe St., $2,600; 2 Orchard St., $7,333; 81 Stanton St., $11,433; bank, $13,114; mortgages and personality, $10,115; corporate bonds, $1,907.

McQUADE, MARY A., (March 23, 1914;) total assets, $8,005; net estate, $5,857. Anastasia Woods (aunt) received $5,617 and the remainder went to other relatives and institutions. Assets: Bank deposits, $4,425; mortgages and personality, $2,522; accrued income under life estate created by the will of John McQuade, $1,058.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investors Buy $500,000 New West End Avenue Apartment—Increases East Seventy-seventh Street Holdings—Builders Acquire Dyckman and Bronx Plots—New Branch Bank.

The investment desirability of well-situated and well-rented west side apartment houses was again shown in a striking manner yesterday in the sale of the newly completed twelve-story house at 481 to 485 West End Avenue, being the northwest corner of Eighty-third Street. The property was purchased by the Wellesley Real Estate Corporation, Robert A. Scott, President, from the builders, the West End, Eighty-third Street Corporation, of which William L. Sutphine is President.

The building covers a plot 59 feet on West End Avenue by 79 feet on Eighty-third Street. The plans were drawn by the architects, Swartz & Gross. It is one of the few modern apartments on the avenue having but a single family to a floor, and is fully rented. The transaction was a cash deal and represented about $500,000, the holding price of the property.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale.

Builders Increase East Side Holdings.

The Concourse Improvement Company, A. J. Schwazler, President, has increased its holdings on East Seventy-seventh Street by the purchase of 204, 206 and 208. Several weeks ago the same buyers purchased 210, and now control a plot 100 by 100, located about 105 feet east of Third Avenue. It is understood that the site is to be improved with a garage or warehouse.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

An investing client of L. J. Phillips & Co. has purchased from Nellie K. Hulse 8,684 Broadway, a three-story dwelling on a lot 17 by 78, located near 152d Street.

G. T. Emmett is reported to have sold his residence at 43 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 102.2.

Thomas J. Diamond sold to a client of Ralph Russo 449 East 119th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 19.9 by 100.11.

Builders Buy Dyckman Site.

As a site for five-story apartment houses the Joseph Sonsin Company has purchased from the Smada Realty Company a plot 125 by 100 on the west side of Ellwood Avenue, 225 feet north of Nagle Avenue.

Tenement Sales.

Peter Doelger has bought from Thomas J. Cunningham 252 Avenue B, southwest corner of Fifteenth Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 20 by 60.

The J. M. Richard Company sold 3,132 Broadway, a five-story new law house, on a plot 37.6 by 75, between 124th and 125th Streets. The purchaser gave property in Westchester County in part payment. The Richard Company acquired the houses 3,132 and 3,134 Broadway last December from the Halcyon Real Estate Corporation.

Builder Buys Bronx Plots.

Two large vacant plots in the Bronx have been sold to a builder for improvement with apartment houses. Both were sold by Laura Gross through Alexander Selkin. One parcel is 115 by 100, on the west side of Findlay Avenue, 200 feet north of 168th Street, and the other plot, 100 by 100, is on the west side of Webster Avenue, 148 feet south of 169th Street.

Long Island.

E. S. Willard & Co. sold for the Piping Rock Estate to B. L. Taylor sixteen acres at Mill Neck, L. I., and to B. L. Taylor, Jr., fifteen acres at Mill Neck. Both buyers will shortly improve these properties with private residences.

New Jersey.

Backer, Arnstein & Levy have sold to a cash buyer the major part of their farm, mansion house, stable, &c., at Long Hill, near Summit, N. J. They still own of this property a tract of land on which is erected a new cottage building.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates sold a plot on Gorham Place in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale to Ray Barnum of White Plains, N. Y. Mr. Barnum will begin at once the erection of a dwelling for his own occupancy.

The New York Telephone Company has acquired title from the City Island Homes, Inc., of a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of Schofield Street, 278.3 feet east of City Island Avenue. It will be improved with a branch exchange.

Pacific Bank to Open Times Square Branch.

The George Backer Construction Company has leased for a long term of years a large space in their new Godfrey Building at the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue for the Pacific Bank, one of the oldest institutions in the city. They will shortly open a fully equipped banking office at this corner, including safe deposit vaults, bond department, &c.

Leases.

Snowber & Smith have closed a lease for a long term of years on the store and basement at 2,426 Eighth Avenue to the Ohio Lunch Company.

Louis Schrag has leased for the Equitable Life Assurance Company the store in building 431 Sixth Avenue to Messrs. Siegel & Rittner; for Nellie B. Wall, the store in building 18 West Thirty-sixth Street, to Mary Karo; for Israel Miller, the store in building 202 West Twenty-third Street, to Paul Paucuydian.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Henry Presser the three-story dwelling at 302 West 138th Street to Julia Spillane.

Columbia's New Building Policy.

The Trustees of Columbia University are about to inaugurate a building movement on their property between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, with the object of providing a more commensurate income from the holdings. Plans are being prepared to erect on the plot at 27 West Forty-ninth Street a five-story commercial building with stores on the ground floor. The plot is 20 by 100. Adolph Martin is the architect. In the past it has been the policy of the university to lease its property on long terms, and this projected operation is a new departure in the management of the Columbia property. Other sites may be similarly improved in the future.

Builders' Association Meets This Evening.

A meeting of the Builders' Association of Manhattan, which was recently organized, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Manhattan, Broadway and 108d Street. The Constitution and By-law Committee will present a constitution for adoption.

Realty Notes.

On a bid of $5,000 above encumbrances aggregating $175,000 Hattie Lissberger secured yesterday at public auction the Crescent Theatre property, on the west side of Boston Road, 212 feet north of 167th Street. The property, which was sold in a foreclosure suit brought by John M. Haffen against the Vion Amusement Company, Inc., et al., consists of a plot 170.6 by 162.11, and a two-story theatre with store. M. Morgenthau, Jr., was the auctioneer.

William A. White & Sons have rented a duplex apartment with roof garden in 158 Madison Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, to Mme. Olive Fremstad.

Plans have been filed in the Brooklyn Bureau for the erection of a synagogue for the Congregation B'nai Israel on the site of the former Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, northwest corner of Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street. Shampan & Shampan, the architects, estimate the cost at $180,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mott St, 278, e s, 120.6 ft. s of Houston St, 25x87, five-story tenement and stores; F. M. Averso against Rose Marusco et al.; J. E. Greenberg, attorney; due, $4,986.06; taxes, &c., $1,020.89; to Michael Volini for $27,820.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Company.

Boston Road, 1,176, w s, 212.2 ft n of 167th St, 170.5x163.1, Crescent Theatre and stores; J. M. Haffen against Vion Amusement Co. et al.; Max McGrirad, attorney; due, $28,948.69; taxes, &c., $3,955; prior mtg $175,000; to Hattie Leissberger for $180,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Murdock Av, w s, 550 ft s of Edenwald Av, 50x100; Municipal Liens Co. against Everybody's Land Co. et al.; foreclosure of tax lien; E. E. Smith, attorney; due, $178; taxes, &c., $90; to the plaintiff for $100.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Suffolk St, 18, e s, 150 ft n of Hester St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; J. L. McVicker et al., trustees, against Esther Salzman et al.; G. N. Whitlesey, attorney; due, $30,048.40; taxes, &c., $822.15.

140th St, 228 East, s s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; four-story tenement; H. M. E. Sieberg against Salvatore Martorana et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $9,080.08; taxes, &c., $950.

By Samuel Marx.

39th St, 536 West, s s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; J. L. Ford against Sandra Mendelson et al.; Osborn & F., attorneys; due, $16,172.61; taxes, &c., $538.74.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 16.10x96.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Concord Av, e s, 100 ft s of 147th St, 50x100, vacant; Frederick Schnaufer against Sole Realty and Construction Co. et al.; E. L. L. Hammer, attorney; due $380.07; taxes, &c., $433.93.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Seton Av, w s, 150 ft n of Strang Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x50; C. A. Albert, 70 Adams St, Mount Vernon, owner; Frederick G. Seelmann, 848 Van Nest Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Webster Av, e s, 330 ft s of Claremont Parkway, for a one-story concrete block storage house, 28x75; Dutchess County Lime Co., Paul B. Pierson, Scarborough, N. Y., President, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,589, to a two-story restaurant; Mrs. C. Grays, 1,591 Broadway, owner; A. Vandrasco, 90 West Houston St, architect; cost, $10,000.

11th Av, 512, to a one-story garage; G. R. Hamilton, 446 Park Av, owner; Martire & Savignano, 18 East 41st St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Washington Place, 108, to a three-story studio apartment; J. T. Navonie et al, 40 Washington Square South, owner; Martire & Savignano, architects; cost, $5,000.

Park Av, n w corner of 80th St, to a four-story-and-basement dwelling; S. Levy, premises, owner; S. L. Waller, 154 Nassau St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Eagle Av, s e corner of 163d St, to a four-story brick school, 350x102.6; City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 15th St, 20x60; Thomas J. Cunningham to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., Inc., 407 East 55th St, Aug. 22, mtg $3,000; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.....$100

ELLWOOD ST, w s, 225 ft n of Nagle Av, 125x100; Smada Realty Co. to Joseph Sonsin Co., 1,164 Bristow, Aug. 21, mtg $9,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

OLIVER ST, n e s, Lot 222, map A. Rutgers; Jos. H. Warren and William W. Barbour, Fairhaven, N. J., May 31, mtg $14,000; attorneys, Harris, C., M. & S., 150 Nassau St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 330, e s, 50.6 ft s of 128th St, 25.3x97.8; Isidore Wengraf to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, Aug. 19, mtg $17,200; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

167TH ST, n s, 63 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. to Morris Kohn, 1,123 Lexington Av, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

119TH ST, s s, 153.4 ft w of Madison Av, 15.6x100.11; Charlotte Zuckerman to Benjamin Calef et al., 8 East 117th St, Aug. 22, mtg $6,000; attorneys, Murray & Bein, 27 William St.....$400

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x79; Melrod Realty Co. to Francis P. Thomas, 157 Halsey St, Brooklyn, Aug. 18; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Francis P. Thomas to Josephine Calef et al., 202 Riverside Drive, Aug. 20, mtg $4,000; attorney, same.....$1

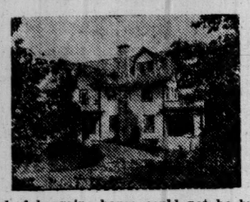
126TH ST, n s, 143 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Laura Muldoon to Edw. H. Muldoon, 203 West 126th St, mtg $6

FORFEITURE SALE

Sacrificing at $7,250

A small cash payment buys it. Balance can be arranged to remain on first mortgage if so desired.

Purchaser having forfeited large cash payments because of business reverses, forcing this home back on seller's hands, house must be sold at once, thus being sacrificed at a fraction of its real worth. Title guaranteed.



This fine, all-year country home with extensive grounds right near the shore of one of the largest, finest lakes in the mountains, near express station and convenient commuting distance to any part of New York City. This unusual house has every facility and convenience for comfortable living; it contains 12 rooms and 2 baths. This house is substantially and honestly built; no such honest materials can be had at such a ridiculously low price. All sports are enjoyed here at their best. This house is convenient to fine country club, golf, etc.

This is an unheard-of bargain; house could not be built to-day for twice the price I am authorized to sell at, and is in first-class condition. The place is easily worth $12,000.

Address ATTORNEY, BOX G 610 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE

One block from OAKLAND BEACH
This new stucco home just completed and ready for occupancy,

Price $9,750

The above house is built on corner plot 60x100, contains 4 large bedrooms, bath, extra large living room, with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen and pantry. Photograph and floor plan on application.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42nd St., N. Y.
Phone, Murray Hill 3498.

Commuters!

The owner of an attractive country home with every modern convenience, two baths, 17 acres of choice land, fruit, barns, tenant house, near high school, adjoining pleasant village, has just given me a figure which makes it one of the most attractive offerings in my territory; $10,000. Map, details.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Colonial Heights, semi-bungalow; six large, airy rooms and bath, electric lights, open fireplace, large porch; garage; ideal location for children. A. Reiner, Room 1,113, Tribune Bldg. Tel. Beekman 4500.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

For gentleman of means, one of the handsomest homes in Westchester; 14 rooms, 3 baths; 3-car garage; all modern improvements; spacious grounds; fine old trees; 30 minutes from Grand Central; facing new Bronx River Parkway; high and healthful; owner must sacrifice. Particulars apply to H. S. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel. Phone Main 3940.

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WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES
Hish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Van Cortland Terrace, Yonkers,
Handsome House
11 Rooms & 3 Baths, 50x100 ft.
A great bargain.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
498 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

550 Acres—$150 an acre.
Suitable Gentleman's Estate or Golf Course. Also: 200 acres—Great Bargain.
NEASON JONES, 30 East 42d Street.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

Work in New York
Relax at Neponsit

New York City is the finest place in the world to work in, but it ranks lower as a place in which to live.

Live at Neponsit, just 40 minutes out, the year round residential suburb, on the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay. Transients are excluded from the ocean beach—the best on the Coast—and it is deeded to property owners. There is the well appointed club, tennis, fishing and bathing. You sleep under blankets every day in the year at Neponsit. Lots $350 up. A few houses for rent. Phone Greeley 2741.

Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 509. 1 W. 34th St. New York City.

HUNTINGTON

$35 LOTS EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
$2 Down, $1 Monthly.
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

OLD-FASHIONED HOMESTEAD

Thirty miles out, North Shore, near harbor and country club; nearly two acres; shade trees, shrubbery; house has 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, fireplaces; perfect order; also garage and large poultry plant; out of town owner will sacrifice at $12,000; terms.
Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Waterfront Country Place Bargain.

Beautiful 80-acre country place, long frontage Peconic Bay, fine beach, high, views, mostly cultivated, fertile, main highway, house 12 rooms, improvements, barns, outbuildings, excellent neighborhood; $200 acre; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG. NEW YORK.

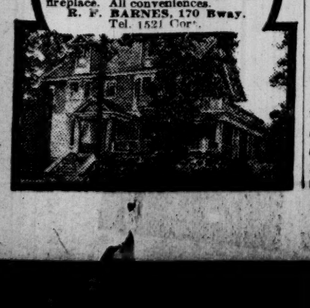
BARGAIN—House, $4,900.

7 rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, all city improvements, 30 minutes out, 4 minutes of express station; refined; on restricted property. B., Room 505, 200 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT BARGAIN

$9,500 Easy Terms. New Colonial Home, near Beautiful Lake
13 Rooms, 3 Baths. Grounds 307x177x200 ft. Fine Old Trees—High & Healthy, 40 Min. to City Ex. Service. An unusually well built home of 13 rooms, 3 baths, beamed ceilings; walls panelled in hardwood. Huge open fireplace. All conveniences.
R. F. BARNES, 170 Bway.
Tel. 1521 Cort.



NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Very Pretty

new reconstructed stone 6-room house, tiled bathroom, for $4,500; only $500 cash required. For family reasons it must be sold and is a bargain at this price; new and modern; all improvements; good transportation; schools, &c.; restricted neighborhood. Full particulars.

T. F. HAYES,
Room 516—47 West 34th Street.

MONTCLAIR

$25,000 One of the most charming residences in Montclair, on fine corner, surrounded by beautiful shrubbery and massive elm trees; centre hall, large living room; music room connecting with solarium, which has large, open fireplace; extra large dining room finished in delft blue; dining solarium; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; master bedrooms; 4 baths; 2 sleeping porches; double oak floors; all interior woodwork finished in ivory; exterior tapestry brick; copper leaders, gutters, &c.; Spanish tile roof; double garage; large plot; convenient Lackawanna.
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Station.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

5TH AV. CORNER STORE
CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,
5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.
Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.
Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor laws complied with; apply to owners.
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
383 Madison Av. Tel. 3513 Murray Hill.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

20 East 83d Street.
Rental Reasonable.
Apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
Real Estate
46 Cedar Street Telephone 5700 John

ASTOR DWELLINGS
ON THE BLOCK BEAUTIFUL.
130th Street, Fifth to Lenox.
Three-story, 25-foot front houses, 11 rooms, front lawns and porches; refit $75 to $80. Inquire 24 West 130th, or
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue

118 EAST 30TH ST.
Desirable three-story and basement dwelling, suitable for physician or private family. Excellent location.
Innes & Center, 30-32 E. 20th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
6 and 7 Rooms, $800-$1000
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Perfect Service.

AT STUYVESANT PARK — One Apartment IN THE **ST. GEORGE**
223-5 East 17th Street
8 ROOMS and BATH
RENT $1200
H. E. ZITTEL, 7 EAST 42D ST.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

Renault Court
207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Clemlit Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS
5 and 6 Rooms.
$900 and $1,200.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
317 WEST 99TH STREET.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE. Subway Express 96th. All night elevator.
6 Rooms, $65

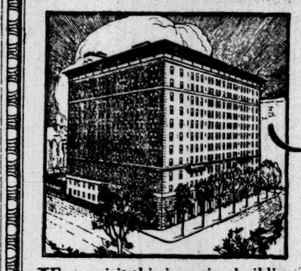
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath $1,600-$1,800
Fireproof Building. Standard Service.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 Albany Crescent.
Broadway-231st St. subway station, 3-4-5 rooms; all improvements; $24 to $36.
Class of tenants restricted.
Call at above address only.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Supt.

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms
$600 to $900. JOHN S. REED, 115 Broadway.



Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

IF you visit this imposing building you will surely come away convinced that in this apartment house, there have been embodied improvements, so advanced, that the most fastidious and cultured demand for a generation to come have been foreseen and carried out. And yet the rentals are reasonable. Read more.

Spacious garden on 3 sides insures ample light and fresh air. Roomy closets, closet doors with pier glass mirrors. Special rooms for accommodating guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, complete glass-lined ice boxes and outlets for electric fans. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick-lined store rooms. All rooms richly decorated and finished. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. A number of splendid suites now vacant. Rentals from $2500 to $3200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of
VINCENT ASTOR - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely Fireproof.—Every Modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Representative on premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
5 & 6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,300.
Representative on Premises.

For particulars see
Fred'k Zittel & Sons
Broadway and 79th Street TEL. 9700 SCHUYLER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced.
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.
The Hudson Fulton
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
7 Rooms, one Bath
8 Rooms, two Baths
One block from Subway.
$810 to $960 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411
Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

The HAMPTONS
201 & 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,050 yearly
Apply on Premises, or to
A.L.MORDECAI & SON

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
5-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths
Rents $840-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

CORNER APARTMENT
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AV. Corner 96th St.
8 ROMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS $1,000
CATHEDRAL COURT
541 West 113th Near Broadway
6 Rooms and Bath, $900
A. BRANDSTEIN Agt., 74 B'way.

RAVENWOOD
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 180th St.
4, 5, 6 Rooms, $36-$57.50.
MODERN, UP-TO-DATE APPOINTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

THE Whitehall, 1871 7th Av.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet, IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION. **$1,000 and $1,200**
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

Kensington Court
555 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.
THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**
Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown—1214.
HOW TO GO From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES BY EITHER ROUTE.

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $40 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
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Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class, residential section
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85
Open for inspection day and evening.
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Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Modern Apartments
7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTS $1,380 TO $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263—Bryant.

5 Rooms and 6 Baths
Court Washington and The Fortress
New Elevator Apartments
Ft. Washington Ave., 169th to 170th St.
Attractive layout; plenty of closets; quiet, refined neighborhood; mail chute and vacuum cleaner service. Inquire 245 Ft. Washington Av., or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., Hanover—5989.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
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203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,800.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens **$30-$60**
Tel. Mor. 3037. Owner on premises.

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Two New Buildings
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NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
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MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

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Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. W. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,850

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
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FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
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RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

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71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 Rooms
Suitable for Physician.
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

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GRAMERCY PARK
Attractive studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 8 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

ATTRACTIVE FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY.
685 Flatbush Ave.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

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108 Beach 66th St, Gaston Av. Station. On ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 416 Hammels.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR.
A refined home hotel; adults only; all improvements; moderate prices. 324 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers. W. J. Merritt.

Far Rockaway, one block from ocean—First-class accommodations; week-end parties; special rates for September. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St. Telephone 1166.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—Special rates for September; ocean half block; private. G 168 Times.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ellinwood.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

A private house offers superior accommodations during September; unusually large rooms; fine table board. 302 8th Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Invalids, chronics, nervous cases; ideal, home-like conditions near New York; beautiful surroundings; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DRUGGIST—BAKER.
Elegant corner store, large windows, new building; oak trim; steam heat, electric lights; populated section; no opposition; great opportunity; rent reasonable; equally good for up-to-date delicatessen, grocer and butcher. Apply at building, Warren and Banta Sts., Corona; one block west of Junction Av., or Thomas, 148 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City. Telephone 871 Astoria.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Desirable ground floor store, 32 East 22d St.; best business location; Broadway, 4th Av.; also first floor showroom, office, and loft; very low rent if taken by Oct. 1. Inquire premises, 12 to 2 daily, or your own broker. Address Jos. W. Stern & Co., 102 West 38th St.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, Between Broadway and 7th Av., parlor floor front office or store with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
506 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

Private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower; light, airy; attractive appearance; $25 a month. Apply Public Stenographer's office, 55 Liberty St., Room 2,418.

Desirable extra large basement for business, near "L" station; also top floor; very low rent if taken by Oct. 1. Inquire premises, 645 6th Av., or owners, nearby, Jos. W. Stern & Co., 102 West 38th St.

We have applicants for offices and lofts, all parts of city; list your vacancies with us. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 109 Broad St.

UNION SQUARE, 33.—Offices, $25 up. Apply on premises or Spear, 827 Broadway.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Reekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Beautiful corner offices, sublet cheap. 43d and Broadway. Call up 5140 Bryant.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Large office to rent at your own price. C. M. Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted studio, north light, (for painting,) bedroom, bath, kitchen or kitchenette; rent not over $1,500. L. F. Forbes, 1 West 64th.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 30 Pinehurst.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Residences, Business Properties, Apartments and Stores.
Best prices and locations.
Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 940.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 976.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad, Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 102 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

REAL BARGAIN.
Fine house on fine corner, 100x100, on best part Staten Island; owner must leave this section, and has just reduced price $1,000; get in while the getting is good; tomorrow may be too late; first one with cash gets it. W. L. Conner, New Dorp, Staten Island.

Real Estate Wanted.

A musician wants studio for Oct. 1, about 30x20, with 1 or 2 rooms and bath, location between 42d and 65th Sts., Lexington Av. and Broadway; not necessary north light. Ad. Heaton, Camp Rosalind, Chesham, N. H.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
Desirable detached house, Yonkers. Healthy location; two baths; terms easy; owner left town.
APPLY BELLOWS & WARREN,
20 GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

PHYSICIANS OR COMMUTERS.
Opportunity—10 rooms, two baths, large plot, ¾ mile Bronxville station; sacrifice; price $9,000, or will rent. Phone 1089 Tuckahoe. Dr. Hall, Mohegan Heights.

SCARSDALE.—Eight rooms and two baths; quarter acre; shade, garden; near church, school, and trolley; sale $10,000; rent $65. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HARTSDALE, on the Hilltop.—Twelve-room shingle and stone house; 3 baths, sunroom, sleeping porch; garage; price $27,500. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.
GARDEN CITY ESTATES, LONG ISLAND. Plot 80x100; excellent location; near electric road station; all improvements; no assessments; sell cheap for cash. Y 371 Times Annex.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, Box 20 Times Downtown.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5800. 1 West 34th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

COUNTRY HOMES—ACREAGE—FARMS.
DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
Owner going abroad in October will sell at great sacrifice 35-acre estate, 3-acre lake, including modern house 9 rooms, 2 baths, artistically and completely furnished; gas, water, ice, icehouse, fine kitchen garden, beautiful shade trees; ten miles from Morristown; correspondence invited. Address A. G., Mendham, N. J.

CHARMING HOME
In the Beautiful Town of
MONTCLAIR.
Stucco and shingle residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 7 bedrooms, sleeping porch, solarium, latest improvements; beautiful grounds, fine shade trees. Summer house, &c.; necessity for immediate sale; price $27,500. Apply to my brokers, Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Montclair, N. J.

BARGAIN.
Modern 7-room house; must be sacrificed; located on beautiful street; 4 minutes to station; all improvements, fireplace, large piazza; easy terms. B. K., 59 Times.

ALL THE ORANGES — Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Building lot 50x200, near station, hour out; great views, water, and electric light. Only $300; easy terms. Room 1,702, 141 B'way.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.
Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. WILD COMPANY,
21 Liberty St., New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

At Greenwich, Conn.—Nine-room house; large, screened sleeping porch; garage; gardens, shade, fruit, berries, hedges. Albert Richardson.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To rent modern 10-room house, 2 bathrooms, restricted neighborhood, Glenridge or Montclair; give full description. J. T. P., 38 Liberty St., Catskill, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Two rooms, kitchenette; antique furniture; near Fifth Av.; $80; lease. G 152 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $80 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near B'way
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; showers; baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3961 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1612 Academy.

Will sub-lease for 8 months or longer from Sept. 1 exquisitely furnished 7 rooms and 2 baths apartment, 98th St. and Riverside Drive. Inquire M. M. Waxman, 50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 6985 Broad.

"THE CHESTERSHIRE,"
570 West 183d Street. 1½ blocks from 181st St. subway station; six and seven-room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St. Central Park West, 6, 7, 8, and 12 roo

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The tropical disturbance of Tuesday has advanced to about west longitude 75 degrees and north latitude 21 degrees and is apparently moving toward the Florida Straits. Numerous thunder showers have occurred in Atlantic Coast districts north of the Carolinas. These showers were attended by a marked fall in temperature, in some localities amounting to as much as 20 degrees during the last twenty-four hours. In the upper lake region, the middle Mississippi, and the Missouri Valleys temperature has risen from 8 to 10 degrees.

Generally fair and moderately cool weather is indicated for Atlantic Coast districts Thursday and probably Friday. In the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley the temperature will rise.

Storm warnings are displayed at Miami and Key West.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light northwest, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast to south, on the South Florida Coast, east gales Thursday; rain.

FORECAST—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; continued moderate temperatures.

Southern New England—Fair, continued cool Thursday and probably Friday.

New Jersey—Fair and slightly cooler Thursday; Friday, fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Thursday and Friday. Warmer Friday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; cooler Thursday, southeast.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.....68	75	4 P. M.....80	80	82
6 A. M.....67	73	6 P. M.....80	78	71
9 A. M.....75	81	9 P. M.....76	73	73
12 M.....82	88	11 P. M.....73	72	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80. For the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 78; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 90 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.72 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. Loss.
12:00—Stadium, City College, 136 St., between Convent & Amsterdam Avs., (rubbish).....Slight

A. M.
2:20—556-558 W. 52 St.; Robert Wick Lumber Co.....Slight
8:23—427 W. 21 St.; Florence Crittenden Home.....Slight
9:03—111 St., 111 Sts., bet. 1 & 2 Avs., Consol. Gas Co.....Not given
10:10—34-36 Cooper Sq.; Barth & Son.....Not given

P. M.
8:20—1,925 Prospect Av.; Catherine Jones.....Slight
3:50—Front 260 7 St.; Dr. S. Herzstein.Slight
4:40—19 W. 103 St.; Gustave Reaske..Slight
4:30—253 E. Centre St.; C. Ritter.....Slight
5:00—Front 4,626 B'way; Clement Birch.....Slight
5:43—536 E. 135 St.; Isadore Cutner..Slight
7:25—57 E. 98 St.; Mary Given.....Slight
o 8:20—103 Crosby St.; A. Scheuerfeld..$1,000
9:10—15 W. 112 St.; Yetta Dan.....Slight
10:25—124 Baxter St.; Habaht & Weiss.Slight
10:30—330 E. 140 St.; Jessie Hogan.....Slight
11:00—423 Brook Av.; not given.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Second Lt. W. O. Ryan, 7th Cav., is attached to aviation sec. of his corps as a student and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

Maj. C. S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., to this city for duty as instructor at Army War College.

Maj. E. M. Markham, Corps of Engrs., is detailed as professor of practical military engineering at Military Acad.

1st. Lt. A. M. Prentiss, Ord. Dept., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty.

1st. Lt. H. J. Damm, 28th Inf., is attached to the aviation sec. of Sig. Corps as a student and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

Capt. C. S. Frank, 19th Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Sept. 10, will report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for station and duty temporarily. He will retain quarters at station to which he was assigned prior to his detail in Q. M. C.

Capt. E. M. Welles, Jr., M. C., will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty in that dept.

Orders of July 27, relating to Capt. O. Edwards, General Staff, revoked.

Resignation of Capt. C. H. Back, 24. inf., Kentucky N. G., is accepted.

Capt. R. C. Richardson, Jr., Inf., will report to Maj. Gen. W. Fenton, 2d Div., president of an examining board at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to Cav.; then to his station.

Capt. A. N. Tasker, M. C., to West Point for temporary duty at Academy as instructor for course in military hygiene, then to his station.

Orders of Aug. 7, relating to Capt. J. W. Wright, 17th Inf., are amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, then to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at Army School of Line, not later than Sept. 15.

Orders of Aug. 7, relating to Capt. A. E. Kennington, 10th Cav., revoked.

Orders of Aug. 12, relating to Capt. P. Mowry, 3d Cav., revoked.

2d Lt. F. L. Van Horn, 3d Cav., is detailed to enter next first year class at the Mounted Service School, and will proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., Sept. 15.

Orders of Aug. 3, relating to Capt. C. B. Sweezey, 1st Cav., amended to direct him to proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty, then to this city for duty at Army War College, on or about Sept. 15.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., in orders of July 8, for the examination of officers for transfer to F. A., is dissolved.

Capt. R. R. Wood, 24th Inf., detailed in the Q. M. C., effective Sept. 25, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 20, for duty as Q. M., and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Jefferson Barracks, relieving Capt. F. G. Lawton, Q. M. C.

Orders of July 15, directing Capt. R. B. Powers, Q. M. C., to retain quarters at permanent station, to which he was assigned prior to his detail in Q. M. C., are revoked. He is assigned to station at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. F. Patten, 18th Cav., four mos.; Capt. A. Poillon, Cav., 20 days' extension; Capt. J. E. McDonald, Inf., 2 mos.; 2d Lt. E. M. Price, 14th Inf., six mos., then the Walter Reed Hospital for examination; Capt. R. D. Carter, 28th Inf., 2 months' extension; 1st Lt. S. M. Parker, Inf., 20 days' extension, and 1st Lt. R. L. Robertson, M. R. C., 3 mos., effective upon expiration of present leave. He will then stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C., effective upon expiration of leave granted today.

The Navy.

Lt. C. A. Blakely, New York Yard, Aug. 31, to command the Rowan.

Jr. Grade Lt. (J. G.) A. Trever, from command of H-1, home and await orders, and W. H. Pashley, the Columbia, to duty as aid on staff, commander submarine force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign J. L. McGuigan, the Denver, to the Mass. Inst. of Tech., Boston, and G. C. Manning, the Hancock, to same place.

P. A. Surg. A. J. Mink, Puget Sound Hospital, Sept. 8, await orders at Washington, D. C.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Neuberger, M. R. C., to Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 4.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Alleen, at Providence; Annapolis, at Topolobampo; Essex, at Toledo; Lamson, at New York Yard; Patapsco, at Philadelphia; Preble, at La Paz; San Diego, at San Diego; Uncas, at Norfolk.

SAILED—Alert, K-8, K-4, K-7, K-8, and the St. Louis, Honolulu for test cruise; Buffalo, Mare Island for Tiburon; Castine, Santo Domingo City for San Pedro de Macoris; Chattanooga, La Paz for Mazatlan; Dorothea, Cleveland for Duluth; Mars, La Paz for Tiburon; Oregon, San Pedro for San Francisco, and the Sampson, Newport for trials.

The Lawrence was placed in ordinary at the Mare Island Yard, July 26.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Promoted to rank of Lieutenant and assigned as indicated: To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 22—Sergt. T. J. McCormick, 172 to 12. Promoted to rank of Sergeant and assigned as indicated: To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 22—Patrol. E. J. Quinn, 146 to 172.

Relieved from service and awarded pension: To take effect 12 P. M., Aug. 23—Patrol. Michael Keylaher, B. B. H. Squad, on own application, at $700 per annum; appointed Sept. 12, 1872.

Transfers and Assignments: To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 24—Lts. Michael Flaherty, 17 to 43; Owen Trainer, 43 to 17. To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 24—James McCauley, 135 to 9 I. D., assigned to clerical duty; J. J. McDonald, 9 D. to 79, assignment to clerical duty discontinued. To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 24—Sergs. T. A. Robinson, 29 to 43; W. J. McGowan, 43 to 29. Patrol. A. C. Fleischer, 283 to 26, assignment to mounted duty discontinued. To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 24—G. A. Maude, 9 I. D. to 172, assignment to clerical duty; Edmund M. F. McDermott, assigned to clerical duty, 14 I. D. to 9 I. D.

Temporary assignments: Lts. P. B. Lane, to command, 4 P. M., Aug. 22, during absence of Captain on sick report; Henry Elfers, 170, to command, 10:10 A. M., Aug. 21, during absence of Captain on sick report. Sergts. Julius Chesna, 7; Patrick White, 13, and P. J. Clarke, 17, to 90, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26. Patrol. Daniel O'Connor, 6; Francis Mershon, 160, and Florence Doherty, 172, to 6th I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 22; J. A. Kilgallon, 26, to 63, as operator of motor patrol wagon, noon, Aug. 27, to 8 A. M., Aug. 29; A. A. Ingel, 44, to C. O. Squad, duty in Bureau of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 23; Frank Long, 278, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of the Police Commissioner, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26.

To 99, from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26: Thomas Kelly, 1; Charles Fetterolf, 2; George Breidenbach, 2; Jas. S. Rogers, 7; J. J. Collins, 10; W. F. Dierker, 17; J. J. Boylan, 18; Thomas Turley, 26; J. J. Flynn, 6; Edward Lunny, 1; John Taeschner, 2; John Quagliano, 5; Wm. J. Hagerty, 13; Thomas Hughes, 13; R. L. Duffy, 18; Thomas O'Connor, 21; John Ferretti, 26; John J. Gay, 4.

Leaves of Absence, (without pay)—Patrol. W. Berthoff, 145, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 24; G. F. Mahoney, 146, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; J. P. Hopkins, 270, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 23.

Sick Leaves Granted—Patrol. A. J. Reydell, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; J. J. Tormey, 160, 90 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 25.

Applications for Full Pay on Sick Report Approved—Sergt. J. H. Kelly, 101, 6:55 P. M., Aug. 11, during disability; Patrol. P. S. Haber, 10, 2:30 P. M., July 30, to noon, Aug. 11; H. J. Schutter, 33, 4 P. M., July 23, to noon, Aug. 7; T. McGrath, 135, 2:10 A. M., Aug. 18, during disability; P. F. Cunningham, 86, 7:10 P. M., July 20, to 12 P. M., Aug. 9; F. F. Manning, 74, 6:30 P. M., Aug. 10, during disability; M. D. Kelly, 147, 8 A. M., Aug. 18, during disability; J. McGuire, 155, 8:10 P. M., July 25, to 12 P. M., Aug. 9; R. A. Helwig, Traf. Div., Sub-div. D, 4 P. M., Aug. 2, to 12 P. M., Aug. 16.

Fire Department.

Special leaves of absence granted: Chief of Batt. S. E. Poling, 17th Batt., 36 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 27; Fire 1st gr. J. J. Delaney, Eng. 56, 36 hours, 8 P. M. Aug. 24; Fire 1st gr. Joseph Cremin, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 24; Fire 1st gr. A. E. Rowan, Eng. 152, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 24; Fire 1st gr. W. L. Lamb, H. & L. 26, 96 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 24; Fire 1st gr. A. M. Kjelsen, H. & L. 37, 84 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 25; Fire 1st gr. J. J. Tobin, No. 2, H. & L. 117, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 30.

Appointments:

Samuel Oakes as telegraph operator, $1,200 per annum, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 16. (Appointment not to exceed five months.)

Henry Hess, 1st gr. signal and typewriting copyist, Bur. Fire Prevention, three months, at rate of $600 per annum, effective 9 A. M., Aug. 21.

Harold Beggs as junior draftsman, (electrical), Bur. of Telegraph, 15 days, rate of $75 per month, effective 9 A. M., Aug. 21.

A. N. Flamm as Asst. Fire Marshal, Bur. Fire Investigation, three months, (probationary) rate of $1,500 yearly, effective 9 A. M., Aug. 22.

Resignations accepted:

A. N. Flamm, inspector of Fire Prevention, Bur. F. P., Div. Inspec., effective 9 A. M., Aug. 22.

P. P. Mooney, emer. junior draftsman, (electrical,) Bur. of F. A. Telegraph, effective noon, Aug. 26.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for Plan Examiner, Grade C. Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on Sept. 5. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; duties, 6. The duties are to examine plans for the purpose of conducting and reporting upon violations of the tenement house law, the plumbing and sanitary codes, the building code, and the rules and regulations of the Fire Department so far as they relate to the construction and occupancy of buildings. The salary is from $1,200 to $1,800 a year. Vacancies occur from time to time in the Bureau of Buildings, Tenement House Department, and Fire Prevention Bureau. The minimum age is twenty-one years.

United States.

The commission invites attention to the examination for Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office, for both men and women, scheduled to be held on Sept. 13, 14, and 15, to fill eight existing vacancies and vacancies as they may occur at the entrance salary of $1,500 a year, in the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C. As the supply of eligibles has not been equal to the demand, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined on physics, embracing the requirements of a general college course; mathematics, including one or two questions each in algebra, plane and solid geometry, plane trigonometry, analytics, and differential calculus; technics, covering the general field of mechanics, mechanic arts, industrial arts and processes, and applied chemistry; chemistry, inorganic, including qualitative analysis, and elementary organic; French or German, and mechanical drawings. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Public school teachers will be required to attend the conferences in the newly devised Institutes from Sept. 11 to 25, Saturdays and Sundays excluded. The hours will be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., with an hour's intermission for lunch. Absence will be counted as absence from duty, and the salary will be deducted accordingly.

Bids received on Aug. 14 for finishing the plumbing and drainage of the additions to P. S. 8 and 20, Richmond, have been rejected by the Board of Education, as they were deemed excessive.

There are several small eligible lists to be given out. The Board of Examiners will not meet until next month, and there will be no more examinations until that time.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; gentlemen or business women.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; private bath; $5.50; another, $4.50; electricity, telephone.

55TH ST., 25 EAST.—Elegant bachelor apartment in a most private house; also beautiful large and small rooms; reference required.

68TH, 239 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, large and small; modern conveniences; private house.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

37TH ST., 15 WEST.

Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths, telephone, electricity; $4, $7, $10.

40TH, 96 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

50TH, 25, 35, 54 WEST.—Twenty newly-furnished rooms, suites and apartments; $3, $5, $7, $10 weekly; parlors for business.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; shower, needle; electric light; steam heat; vacant September.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity, all improvements, 'phone.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Cool rooms; dressing room, kitchenette; $6 up; homelike; exclusive.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Attractive furnished parlor suite for doctor or dentist; private bathroom; telephone; special terms permanent party.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; phone; convenient location; $10.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, hardwood floors, electricity.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Handsome house; just open; newly decorated rooms, large and small.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Up-to-date rooms; running water; very reasonable; gentlemen preferred.

West Side.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large parlor suite; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; newly furnished; scrupulously clean; phone.

84TH, 54-56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive home for gentlemen; parlors for guests' use; references.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive room; large closet; refined private apartment, $3.50. (Ochs.)

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $8 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool room, (3 windows;) also large single room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool room, (3 windows;) elevator apartment. Hart.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Light, airy rooms, single and double; best location in Harlem; convenient transportation; roof garden, tennis court, restaurant. Baker and McNary.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Running water, Hudson view, $6; desirable location; elevator. 2B.

CENTRAL PARK WEST (86th St.)—Charming apartment; rent delightful room. Telephone Columbus 7915.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Apartment 22.)—Furnished room; splendid view; telephone, electricity, bath.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (116th Subway.)—Outside room, bath; gentleman; desirable. Apartment 3A.

WEST END AV., 611, (NEAR 89TH.)—NEW, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE; PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

WEST END AV., 752, (96th St.)—Furnished room, with running water; electricity, telephone. Ash.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Room and private bath; retired naval officer, (bachelor;) must be between 6th and Madison Avs., 43d and 47th Sts. R. D., 01 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.
EXPERIENCED LADY CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF ENTIRE BOOKS AND SMALL OFFICE FORCE OF CORPORATION. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING. G 166 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced preferred. Crescent Cap Co., 22 West 40th St.

GIRL, bright, neat, for filing and general office work; address in own handwriting, give experience, age, salary expected. Manufacturer, 151 Times.

GIRL familiar with capping and labelling bottles; state past experience. P. O. Box 1,498.

GOVERNESS.—German-American girl wanted for two children, 5 and 7. Call or phone 22d West 42d St., Room 619.

MODELS, MISSES. NICE NEAT GIRLS. 510 6TH AV., 9TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMAN.—We have an unusual proposition to offer an energetic woman of pleasing personality; must be able to present matters convincingly; opportunity for large earnings; commission, with advances. B 139 Times.

SALESWOMAN, having thorough knowledge of fashion, to call on women's apparel manufacturers and dressmakers; excellent opportunity; salary and commission. B 201 Times.

SHOE SALESWOMEN.—Several high-class shoe saleswomen wanted for our new shoe department, which we are opening on the street floor; only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply. Superintendent, Bedell Co., 19 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for good position with manufacturing corporation; office in Bronx; answer stating fully your experience, give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 206 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience and understanding office routine, also able to operate switchboard; good chance for advancement. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, salary expected, etc., to W. O. S., Box 49, Station A, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER with executive ability and experience to take charge of dictating machine department and general office details; position downtown. Apply Room 1,002, Times Building, 10 to 12 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER, quick, neat, competent; office of manufacturing concern; give experience, salary expected, in own handwriting. Permanent, 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; American; good future for capable, willing young lady; state salary, age, experience. K 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Must be experienced, rapid, good speller; state age and salary. K 326 Times Downtown.

WOMAN wanted to go to country and do cooking and cleaning for two women; salary, $20. Immediate, 35 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted as bill clerk and general office assistant; must have had manufacturing experience; cloak and suit preferred. Address, stating full particulars and salary desired, to Box 171 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing cants.
TYPIST, rapid, accurate operator, good opportunity; $12.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, downtown position, $20.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, familiar double entry ledgers; $12.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR; must also be good typist, $12.
LAW STENOGRAPHER; $20.
CLERK and TYPIST for downtown bank; $10.
BILL CLERK. (Royal,) rapid figurer; $14.
STENOGRAPHER; prefer college girl; must have good appearance and address, able to meet people, and willing to do detail work; excellent opportunity; $20.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street, City.

ENGLISH-SPANISH STENOGRAPHERS.—First class only; splendid opportunities for competents; good salaries. Write Cuba; Employment Agency, Obrapla, 36-E Havana Cuba.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS. — Five experienced operators, $15-$18; permanent; no fees charged. Dictaphone Co., 83 Chambers St., Thursday, 9 A. M.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

TYPISTS, five, $12 week; clerical worker, $12; stenographers, $15; stenographers, assistant bookkeepers, $9. Van Tyn, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St., Cortlandt 5051.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-la-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words a minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10
This week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

64TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.
Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

83D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated rooms; tasty cooking; Summer terms; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table quests; references; Summer rates.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; excellent table; scrupulously clean; references.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightfully cool Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Second-story rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

79D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second-floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; excellent location; fine table.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH ST, 112 WEST, and 61 West 104th St.—Accommodations for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; exceptional table; American household; references exchanged.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Superior accommodations; large suites, double rooms; private baths; single rooms; running water; best home table; electricity, steam heat.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New and modern, good home cooking; special rates to permanents.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive, modern, pleasant house; newly decorated; table excellent.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations; adults; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Small, select house; superior in every detail. Schuyler 7563.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Select Jewish house can accommodate few refined gentlemen or couples.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3034.

96TH, 65-66 WEST.—Delightful rooms; private bath; good home cooking; references; reasonable.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room. Mrs. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding house rates.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Cheerful furnished large, small rooms; private and shower baths; sleeping porch; telephone; electricity; excellent table.

122D, (2,053 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; substantial board; excellent house; telephone; references.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, LAFAYETTE INN.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Large, small rooms; running water; private house; home cooking.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d St., opposite Schwab mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room; also single room, single or en suite.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful second floor suite; also separate double room; home cooking and environment; refined Jewish family.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors, suites; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Business girl desires room and board in French speaking family or boarding house; state terms; references. Write D. K., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

Room and board by man; near Broadway and 181st St.; reply must contain all particulars. G 87 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, factory; thorough knowledge double entry; long experience; muslin underwear; can figure cost, labor for piecoworkers; buy merchandise. Box 22, 1418 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER TYPIST, correspondent; nine years' experience; office manager; highest credentials. G 177 Times.

DESIGNER, dressmaker, would engage with private family, week, month; country; references. M 171 W. 95th. Phone 10025 Riverside.

MAID.—Colored woman, speaks Spanish, would like traveling as maid, with saleslady; references. S 927 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—Norwegian-American educated girl, nurse for children, assist chambermaid; experienced; references, $25. Christiansen, 1,148 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights. Tel. Webster 4922-J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat appearance, desires downtown position, $8. A 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Eight years' experience, handle correspondence without dictation; credits, assistant busy executive; highest references former employers, $20-$22. A 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, four years' experience, thoroughly competent, painstaking, initiative, ability, desires permanent position; $12. B. L., 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' commercial experience; executive ability; desires permanent position; $18. G 136 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' experience; rapid, accurate transcription; $12. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, neat appearance, desires downtown position, $8. A 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years business training; energetic, highest credentials; salary $18. A 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; college education; initiative; reliable; references; $16-$18. A 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — American; high school graduate; two years' experience; $12. P 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable; good business training; $13-$18. A 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience; reliable; excellent reference; $12. A 243 Times Downtown.

SUPERVISING HOUSEKEEPER.—A woman of refinement and education, having excellent references from last employer, wishes a position in small hotel, school or private family, willing to take charge of children, any age, supervise hair attendant and wardrobe, am a good dietetician, understand the care of a garden, can manage servants and understand housekeeping thoroughly; would act as companion to elderly person also, as I am a good reader and of a cheerful disposition. G 167 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education, fast dictation, neat, accurate typist, pleasing personality. Lucille Sullivan, Stenographic Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1818.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 113d St. 6916 Morningside.

CALL Murray Hill 3071 for dependable domestic help. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Noel Agency, 841 6th Av. Bryant 9384.

Agents Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

An energetic house or agent wanted to represent a Calcutta firm in the burlap bag and jute trade; one able to secure and cable out good business on firm offers required and well known to the trade. Address to Box Y 893 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—One of the largest New York fire insurance companies offers a position under the chief accountant, with liberal salary, to a competent man with advanced experience in the accounting and statistical work of the fire insurance business; no one will be considered unless fully qualified to fill the position described. A 263 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—A good, permanent position is open with a manufacturing corporation located in the Bronx; excellent opportunity for the right man. Answer, stating fully your experience; give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 206 Times Annex.

AI SALESMAN wanted, not older than 30; to sell $3,000 to $5,000 houses in nearby N. J. suburbs; we give leads; commission and drawing account; state experience; confidential. P. O. Box 1,041, New York.

ARTIST.
First-class figure man, with good color sense, wanted for Middle West concern; one with good commercial experience; good salary for right man. Reply, sending samples to N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, which will be carefully returned.

AUDITOR.—Wanted, high-class, experienced man as auditor and head bookkeeper for large metal manufacturing corporation; must have had experience in that line and be conversant with prices of supplies and materials; must live near factory, situated in large New England town between New Haven and New York; permanent position and good salary to man who can fill the place. Apply with references, Bonniecrest, Inc., 30 Broad St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCKS.—Experienced assemblers and engine men. Hurlburt Motor Truck Co., 1393 St. and Harlem River, New York.

BOYS WANTED.
Bright, willing boys; must be 16 and grammar school graduates; opportunity for advancement for boys out to make good and not afraid to start in our shipping department delivering packages; salary $6. Apply by letter only, stating your qualifications, to Mr. Moore, care Rogers Peet Company, 258 Broadway.

BOY, WITH EDUCATION, DESIRING POSITION, WITH CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT AND OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING SALARY AND EXPERIENCE, M. W., 133 EAST 17TH ST.

BOY, 16 years, to make himself generally useful. Apply, with references, J. Sokolower, 152 West 25th St.

BUYER WANTED.

Joseph G. Darlington & Co., Philadelphia,

require a thoroughly experienced buyer for

Men's and women's hosiery and underwear, gloves, umbrellas, and sweaters.

An exceptional opportunity for a qualified man. Apply by letter in own handwriting, stating full particulars. All communications will be treated as confidential.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO., 1,126-28 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BUYER AND MANAGER. — CAPABLE YOUNG MAN AS FUR BUYER AND DEPARTMENT MANAGER IN LARGE STORE IN THE FAR WEST. APPLY J. HERZBERG PURCHASING CO., 11 WEST 25TH ST.

CLERK wanted, front, for high-class apartment hotel; young man of good appearance and experience. Address, with references, H. F., 621 Madison Av.

CO

A GAIN OF 13 CASES ON PARALYSIS ROLL

But Average Daily Increase Is Smaller This Week, Despite the Spurt on Tuesday.

OFFICIALS STILL OPTIMISTIC

City Authorities Postpone School Registration Days from Sept. 6, 7, and 8 to 20, 21, and 22.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Tues- day	Deaths Yes- terday	New Cases Tues- day	New Cases Yes- terday
Manhattan	19	12	48	52
Brooklyn	11	15	42	43
Bronx	4	6	9	10
Queens	4	9	16	23
Richmond	1	0	3	3
Totals	39	42	118	131
Total of cases to date				7,423
Total of deaths to date				1,732

In spite of the slight increase in the number of new cases yesterday, officials of the Department of Health were still confident that the epidemic was gradually dying out. Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, pointed out that the average number of new cases daily for the first three days of this week was 114, against 130 for the first three days of last week.

The figures for Manhattan, however, have been less encouraging than those for other boroughs. Manhattan led the list yesterday with 52 new cases and has been at the head of the list for several days past.

"The reason why the daily list of new cases remains at about the same number from day to day," Dr. Emerson said, "may be because Manhattan has undergone no period during which the number of cases has rapidly jumped, as in Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Queens. Because the epidemic was at one time so active in Brooklyn it may decline there a little more rapidly than elsewhere, and the rate in Manhattan may be a little slower to decline. My opinion is, however, that the epidemic will come to an end in all the boroughs at about the same time."

Dr. Emerson said that he did not want his statement that the epidemic would finally burn itself out to be understood as meaning that all children who were susceptible to the disease would catch it.

Mothers Work to Be Near Babies.

"It seems to be plain that the measures taken to protect children in some parts of the city have been successful," he said. "Otherwise it could not be explained how the incidence of the disease has been heavy in some localities and light in others."

In most of the hospitals of the city some of the patients see their mothers daily. A number of women whose children were taken with the disease applied to the Department of Health for positions as soon as they learned that they would be assigned to work which would keep them near the children. The usual rate of pay in such cases is $25 a month, board and lodging, and Dr. Emerson said that many women had given up better paying positions in order to take work which would enable them to see their babies.

These arrangements have been encouraged by the Department of Health, because it has been difficult to find help to do the work in hospitals made necessary by the large number of patients suffering from infantile paralysis. Dr. Emerson denied a rumor that children who recovered from the disease were asked to give their blood.

"In the first place," he said, "no blood is taken from any person who is under seventy pounds in weight. That eliminates nearly all of the children suffering from poliomyelitis at the outset. In the second place, no blood is taken from a minor unless a release is signed by the child's parents or guardians. Finally, no blood has been taken from any sufferers during the present epidemic by physicians of the Department of Health. One or two adults have made offers, but they have not been accepted."

The Disease in Families.

The belief which prevailed among medical men at the beginning of the present epidemic that the disease rarely attacked more than one member of the same family was fully contradicted yesterday by figures prepared by the United States Public Health Service, which showed that, in 227 families, the disease had attacked more than one child.

In 205 of these families two children were afflicted. In twenty families three children have suffered, in one family four, and in one family five.

These figures, according to Dr. Emerson, appear to show that the great majority of children are not susceptible and that, in accordance with the law of averages, it is unusual to find more than one child in a family who is susceptible.

"It is probable, however," Dr. Emerson said, "that if mild cases of illness among children whose sisters or brothers had had the disease were followed up by laboratory studies of the spinal fluid, a good many additional cases in families would be found."

The United States Public Health Service reported that the first 7,000 cases occurred in 6,748 families, or that 3.36 per cent. of the cases were those of children whose sisters or brothers had previously had the disease.

Eleven persons who had had infantile paralysis offered yesterday to give blood for the making of serum. The offers of seven were accepted, and fifty-five ounces were taken, enough for fifty-five treatments.

Bulletin Regarding Serum.

On the use of the immune serum Commissioner Emerson made the following statement yesterday:

As the result of an analysis of cases of poliomyelitis treated with immune serum up to the present time, it is apparent that the best results are obtained in the first three days after the onset of the disease. This is similar to the experience with the use of sera in other infectious diseases. The application of this procedure will be limited largely, in the future, to such cases as are reached in the earlier stages of the disease. Continued observation will be made of the results of the serum treatment in selected cases, where extending paralysis threatens life.

The department has for some time been using immune serum in all boroughs of the city in the field, the serum being given by the spinal method by the diagnosticians of the department, trained in the delicate procedure of lumbar puncture.

This method of making the serum available will be continued throughout the city, and the department will welcome the cooperation of private physicians who see cases in the period of early or suspicious symptoms.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Emerson and President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education had agreed to postpone the school registration days for children from Sept. 6, 7, and 8 to Sept. 20, 21, and 22. The parents of some of the children protested against an earlier registration day on the ground that it would bring groups of children together before it had been decided that danger of the spread of the disease was over. Only the children moving into this city and those moving from one school district to another will be compelled to register, and their parents may register for them.

Advice to Mothers.

The Department of Health issued the following bulletin of advice to mothers yesterday:

Don't let your child eat dirty food or spoil its stomach with cheap Summer drinks. Beware the dirty street peddlers.

Don't give your child pennies to spend. Better give him a piece of bread and jam with a cup of cold milk, or a cookie and a glass of cold lemonade made at home.

Don't deal in dirty food stores and don't buy food exposed to dust and flies.

Keep your house and children clean.

Regarding the report that Samuel A. Dixon, State Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, had proved the house-fly to be a carrier of the disease, Dr. Emerson said that, if the discovery were confirmed, a new carrier of the disease was marked and the house-fly was, for the first time, involved.

Although an appeal has been sent out by the City Bureau of Laboratories for pet animals that appear to be paralyzed, none was received yesterday. One cat was brought in, but it had been injured by a fall and was not paralyzed.

The number of certificates issued yesterday by the Department of Health to enable persons to leave town passed the 100,000 mark, totalling 100,817. Of these only 387 who applied for certificates were refused, either because they were in poor health or because they had lived in premises where sufferers from paralysis had lived.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

David Steinmarcer, 242 Livingston St.
Ruth Less, 139 Eldridge St.
John Borella, 722 Washington St.
A. Ryan, 338 W. 11th St.
Anna Heney, 35 Jones St.
Edward Aldent, 37 Bleecker St.
Ella Malinosky, 55 Second Av.
Henry Russ, 606 5th St.
Josephine Draco, 328 E. 24th St.
Lelior Deutchfield, 319 E. 112th St.
Leonard Coyle, 441 E. 12th St.
Edna Beirell, 331 E. 25th St.
Charles Sovi, 237 E. 26th St.
Fred Linzow, 237 Av. B.
Stephania Dello, 580 3d Av.
Paul Poli, 385 1st Av.
Catherine Kelly, 321 W. 25th St.
Tessy Cimcotta, 568 W. 83d St.
Henry Merle, 334 W. 26th St.
Frances Meland, 253 W. 27th St.
George Thomas, 354 W. 25th St.
Margaret Shea, 421 W. 18th St.
Peter Morris, 807 1st Av.
Lilie Kuhakel, 424 E. 75th St.
Fred Krodh, 870 Madison Av.
Walter Novotony, 330 E. 83d St.
Margaret Sadler, 319 E. 80th St.
Anna Berry, 326 E. 85th St.
John Petro, 930 2d Av.
Harry Olsen, 657 11th Av.
Marshall Cimborlake, 500 W. 176th St.
Florence Gilberstein, 184 West End Av.
Florence Murray, 184 West End Av.
Ella Magineri, 153 West End Av.
Charles Maurer, 513 W. 59th St.
John Mulvey, 552 W. 125th St.
Charles O'Boyle, 448 W. 58th St.
Sylvia Cokolsky, 535 W. 135th St.
Marian Whelen, 20 Amsterdam Av.
Carl Seigiltz, 545 W. 164th St.
Mary Norton, 132 W. 63d St.
Gertrude Kraemer, 301 W. 93d St.
Leonard Hopell, 2,529 7th Av.
Anna Christoforo, 316 E. 102d St.
Isidor Rosenberg, 354 E. 100th St.
Thomas Forondina, 202 E. 107th St.
John O'Brien, 180 E. 103d St.
Harry Pomeranz, 106 E. 104th St.
Beatrice Glauber, 13 E. 101st St.
Tessie Koposkin, 231 E. 98th St.
Benj. Lackeroff, 820 E. 103d St.
Elizabeth Rubin, 100 W. 143d St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Mary Harrison, 306 E. 25th St.
Anna Martincowitz, 311 E. 61st St.
James Gumb, 697 10th Av.
Edward Hartlit, 347 1st Av.
Anna Lanze, 441 W. 13th St.
Barnat Jackson, 52 E. 98th St.
Ruth Line, 139 Eldridge St.
Mera Wollton, 132 W. 63d St.
Mera Placidone, 284 Bleecker St.
Catherine Kelly, 321 W. 25th St.
R. Grandolfin, 454 1st Av.
May Clark, 450 W. 125th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Daniel Hays, 378 E. 138th St.
Rita Alberts, 294 E. 143d St.
Max Kizer, 558 E. 139th St.
Baby Imber, 821 E. 161st St.
Bert Leath, 2,450 Lorillard Place.
Edward Murphy, 964 Boston Road.
Olga Adams, 953 East 165th St.
Hyman Helfman, 719 East 176th St.
Sebastio Loturco, 2,888 Arthur Av.
M. Stock, 2,246 Webster Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

William Mitchell, 470 East 146th St.
John Flanagan, 307 East 134th St.
Seymour Jaffe, 834 Hewitt Place.
Anatalia Futerman, 2,432 Crotona P'kway.
Alfred Kievans, 1,078 Southern Boulevard.
Rose Gershon, 510 East 139th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

George Schneider, 901 Willoughby Av.
Armore McNeuer, 15 Van Buren St.
Charles Brown, 372 Quincy St.
Yourgh Reub, 351 Quincy St.
Georgette Docsi, 812 Putnam Av.
Arthur Koster, 1,157 Madison St.
Ernestine Mattalessen, 528 Knickerbocker Av.
James L. Mallory, 947 Herkimer St.
John Mallon, 947 Herkimer St.
Abe Schwarz, 675 Flushing Av.
Michael Kultes, 41 Ellery St.
Lizzie Duerr, 1,428 DeKalb Av.
Ed Hawkins, 1,751 Dean St.
Louis Ehrlich, 456 15th St.
Clarence Wheeler, 280 10th St.
Della Reynolds, 85 Garfield Pl.
Charles Jackson, 173 Ft. Greene Pl.
Gladys Edgill, 120 Unity Pl.
Mamie Campsmith, 1,311 68th St.
Mary Rodonotti, 97 Bay 38th St.
Hilda Simons, 8,699 22d Av.
Larsen Hillary, 4,118 7th Av.
Mary Moreka, 75 Berry St.
Antonio Angina, 233 Cook St.
Joseph Ozanic, 229 Cook St.
Robert Ettinson, 658 Grand St.
Helen Bergson, 16 Harrison Av.
Jerome Ryan, 61 Lee Av.
William Canning, 196 Oakland St.
Viola Lefferts, 113 Walton St.
Abraham Morik, 416 South 5th St.
Mollie Doinatto, 232 North 7th St.
Mary Higgins, 1,635 E. 15th St.
Rita Higgins, 1,635 E. 15th St.
Pauline Higgans, 2,107 Beverly Road.
Jack Hare, 512 Westminster Road.
Lillian Lundberg, 1,583 E. 96th St.
Ruth Brody, 499 New Jersey Av.
Ruth Golden, 608 Hopkinson Av.
Katherine Seidenspinner, 142 Hale Av.
Samuel Geishenwald, 587 Dumont Av.
Frank Ross, 256 Cleveland St.
Moe Adelstein, 446 Alabama Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Mollie Berkowitz, 105 South 8th St.
Antonio Gino, 233 Cook St.
Frances Morrissey, 582 Gates Av.
Meo Edelstein, 446 Alabama Av.
Lillian V. Lundberg, 1,583 E. 96th St.
Frederick Wrege, 12, 17th St. and Avenue Y.
Rubin Bloom, 529 Saratoga Av.
Irving Esterman, 265 South 2d St.
Isadore Bandes, 241 South 3d St.
George Cowes, 2,735 West 15th St.
Joseph Casey, 989 Myrtle Av.
Dora Rosenthal, 643 Saratoga Av.
Walter Dolan, 439 Berry St.
Charles McCaffray, 349 Lafayette Av.
Frances Bisengile, 42 Main St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Emily Habilicek, 445 Grand Av., Astoria.
Winifred Rogers, 68 Camellia St., Astoria.
Daniel Kurleg, 374 Jackson Av., L. I. City.
Theodore Pasgale, 259 Steinway Av., Astoria.
Ed Lehman, 32 East 12th St., Whitestone.
Margt. Dalton, 504 Grandview Av., Ridgewood.
Leonard Reiss, 1,824 Centre St., Ridgewood.
Bessie Gibney, 85 Maurice Av., Elmhurst.
Helen Lorfen, 191 41st St., Corona.
Wm. Harris, 6 45th St., Corona.
John Hagedorn, 218 40th St., Corona.
Edna Moser, 928 Walnut St., Rich. Hill.
Rich. Gabog, 100 N. Y. Av., Jamaica.
Harold Waller, 46 Globe Av., Jamaica.
Henry Uhler, 122 S. Driggs Av., Morris Pk.
Margt. Cerroca, 37 Water St., Woodhaven.
W. Maughes, 815 Benedict Av., Woodhaven.
Dorothy Bogart, 54 Maple St., Woodhaven.
Alice Whatchy, 1,414 Gherardi Av., Woodhaven.
Andrew O'Kesson, 149 Rector St., Union Course.
Helen Herman, Reimers, 28 Lott Av., Union Course.
Sylvia Bruson, Parkway, Jamaica Oaks.
Leon Seligman, 4 Alexander Av., Arverne.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Frank Lagonte, 126 Remsen and Cedar Manor, Queensboro.
Alice Whatchy, 1,414 Gherardi Av., Woodhaven.
Chas. Roberts, 24 N. Division Av., Rockaway Beach.
Wm. Mangles, 815 Benedict Av., Woodhaven.
Clara Seibert, 216 Lahey Av., So. Ozone Park.
Frances Morovitz, 65 Storm Av., Arverne.
Rosie Kraus, 355 2d Av., College Point.
Viola Burke, 6 St. John's Pl., Ridgewood.
Anna Lyons, 68 5th St., L. I. City, died at W. P. Hosp.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Wm. Greucis, Richmond Hill Rd., New Spring Vill.
John Greucis, Richmond Hill Rd., New Spring Vill.
Gerard Knoghet, Camp Ideal, South Beach.

Thirty-eight patients were discharged from hospitals yesterday as recovered.

STORES BAN RETURN OF JUVENILE GOODS

All Department Houses Apply the Rule Both to Clothing and to Toys.

RESULT OF THE EPIDEMIC

Shoppers Ask It and Merchants Are Glad to Comply with Request for Such a Regulation.

All of the large New York department stores are now refusing to accept return of children's clothes and other children's goods, such as toys, after they have once been delivered. This measure was adopted voluntarily by a few large concerns in July as a measure of protection to all their customers, to prevent the possibility that the spread of infantile paralysis could be traced to returned children's goods. Other department stores subsequently followed suit. Some apply this policy only to what is known as infants' goods, suitable to children up to 4 years old, but others apply it to clothing of children up to the age of 14 years.

That children's goods cannot be returned is announced in placards, and clerks are instructed to call this rule to the attention of customers, especially customers who shop over the telephone.

While the new regulation has caused a certain amount of loss, department store managers and owners said yesterday that it was an absolutely necessary precaution, and that even if department stores did not wish to adopt such a rule they would be forced to do so by the demands of women shoppers.

"This is always a dull season," said the manager of a large department store yesterday, "and it has had hardly any appreciable effect on our trade. It has necessitated the making of explanations to a number of customers who have not understood the rule and of carrying on rather a large correspondence on the subject. No women oppose the rule, but a few assert that they did not know of it before they purchased the goods. If this appears to be the case, adjustments are made, which do not involve the return of the goods."

The Department of Health has issued no ruling on this subject, although in July several merchants urged that an order should be made so that the department and other stores would follow uniform regulations and so that a few stores could not benefit by having a different policy. The Department of Health, however, took no action, on the ground that it would not interfere with business unless there were most substantial grounds for the theory that the return of goods might spread the disease.

"If regulations were to be made to prevent every possible or suspected source of infection, thousands of orders would be necessary, which would interfere with the business of the city and cut off the wage-earning power of thousands," said Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings yesterday, "and in all probability these measures would have little or no effect on the epidemic. Until the manner in which it is spread is known, such measures would be groping in the dark.

"The department is frequently urged to quarantine all persons in dwellings where the disease is present. Of course, if such a measure would stop the epidemic, it would be justified, but there is no reason to think that it would have much effect on the epidemic, and it would cause great inconvenience, loss of earning power, and suffering to thousands."

In addition to refusing to accept return of any children's goods, the large department stores refuse to accept returns of any kind from buildings in which cases of infantile paralysis have occurred. The delivery men of some stores have been ordered to make deliveries only at the main entrance of such houses.

The policy of refusing to accept returns of children's goods is not considered a hardship, as most of the large retail stores have been in favor of a stricter policy against returns. Before the epidemic, goods such as underwear, which comes in contact with the skin of purchasers, were not returnable by the rules of almost every store.

Repeated efforts have been made by New York retail dealers to reach an agreement on a stringent policy against the so-called "return evil," which they have long said was a source of much annoyance and expense. Before the epidemic, the Department of Health had been asked to consider a measure forbidding returns of articles of clothing of any kind, but the request was not looked upon favorably by the department.

RECORD INCREASE IN STATE.

Total of 125 New Cases and 6 Deaths in Albany Report.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—An unprecedented increase in infantile paralysis in the State, not including New York City, was indicated by reports of 125 additional cases and six deaths from the disease in the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The previous record for a single day was seventy-nine cases, although on Monday 102 cases were reported, but on the last-mentioned date the reports covered two days. With the addition of today's figures the total number of cases since the inception of the epidemic is 1,620, and there have been 166 deaths.

Today's deaths occurred at Huntington, Red Hook, East Fishkill, Ocean Beach, South Hempstead, and Richland. The new cases were reported as follows: Huntington, 6; Ocean Beach and North Tarrytown, 5 each; Poughkeepsie, Oyster Bay, Hempstead, and Patchogue, 4 each; Sayville, Wawarsing, Freemont, and Fallsburg, 3 each; Portchester, East Fishkill, Elwood, Port Washington, Lawrence, East Islip, New Hyde Park, Freeport, Northport, Buffalo, and Liberty, 2 each, and Babylon, Lake Ronkonkoma, Syosset, Rockville Centre, Woodmere, Seacliff, Old Westbury, Roslin, Nyack, Walden, Lloyd, Redhook, New Berlin, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Briarcliff Manor, Lockport, Pultonville, Scarsdale, Brutus, North Pelham, Baldwinsville, Greenburg, White Plains, Tuckahoe, Oswego, Scriba, Saratoga Springs, Middlegrove, Mamaroneck, Ossining, Beacon, West Sayville, Dix Hills, Fair Ground, Oneonta City, Oneonta Town, Black River, Richland, Gouverneur, Arlington, Split Rock, Southhaven, Bluepoint, Cold Spring Harbor, Asharocken Beach, Good Ground, Westbury, Garden City Park, Seaford, East Norwich, Bayville, South Hempstead, Syracuse, Auburn, Minetto, Pompey, town, 1 each.

QUARANTINE CALLED ILLEGAL.

Test Cases, Involving Healthy Children, Planned on Long Island.

Twenty-two new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday in Suffolk County, L. I., and ten in Nassau County. The new cases in Suffolk County are distributed as follows: Patchogue, five; East Islip, four; two each in Smithtown, Brookhaven, and Kings Park, and one each in Lake Ronkonkoma, Bay Shore, Cutchogue, Belle Terre, Blue Point, and Huntington.

The new cases in Nassau County are distributed as follows: Two in Freeport, and one each in Baldwin, Seaford, Rockville Centre, Munson, Mineola, Great Neck, Glen Cove, and Oyster Bay.

Some grumbling has occurred in Suffolk County because of the regulations adopted by the town Health Boards. Riverhead and Southold are about the only towns which have not prohibited the entrance of children from the outside, whether they carry health certificates or not. The health authorities of these towns hold that they have no lawful right to bar children unless they are sick or are known to have been exposed to contagion. In some of the villages it is planned to attempt to bring children in for the purpose of testing in the court the power of the health authorities to bar them.

In Nassau County North Hempstead is the only town where an absolute quarantine has been adopted against children coming from other sections. Elsewhere in the county health certificates are recognized. An agitation against the strongest of the quarantine measures in Nassau County has been started in some sections.

Nine new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Yonkers yesterday, making a total of sixty-one cases and seventeen deaths.

JERSEY SCHOOLS OPEN OCT. 2.

Nearly All Small Towns Fix That Date—68 New Cases.

Sixty-eight new cases of infantile paralysis in New Jersey were reported to the Department of Health at Trenton yesterday, bringing the total of cases to 2,233. The number of municipalities affected is now 210, the new places being Hammonton, Florence, Madison, Middlesex County, Matawan, Monmouth County.

The places where more than one new case were reported yesterday were Newark, thirty-four; Bayonne, Asbury Park, Harrison, Pompton Township, three; Matawan and Plainfield, two.

Health Officer James E. Bracks of Glen Ridge, N. J., said yesterday no new case had been reported in Glen Ridge, and that no case had originated there, although one patient had been taken from Bloomfield to a hospital in Glen Ridge on Aug. 1.

The opening of schools has been set for Oct. 2 in nearly all small towns in New Jersey where cases of infantile paralysis have occurred.

$16,085 IN CRIPPLES' FUND.

Dr. Emerson Has More Than $15,000 First Asked—$22,000 Sought.

The Department of Health acknowledged contributions yesterday to the fund for buying braces for children crippled by infantile paralysis, bringing the total to $16,085.68. The department is now seeking a fund of $22,000 in order to take care of at least 1,500 children.

The following contributions were acknowledged yesterday: William and Dorothy Capelle, $4; Junior Welfare League of the Bronx, $10; Ruth and Isadore Brightman and Villa Telmany, $21; Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, $250; Mrs. J. B. Swann, $30; Ruth L. Starbuck, $2; P. R. Zimmerman, $1; Mrs. Samuel Hoff, $50; Pauline Titus, $37.75; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Burlingham, $50; in memory of Henrietta J. Rose, $25; Ernest L. Kahn, $25; H. W. H., $250; Louis Boehm, $10; Samuel Brodsky, $25; Mrs. C. H. Middendorf, $25; Henry L. Middendorf, $1; Heman M. Nathan, $25; Emily Friedlander, $3; A Friend, $1; Miss Wise, $10; Russell and Elaine Whitmore, $2.

The following subscriptions totaling $388.77 were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES: H. Cane, $5; H. R. Dillon, $5; Eleanor F. Kohn, $10; Kitty, $1; Mrs. M. S. W., $2; J. M. G., $10; Miss Lang, $5; Jacob K. Levy, $5; Lake Dunmore Hotel fête, Lake Dunmore, Vt., $231.02; Frank Leslie House guests, Monticello, N. Y., $16; Samuel Sicher, $25; E. H., $5; Fred Grotta, $10; guests of the William Garrison Big Indian, N. Y., $16; H. S., $5; boys of Schoon Lake camp, $36.75; Ludwig & Walter, $2; Mrs. M. I., $1.

Lenox Bars N. Y. City Children.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 23.—The Lenox Board of Health voted today to quarantine the town against children of less than 16 years of age from New York, Brooklyn, and every other place where infantile paralysis has appeared. The Police Department was instructed to turn back all young children from any infected community.

Uniform Certificate for 3 States.

BOSTON, Aug. 23. — Health officials from Maine, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, in conference today with Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin of the State Board of Health, decided that no restrictions were necessary for travelers in these States. A uniform certificate was adopted for persons traveling in States where identification certificates are required by the local authorities.

EXODUS OF VICE WITNESSES.

District Attorney's Office Says 75 Women Have Been Driven Away.

Seventy-five important witnesses in the vice investigation, who, it is said, were sent outside of the jurisdiction of the New York courts by friends of certain policeman under indictment or against whom charges are pending, have been traced to Philadelphia and Paterson, according to Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith. Many of these witnesses would be willing to return to this city to aid the District Attorney's office, Mr. Smith said, but for the fact that they have been threatened.

"Detectives operating under my supervision report that Philadelphia is wide open," Mr. Smith declared. "They interviewed every witness and what they learned has opened my eyes. Assurances were given the witnesses that they could do business elsewhere for the present and return to New York when the squall blows over, providing they kept silent. Money was plentifully supplied in many cases.

The prosecutor read a list of the streets in Philadelphia and Paterson where these people had been found by his men. The majority were sent to Philadelphia because, as Mr. Smith pointed out, Paterson was too near to New York for safety.

Illustrating the speed with which, he said, his witnesses were being removed from his jurisdiction, Mr. Smith told of the flight of two girls whose testimony had been instrumental in convicting Yushe Botwin, now awaiting sentence on a charge of white slavery. These girls were discharged the day after Botwin pleaded guilty to the indictments, Mr. Smith said, with the understanding that they were to remain in the city for a while. They disappeared immediately, and nothing was heard of them until they were discovered by detectives in North Seventh Street, Philadelphia. Among the witnesses found in Paterson were several who were to appear against Sam Kirsh, alias Sam the Peddler, under indictment for white slavery. These women admitted, Mr. Smith said, that they had been warned to keep quiet.

Two new indictments were returned yesterday against David Parish, known as Dave Siberia, largely on the testimony of Bessie Schneider, one of his victims. Her story was almost as pitiful as that told on Tuesday by Ida Cohen. The Grand Jurors were so moved by the Cohen girl's story on Tuesday they took up a collection for her.

Three important indictments would be returned today, Mr. Smith said. Scores of witnesses have communicated with him within a few days, and if their stories can be corroborated there will be startling developments, he said.

Jewel Thief Pleads Guilty.

Irving Lavendal of 4,800 Broadway, who was indicted for stealing jewelry valued at $7,900 from Charles L. Seale & Co. of 180 Broadway, his employers, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. He was remanded to the Tombs until Friday to await sentence.

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The greatest remnant sale in our history is drawing to a close. If you haven't taken advantage of it, you should. There are still many more bargains—suit ends that sold originally at from $25 to $50 to measure only $19. Coat and trousers $17.50.

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Fall and Winter Styles Now on Display $20 to $50

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of The New York Times

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It is issued on Thursdays.

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Today's Issue—All News Stands

FEATURES OF ISSUE OF AUGUST 24TH

FULL-PAGE PORTRAITS OF HAIG AND FOCH, (ALLIED COMMANDERS AT BATTLE OF THE SOMME,)—PORTRAITS TO BE FRAMED

ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE ARTICLES OF KIRKWALL, TRIESTE, GALICIA, THREE PICTURESQUE LOCALITIES ACTIVE IN THE WAR NEWS.

THE MONSTROUS HOWITZERS IN FRANCE.

WITHIN THE GERMAN LINES IN FRANCE.

ARAB AND TURK IN THE DESERTS.

AUSTRIAN, RUSSIAN AND OTHER BATTLE FRONTS AND FIGHTING LINES.

GRAPHIC MAP OF THE FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

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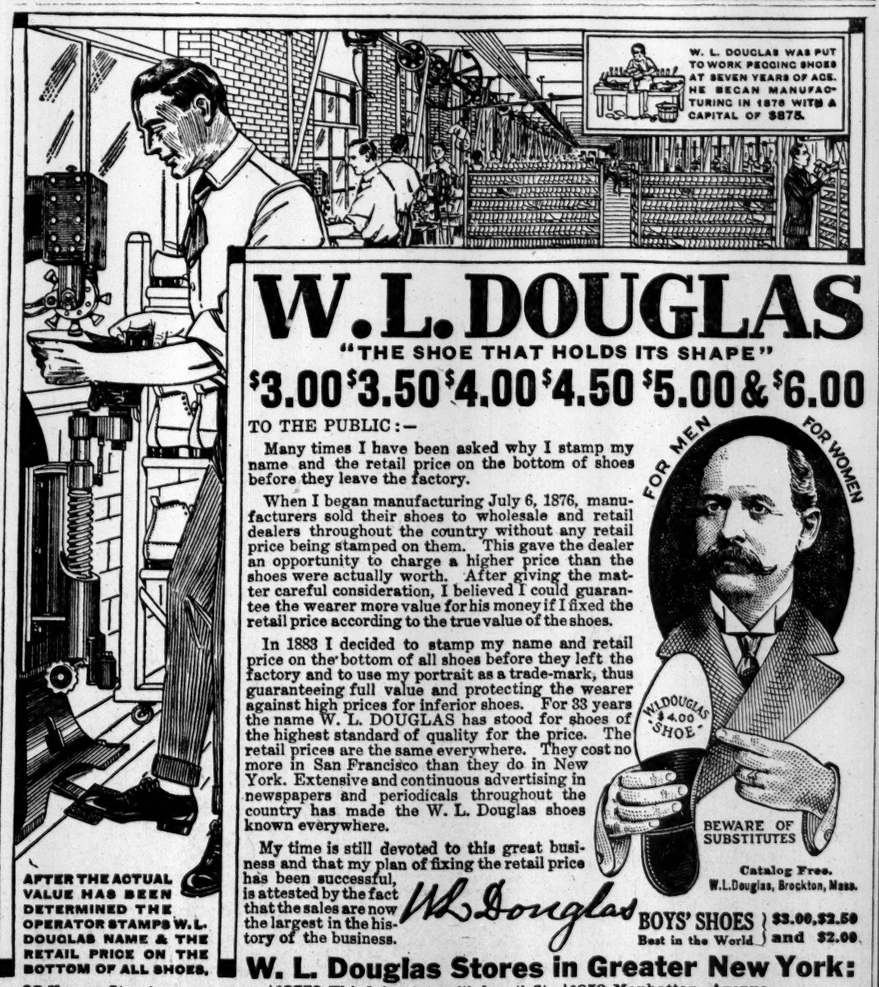
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*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
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421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

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